"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably fair and somewhat warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,479. * * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INTERBOROUGH WON'T YIELD ON SUBWAYS

Refuses Expected Concessions and Even Asks Stipulation Regarding B. R. T. Offer.

WAY NOW CLEAR FOR DECISION

No Further Conferences with Either Company—McAneny Going to Lake George to Work on Report.

After a conference yesterday at the offices of the Public Service Commission which lasted from 4 until nearly 7 o'clock it became known that the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the city's conference committee had come to what amounts to a breaking point. The Interborough representatives, President Shonts and Andrew Freedman, a Director, declined to make concessions on what the McAneny committee of the Board of Estimate considers essential points, and even went to the extent of suggesting limitations of the proposal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

This result came as a decided surprise to many of the city's conferrees, who, from reports of the Interborough's intentions which through sources thus far publicly unexplained have drifted into the sessions of the joint conference committee, had come to the belief that the Interborough was disposed to make further concession. Concessions were looked for as to the operating basis for the immediate extensions, and it was expected also that the Interborough might yield something further as to the adjustment of leases to meet the objections raised by Mr. McAneny and his colleagues.

Yesterday, however, it appeared that Mr. Shonts and Mr. Freedman not only were not disposed to yield anything on these points, but asked for stipulations by the city as to the scope of the Brooklyn company's offer, which if granted would prohibit the city's conferrees from considering that proposal in either its original or its extended shape. The members of the conference declared that they could grant no conditions of this kind, and when the conference adjourned several of its members expressed an opinion that the issue was now so clearly defined that the McAneny committee and the Public Service Commission would probably agree upon their ultimate report.

Chairman Willcox, who left the session shortly before the others, declared in response to questions that concessions had been asked of the Interborough, but would not specify the points covered or the reply that was made. When the other conferrees came out Mr. McAneny was questioned on the same matter. He said that concessions had been obtained on several minor points not previously discussed with the Interborough which might be considered material if an agreement were reached as to other matters, but that no concessions had been made as to the fundamental objections raised against the terms underlying the Interborough's offer.

He added that the conferrees were done meeting the Interborough and did not expect to have to call back the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's representatives. Every evening for the rest of this week the city's conferrees will meet uptown in private session to go over the material they have in hand, and Mr. McAneny will go to Lake George on Saturday to stay over the holiday and work on his report. He hopes to have it complete on his return, so that it can be given out, according to his promise, by the first of June and go to the Board of Estimate at its meeting next week.

The turn that matters took at yesterday's session disposed of the last ideas of obtaining a compromise between the two companies, which had been argued pretty strongly in certain official quarters. Previously, however, Mayor Gaynor had disclaimed responsibility for the plan to combine the offers of the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Mayor was asked about the statement made by Mr. Williams of the B. R. T., the night before, to the effect that Kingsley Martin, Bridge Commissioner, had approached him with a compromise plan, saying he came from the Mayor, with whom the plan had been worked out by officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Mayor Gaynor replied first that he had not seen the letter of Col. Williams. Asked if Mr. Martin had represented him in presenting the compromise plan to Col Williams, the Mayor answered that his attention had first been called to the plan by Mr. Martin, who visited him with ex-Controller Grout, that he did not authorize Mr. Martin to approach Col. Williams, and had no further comment to make. As Mr. Shonts was leaving the conference at the Public Service Commission he was asked if he cared to say anything about Col. Williams's letter.

"Let him do the talking," replied Mr. Shonts. "I haven't read the letter."

"Assuming, however, that he said in the letter that Mr. Martin told him that officials of the Interborough had prepared a compromise plan in conjunction with Mayor Gaynor, do you care to make any comment, either to confirm or deny such a statement?" Mr. Shonts was asked.

"We have not prepared any compromise whatever," he replied.

"Have you discussed any compromise plan with the Mayor?"

"We have not discussed it with anyone," Mr. Shonts replied again.

Mr. Willcox added yesterday to Mr. McAneny's statement of the preceding evening his denial that a compromise plan had ever come before the city's conferrees either by suggestion from members of the conference, or from persons outside the conference. When Col. Williams was informed of the statements of Mr. Shonts, Mr. Willcox, the Mayor, and Mr. McAneny disclaiming connection with the compromise, he said:

"The Mayor's explanation is interesting. It would appear from what he says that the compromise plan is another Topsy, like the so-called Gaynor charter, having no one, who will confess its parentage, no one who will stand for it. I think, however, that it has cleared the air somewhat to have this clearly before the public."

Kingsley Martin was not at his office yesterday. Reached at his home in Flushing on the telephone last evening, Mr. Martin said that anything said on the subject must come from the Mayor.

"There was a third person present in my conversations with both the Mayor and with Col. Williams, however, who can be called to substantiate what happened at the proper time," Mr. Martin added.

The Allied Civic bodies of Queens, at a meeting held in Woodside on Tuesday night, endorsed the rapid transit proposals of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

LEGISLATURE ASKED TO ACT.

Senator Griffin Proposes a Subway Investigating Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Attacking the course of the Public Service Commission as to Bronx subway extensions, Senator Griffin introduced to-day a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen to inquire into the failure to award a contract for the construction of the triborough subway, bids for which were received and

Continued on Page 2.

TAFT AND STIMSON IN 1912?

New War Secretary Pleased by the Rumor, but Says Its News to Him.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—One of the most interesting bits of political gossip Washington has heard in a long while was current here to-day to the effect that the entrance of Henry L. Stimson of New York into President Taft's Cabinet may mean that he will be Mr. Taft's running mate in the campaign of 1912.

President Taft, it is said, fully expects to be renominated and little consideration is given here to reports to the contrary.

The friends and advisers of the President in casting about for a man to head the ticket with him are said to look with much favor upon Mr. Stimson, the new Secretary of War. They appear to be particularly anxious to get a strong man from the progressive element on the ticket and prefer one from a pivotal State like New York.

The Roosevelt influence behind Mr. Stimson in the New York Gubernatorial campaign last Fall undoubtedly is one of the elements being considered at this time.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 24.—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said tonight regarding the report that he had been selected as a running mate with President Taft for the next National election, and was to be backed by the Roosevelt interests:

"This is the first time that I have heard of any such project. I do not care, however, to say anything about the matter at this time."

Later Mr. Stimson, who was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Intercolonial Club, was called upon to refer again to the matter, for he was introduced by the toastmaster as the "man who is to run with Taft in 1912."

After the applause had subsided Mr. Stimson said:

"I regret to say that we do not always take the news reports as necessarily correct, but I am delighted with the seriousness with which this report has been taken here."

MILLION FOR HETTY GREEN.

Sells 480 Acres in Chicago That Cost Her Less Than $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—Mrs. Hetty Green of New York to-day sold for upward of a million dollars a tract of Chicago real estate which she obtained in 1877 under foreclosure proceedings for $196,312.70. The tract consists of 480 acres in the southwestern section of the city in the Gage Park neighborhood, entirely unimproved. The purchasers are Cobe & McKinnon, who will develop it into a business and residential district.

This deal is said to be the forerunner of others affecting the $10,000,000 holdings of Mrs. Green in Chicago real estate, which undoubtedly means the city is on the verge of a development in both central and outlying sections which has been delayed for years by reason of Mrs. Green's policy of holding real estate in an unimproved condition to take advantage of the natural increment of values. The deal was made by Edward H. R. Green.

"Col. Green is now in complete control of all his mother's vast interests," said one of the men concerned in the Chicago sale to-night. "As his leaning is all toward railroad and banking investments and other securities not coming within the range of direct taxation and consequent litigation, other large deals may be expected here."

"The Howland block, at West Monroe and South Dearborn Streets, is also owned by Mrs. Green. In the past she has received many attractive offers for the property, and I should not be surprised if its sale to persons who will begin improvement immediately was made during Col. Green's present visit."

THOUGHT MRS. BULL INSANE.

Roberta Describes Lessons She Gave Him in "Raja Yogi."

ALFRED, Me., May 24.—Doubts as to the sanity of Mrs. Sarah C. Bull from the very beginning of the course of lessons she gave him in "Raja Yogi" were expressed by Nicola Roberta, barber and maseur, while under cross-examination to-day at the hearing in the Probate Court on the petition of Mrs. Olea Bull Vaughn for the breaking of the will of Mrs. Bull, her mother.

"I was always in doubt as to whether I was taking lessons from an insane person or not," Roberta told Attorney Charles K. Cobb, counsel for the will. "I really think Mrs. Bull was insane, but I was taking instruction just to please her."

Questioned in regard to his belief in the power of Raja Yogi, Roberta said: "I gave Raja Yogi a good trial. At first I felt a doubt as to the power. I took instructions just to please Mrs. Bull, and then, having received the instructions, I used to take exercises by myself, not to please her only."

Roberta described the visit of several Japanese guests at Mrs. Bull's "studio house" in Cambridge. One of the visitors did not please Mrs. Bull, who said that he had wicked powers, and after the departure of the Japanese Mrs. Bull gathered together all his trinkets and souvenirs and threw them away.

The miraculous powers of Mrs. Marion Briggs, a friend of Mrs. Bull, were spoken of by Roberta, who said that Mrs. Briggs claimed that she had the power to cure sick people by lying in bed with them. Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Bull often slept together and Mrs. Bull, who was in a hospital in 1906, told Roberta that she was able to undergo a surgical operation through the deadening powers of Mrs. Briggs.

Some of Mrs. Bull's beliefs regarding food were described by the witness. Mrs. Bull believed, he said, that one glass of milk and six almonds a day were sufficient nourishment for any person.

Roberta's attention was called to the book on love given him by Mrs. Bull, according to his testimony yesterday, when he said Mrs. Bull had told him it mapped out her life and would give him a knowledge of love. He was asked if she told him of the circumstances connected with her marriage and her life with Ole Bull, the famous violinist, and replied in the affirmative.

Roberta said he had rather not tell this in public and for that reason, on request of Attorney Whipple Judge Hobbs and counsel for both sides retired to the Judge's chamber, where Roberta was heard in private for half an hour.

LIGHTNING PIERCES WATCH.

Tears It to Fragments in Farm Hand's Pocket and Blackens His Leg.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 24.—Lightning played a peculiar prank near Antwerp during a storm which did much damage in the country surrounding this city last night.

Cassius Ridsdale, a farm hand, was struck by lightning and rendered unconscious. A large silver watch in his pocket was literally torn to fragments and his leg was blackened from hip to ankle, but he was not seriously hurt.

Sufferers from nervous disorders are greatly benefited by the use of Bromo-Seltzer. Allays phate. Soothes, nourishes, and invigorates.—Adv.

TAFT DENIES PARDON TO WALSH AND MORSE

Declares They Grossly Misused Trust and Deserve Nothing Denied to Poor Criminals.

MORSE MAY APPLY AGAIN

In September Walsh Will Be Eligible to Parole—Prisoner's Moral Turpitude Dwelt On by Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President Taft has denied the applications for clemency in the cases of Charles W. Morse and John R. Walsh, the convicted bankers who are now serving penitentiary terms at Atlanta and Leavenworth.

Announcement of this action was made at the White House late this afternoon, following an extended conference between the President and Attorney General Wickersham. The President points out that in September Walsh will be eligible to parole and he extends permission to Morse to renew his application after Jan. 1, 1913. He intimates that the ten months spent by Morse in theTombs Prison in New York City will be considered then in the appeal for reduction of sentence.

In a rather extended opinion on each application the President goes into the merits of the case and explains the ground for his action. He holds that each man was guilty of a gross misuse of trust funds, of the sort that ought to be severely punished, and he suggests that the application for clemency subordinates the rights of society in general to consideration of the prisoners. The President says:

John R. Walsh's Crime.

"John R. Walsh was convicted of misapplication of the funds of the Chicago National Bank while its President, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Leavenworth Penitentiary for five years. He began serving his sentence Jan. 19, 1910.

"His pardon is asked: First, because his violations of laws were technical and did not involve moral turpitude and secured him no financial benefit; second, because all the depositors of his banks were paid through the sacrifice of his private fortune; third, because he was, in doing what he did, attempting to upbuild industries of substantial benefit to the country; fourth, because he is an old man, in ill-health, not likely to live long, and one who has borne a good reputation and lived a life of simplicity and not of self-indulgence.

"The facts are that Walsh owned a large interest in three banks—the Chicago National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Home Savings Bank, the latter two Illinois State corporations. He absolutely controlled them, although there was a substantial minority interest in all of them held by others. He used them to furnish the money for the development of several railroads, limestone quarries, coal mines, and other enterprises. Using his control of these banks, he took their funds and invested them in enterprises of the character mentioned, either by direct purchase of the bonds, which he had caused to be issued, or by lending from the funds of the bank money on 'dummy' notes secured by such bonds as collateral. He risked nearly the whole funds of the three banks in the security of these enterprises, and, because of these investments, the banks failed. The allied banks of Chicago in order to prevent a panic took over the Walsh bank holdings and Walsh's properties and paid the depositors in full; but in the liquidation the allied banks will sustain a substantial loss.

Why Pardon Is Denied.

"The application for pardon must be denied. In the first place, the record shows moral turpitude of that insidious and dangerous kind, to punish which the National banking laws were especially enacted. Those laws were intended to secure on the part of National banking officers the faithful and honest administration of their trust in the use and the handling of the funds of the bank, including its capital, surplus, and deposits, for the benefits of the shareholders and depositors.

"A bank officer who uses such funds to promote enterprises in which he has a private interest, and without the knowledge and consent of the shareholders for whom he is a trustee, involves the whole capital of the bank in unauthorized speculation, from which he is to derive profit if successful, is guilty of a fraudulent breach of trust, is guilty of moral turpitude, and must be punished under the National Banking Act. No reference to usual business methods, no suggestion of great business enterprises, no excuse of building up useful industries, and no subsequent attempt to make good the losses which his acts have brought upon innocent persons who trusted him, can gloss over the fact that such a man is taking other people's money for his own uses.

"Walsh had acquired great power in the control of three large banks. His responsibilities were commensurate. His guilt is in proportion to the trust and confidence extended to him. Of course, he did not intend to steal the money of his depositors or stockholders, but he is not less guilty on this account. He abused their trust and confidence, and imperiled the money of those, who trusted him in enterprises of most speculative character, and he thus lost their money. If the speculation had been successful, as he hoped, they would not have lost, it may be, and he would have allowed them the usual interest or dividend. The real and great profit would have been his.

"Many influential and prominent persons have petitioned for his pardon. They do not fully appreciate, it seems to me, the high importance to society that such criminal breaches of trust as this be severely punished. Such breaches sometimes escape punishment because the misuse of the funds results successfully. In such cases the dishonest or reckless bank officer takes the profit, and the bank is made whole, and no one the wiser. Then the officer comes to regard himself as a shrewd manipulator, within legitimate business lines.

Dishonest Breach of Trust.

"The truth is, that in the mad rush for wealth in the last few decades, the lines between profit from legitimate business and improper gain from undue use of trust control over other people's property and money have sometimes been dimmed, and the interest of society requires that whenever opportunity offers those charged with the enforcement of the law should emphasize the distinction between honest business and dishonest breaches of trust.

"Walsh is 73 years of age. He has been one year and four months in prison. By September next he will be able to apply for release under the parole law. His health is not good, but I do not think from the evidence that his condition is alarming or requires his release before the time when his case may be brought before the parole authorities.

"There are circumstances which have been emphasized by those who have represented Walsh in the application for pardon that appeal to one's sympathy, if the case is judged with reference to Walsh alone. But it must be judged with reference to the right of society to have the law vindicated and crime punished, no matter how influential the convicted person or how many friends his present pitiable condition may lead to speak in his behalf. The opportunity to commit such

Continued on Page 2.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND
talks of success and says that opportunities for young men are as good as they were twenty-five years ago, but men must have more ability. Read what he says in
Next Sunday's Times.

O'REILLY CONVICTED AND SENT TO A CELL

Jury Finds the Lawyer Guilty of Acting as Thieves' Broker in the Bancroft Robbery.

TO BE SENTENCED FRIDAY

Evidence Proved That He Got a Share of the $5,000 Reward Paid for the Securities.

The jury in the case of Daniel O'Reilly, the lawyer who has been on trial before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with receiving stolen goods, brought in a verdict of guilty yesterday, after being out one hour and a quarter.

The verdict was a surprise to those who had followed the trial day by day through the two weeks it lasted. The general opinion around the Criminal Court Building was that the case would result in a disagreement. When it was announced at 6 o'clock that the jury had agreed there was such a rush to get into the courtroom that the doors had to be locked to preserve a semblance of order.

O'Reilly looked anxiously at the face of each juror as they filed into the box, and then slowly shook his head and muttered a few words to his counsel, Owen W. Bohan, who was acting for him in the absence of Abraham Levy, who did not appear after the summing up.

After the verdict of guilty had been rendered Court Clerk Brophy took the prisoner's pedigree. He said he was 41 years old, and gave his address as 19 West 190th Street. He said he was married, and drank moderately. His counsel then asked that O'Reilly be remanded to the Tombs until Friday for sentence, and Justice Davis granted his request.

None of O'Reilly's relatives was present in court. He was not taken to the pen when the jury retired at 4:45 o'clock, but was taken to one of the upper floors in the building by Deputy Sheriff Spellman. After his pedigree had been taken he was removed to the Tombs.

The verdict was credited in great part to the address made to the jury by Assistant District Attorney Buckner. The jury took three ballots, but refused to say how they stood on the first two.

In closing Buckner said: "What is of more danger to this community than to see this attorney at the bar, an associate of thieves, a thieves' broker? This lawyer took stolen goods useless to the thieves and by his genius changed it into $5,000. Two million people living in this county are crying for justice and it is now up to you to give them justice."

O'Reilly was indicted after the arrest of Plass, who made a confession telling who the thieves were who robbed Aaron J. Bancroft, the aged broker, of $87,000 worth of securities in the corridor of the Produce Exchange on March 2. He implicated O'Reilly in the case. The testimony showed that Plass, accompanied by Charles Yates, one of the men who robbed Mr. Bancroft, were introduced to O'Reilly on March 16 and told him they had in their possession the stolen securities. The next day O'Reilly agreed to act for them and get Mr. Sullivan to pay a reward of $5,000 for the stolen securities. After numerous telephone calls and considerable delay, O'Reilly called up Mr. Sullivan on March 24 and told him he would return the stolen securities for $5,000, as he knew who the thieves were.

Mr. Sullivan agreed to pay the $5,000 reward, and after marking $18,000 told detectives to follow him and arrest both Plass and O'Reilly on a given signal. Mr. Sullivan then went to O'Reilly's office, where he met Plass for the first time, and took a taxicab ride, during which the securities, with the exception of 300 shares of Smelters, were returned to him, and he paid Plass $5,000 and gave O'Reilly $50. He got out of the cab at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, but the detectives had lost the trail and were not on hand to arrest O'Reilly and Plass, who went to the Night and Day Bank, where Plass changed three of the $1,000 bills given to him by Sullivan, handing O'Reilly $833.

WHY JAIL A GOOD COOK

When Good Cooks Are Scarce?—Plea Wins in Court.

Her ability to cook well stood Clara Ferguson, a negress, in good stead before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday, when she was arraigned for sentence on her plea of guilty to grand larceny. She robbed her employer, Mrs. Alice K. Cole of 57 West Fifty-eighth Street, of $200 worth of jewelry to give to her "affinity." Mrs. Cole appeared in court yesterday and made a strong plea for Clara, saying:

"This woman is such a very good cook, your Honor, and good cooks are so scarce, that it would really be a shame to send her to the penitentiary."

"Yo' Honah," Clara spoke up, "Ah was suhly smitten with this man and he put some mighty bad notions in mah head and I stole the jewelry. Ah also had two gold teeth and he said Ah had better take them out and give them to him so the police wouldn't recognize me. That was the last Ah ever seen of those teeth. Ah sure was deceived by that man."

Judge Mulqueen promised to suspend sentence. Clara will be arraigned again to-day.

MOB FOLLOWS JUDGE HOLT.

Italians Try to Get Into His Chambers After Three Are Sentenced.

The attempt of a crowd of Italian friends of three counterfeiters who had just been sentenced to long terms at Atlanta to get access to the chambers of Judge Holt of the United States District Court caused a lot of excitement yesterday afternoon in the Federal Building. The men, who were arrested in a raid at 310 East 118th Street on May 13, were Pietro Lombardo, Salvatore Romano, and Pietro Meggia. Lombardo was sentenced to eighteen years, Romano to fifteen, and Meggia to two years. It was Meggia's first offense.

When Judge Holt came out of the courtroom friends of the criminals followed and tried to force their way into his chambers. They made no attempt to attack the Judge, but Deputy Marshals were summoned and cleared them out of the building.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE has a delicate flavor distinctly its own. Discriminating housewives prefer it.—Adv.

FINDS DEAD BURGLAR HANGED IN SKYLIGHT

Cover Had Fallen and Caught His Neck as He Was Lowering Himself Into Harlem House.

HAD HUNG THERE FOR DAYS

Wife of Owner, on Visit to Home Closed for Summer, Discovers Body—Freed from Sing Sing Recently.

While making a final inspection of her closed-up city home, at 138 West 121st Street, yesterday, preparatory to sailing for Europe next week, Mrs. Esther Surut, wife of Elias Surut, a manufacturer of woolen goods, of 27 Greene Street, found the body of a burglar hanging from the skylight in the hall on the top floor. The skylight cover had fallen as he was lowering himself with a rope and struck him in the back of the neck, either breaking it or strangling him to death. He was subsequently identified as George A. Tauer, also known as George J. Tanner, who had been released from Sing Sing about a month ago.

The Surut home is a four-story brownstone and brick house, which was boarded up when the family went to their Summer place at Arverne on May 5. Mrs. Surut has made two other visits to the city house since then, but on neither occasion did she go to the top floor. Yesterday she came to the city in a motor car, and after doing some shopping drove up to the house. She sent the chauffeur to bring her daughter from a boarding school near by and entered the house alone, closing the double doors behind her. She looked around on the lower floors as usual and then decided to sprinkle some camphor on the carpets on the top floor. As she started up the last flight of stairs she saw something hanging from the ceiling that startled her.

"All I saw at first," she said afterward, "was a pair of trousers hanging down, and the idea crossed my mind that somebody was trying to play a joke on me. Then I saw that it was a man's body, all of which was visible except the head. I was frightened when I realized that I was alone in the house, but I quickly saw that the man was dead and couldn't harm me.

"I hurried down stairs and opening the doors called to a man who was passing to get a policeman. While I was waiting the chauffeur came back and he made sure the man was dead. Then the policeman came and he telephoned for the Coroner. It was several hours after the Coroner had been here that the body was removed. Whoever the man was he had a big crowd at his funeral, for the street was packed with people on both sides and the stoops and windows were filled."

Coroner Feinberg found that the burglar had been dead for some time. His jaw was broken, and the back of his head was crushed in. An inspection of the roof showed that he had first tried to enter by a small skylight over a bathroom, but after breaking through the peaked glass cover he had encountered a heavy iron grill, which barred his entrance. Then he had broken a piece out of the large skylight in order to get hold of it and lift it. It was not fastened, Mrs. Surut said. It is a four by eight feet, and weighs 150 ppounds.

The burglar had fastened a rope to the chimney of the next house by which to lower himself. Whether he propped up the skylight or whether he had an accomplice there was nothing to show. In any event, the skylight fell just in time to catch him by the neck. The woodwork showed the marks of his finger nails as he had struggled to free himself with one hand. The other was still tightly clutched about the rope, and the fingers had to be pried off. He had also kicked some of the plaster off the wall.

When the body was taken down it was found that the man had on rubber shoes over which were pulled woolen stockings. In his pockets were a revolver loaded with blank cartridges, a fruit knife, two wax candles, a skeleton key, and a postal card photograph supposed to be his own. In the coat he was wearing were several pawn tickets and a membership card in the Wendover Athletic Club in the Bronx, which bore the name of Rudolf Yessek of 1,372 First Avenue.

The police found Yessek's brother John at the address given and he recalled being in a saloon at 123d Street and Second Avenue about ten days ago, wearing Rudolf's coat. He took off the coat to play a game of pinochle and when he left for home he could not find the coat. He remembered seeing in the saloon a man who resembled the description of the dead burglar. Yessek went to the Harlem Morgue, where the body had been taken, and viewed it. He told the police the man was George A. Tauer, alias George A. Tanner, who had served a term in Elmira, and had been released from Sing Sing about a month ago.

Through Yessek the police found Bertha Rinkner, who had lived at 218 East 123d Street when Tauer had a room there. She was found at 123 East 123d Street, where she had moved last Saturday. She confirmed Yessek's story and said Tauer had been coaching another brother, Joseph Yessek, in the art of burglary. According to her story Tauer put Yessek through his paces in his room, wraping his feet in flannel and showing him how to use a skeleton key. They planned to make a haul Saturday night, she said, and started out together.

The police arrested Joseph Yessek at 435 East Seventy-third Street and locked him up at Headquarters as a suspicious person. He denied that he was with Tauer when he was killed.

The identification of the dead man was confirmed by means of finger prints which were taken from the skylight in the Surut home and compared with those of Tauer which were on file at Headquarters.

The police after looking up Tauer's record at Headquarters declared that he was one of the cleverest rope burglars and dinner-time robbers in the country. On June 25, 1904, he was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Justice Newburger for robbing a wine cellar at Eighty-fourth Street and First Avenue. On April 2, 1906, he was sent to the Elmira Reformatory for robbing the house of J. H. Cubberley, at 91 Central Park West. He was paroled in June, 1907, and in September of the same year he was found on the roof of a house at 82 West Ninety-second Street, with a rope and a burglar's kit. For this he was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to Sing Sing for four years, the term which, with allowance for good behavior, he had just finished when he returned to New York a month ago.

HELD HUMAN LIFE TOO CHEAP

Court Rebukes Jury Which Gave $1,500 Verdict for Ironworker's Death.

Supreme Court Justice Goff rebuked a jury yesterday for placing a low value on human life, and set aside a verdict of $1,500 for the death of Robert Johnson, an ironworker, whose widow, Alma C. Johnson, is the mother of several young children. Justice Goff said:

"An ironworker, 39 years of age, earning $5 a day, met his death, the verdict finds, by the negligence of the defendant, (the Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company.) Considering that the deceased was the sole support of his family, earning good wages and in the prime of life, this sum is not adequate compensation."

Justice Goff ordered the case placed on the calendar for a new trial.

MORE TRAINS TO ASBURY PARK.
Long Branch, and Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania Railroad, May 26. Consult new time tables.—Adv.

DIAZ SERIOUSLY ILL.

Has a High Fever—Condition Worse Than It Has Been for Days.

MEXICO CITY, May 24.—President Diaz is seriously ill.

Señora Diaz is authority for the statement that the President is suffering from a high fever.

His condition is not considered immediately dangerous, but it is worse than it has been for days.

The President declines to see all visitors, including members of the Diplomatic Corps, and takes nothing but liquid nourishment. Mme. Diaz told a visitor to-day that the President's principal diet was warm milk. His condition is regarded as serious by members of his family.

MORGAN BUYS A HOLBEIN.

Adds Miniature of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, to Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—J. Pierpont Morgan has just added to his collection a forgotten miniature of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, by Holbein.

The miniature has never been exhibited hitherto. Only two portraits of this Tudor statesman [who was the prime agent of Henry VIII. in effecting the reformation of the English Church] have been accepted as authentic, but though the newly discovered miniature differs slightly from both, there can be no doubt about its identity.

CIPRIANO CASTRO MISSING.

Former Dictator Supposed to Have Left the Canary Islands.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, May 24.—The civil authorities are conducting an inquiry into the alleged departure from here a fortnight ago of former President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela.

Venezuelan spies are here searching for traces of the ex-President, and it is stated that the Venezuelan Government has offered a large reward for the discovery of his whereabouts.

OUR WARSHIP THE BIGGEST.

Delaware Will Surpass English Vessels at Coronation Review.

LONDON, May 24.—British pride received a jar in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Reginald McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, sorrowfully admitted, in reply to a question, that the United States battleship Delaware will be the largest ship at the Coronation Naval Review, surpassing Great Britain's show ship, the Neptune.

GETS $2,500,000 IN GIFTS.

Several to Massachusetts Institute of Technology Become Available at Once.

BOSTON, May 24.—It was announced to-day that through an unusual combination of circumstances the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has, during the past week, been substantially assured of the receipt of approximately $2,500,000, the latest gift being that from the estate of the late Francis B. Greene of New York.

Other funds that have become available for different institute purposes are those from the estate of Mrs. William B. Rogers and the gift of Gen. T. C. Du Pont.

TO REGULATE NEWSPAPERS.

President Delano Suggests Control by Inter-State Commerce Commission.

CHICAGO, May 24.—President F. A. Delano of the Wabash Railroad system, to-day, speaking before the Chicago Traffic Club, suggested the regulation of newspapers by the Interstate Commerce Commission as semi-public utilities.

"The railroads have gone through regulation and laid down a system of procedure, and the honest roads are profiting by it," said Mr. Delano; "but why stop at the railroads? Why not apply the same rule to bankers, to interstate shippers and merchants, and, indeed, why not give the newspapers a taste of it? I think it would do them good."

WILSON LOSES HIS SALARY.

President of New Jersey Senate Likely to Get It in Governor's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, May 24.—The Western trip of Gov. Wilson may cause him to lose his month's salary as State Executive, about $800.

No one in authority would discuss the matter to-night, but it is understood that the salary check will be made payable to acting Governor Ackerman, following an opinion to this effect from the Attorney General's department. The only other Governor ever penalized for absenteeism was Gov. Voorhees, who went to Europe during his term.

Mr. Ackerman has been at the Capitol a few hours each Tuesday since Gov. Wilson went away. The Senator says that he doubts if his executive acts would be valid if he did not accept the salary. The Constitution provides that in the absence of the Governor the President of the Senate shall act in his stead and shall be entitled to the "emoluments" of the office.

17-YEAR LOCUSTS ARRIVE.

Many Colonies in New York, Says the State Entomologist.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—The arrival of the seventeen-year locust, on schedule time to a day, was bulletined to-day by the State Entomologist at the Capitol. Prof. E. P. Felt, who holds that post under the State Agricultural Department, said that if there was any pleasing feature to the arrival of the pest, so far as he was personally concerned, it was its punctuality.

"Two months ago," said Mr. Felt, "I predicted that the seventeen-year locust would make its first appearance on May 20. The first of the grubs appeared above ground close to the New Jersey border last Saturday. You can figure out for yourself."

The State entomologist is receiving almost hourly information with reference to the doings of the locusts. His last bulletin recorded the appearance of the insect at Stony Point, in Rockland County.

"There are thousands of large colonies in the Hudson Valley," said Mr. Felt "I would be very glad if the people generally would keep tab on the insect and notify me of the result. After seventeen years' retirement the average life of the locust is only about six weeks. The season lasts from May 20 to the end of July."

Saturday Express to Pittsfield, Mass., Leaves New York 1:35 P. M. via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Buffet Parlor car and coaches.—Adv.

RIOTERS SHOT IN MEXICO CITY; DIAZ HOLDS ON

Police Fire on Mobs of Maderists—Fifty Dead and Wounded In Fight at Plaza.

WHOLE CAPITAL IN UPROAR

Outbreak Follows the Announcement That Diaz and Corral Have Not Yet Resigned.

FEAR WORSE DISTURBANCES

Many Revolutionary Officers in the City—Foreigners Everywhere Respected by the Mobs.

By STEPHEN BONSAL.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

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MEXICO CITY, May 24.—Apprehensions of trouble that has been more marked than ever before during the last trying days, and which was in evidence this morning in the most conservative circles, was amply justified this afternoon and evening when the city was given over to Madero demonstrations, which it would seem cannot but end in serious trouble and bloodshed.

President Diaz's resignation was not forthcoming at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Congress met, and for some minutes the crowd outside was transformed into a howling mob, crying for the life of the unfortunate old man, who, ignoring conditions partly through mental obtuseness and partly through physical deafness and weakness in the character of his entourage, has now clearly brought unhappy Mexico to the verge of anarchy.

Part of the mob started away from the hall of Congress crying, "On to the National Palace!" Many prominent revolutionists revealed themselves to the mob, even to the point of showing commissions in the revolutionary army signed by Señor Madero, and in a measure got the demonstration in hand.

Foreigners Are Well Treated.

The demonstrators marched across the city waving Madero banners and shouting "Viva Madero!" When they swung into San Francisco Street the procession was about eight thousand in number. It was orderly in the sense of doing no one any physical harm, but wildly excited and ready for anything the leaders might urge. Through no fault of my own I was overtaken by the crowd at a point in San Francisco Street and treated very courteously.

Every now and then some more irresponsible leader cried out, "Lead us to Diaz's house and we will make him resign."

Many foreigners besides myself, even women and children, were surprised in the shopping streets, but we were one and all treated with courteousy alike. The great masses of people who were demonstrating their disgust and anger at what they consider Diaz's duplicity were middle-class, law-abiding people, but no one could foresee what class of leaders would get control after nightfall.

Police Fire Into the Crowds.

At 9:30 o'clock the mob was growing worse, and the police were forced to fire into the crowds at several places. Windows were broken throughout the business section. Troops were held in readiness in barracks and were to be held until the last moment, as it was feared that their appearance might be the spark that would start the mob to sacking the city. No violence was offered foreigners. Many foreigners were in the mob taking part in the demonstration. As yet there has been no looting. The Imparcial building has been set on fire.

The American Ambassador, in an automobile, passed through the streets, and many insisted on shaking hands with him, otherwise there was no molestation.

An atempt was made to clear the Zocalo, the great plaza in front of the National Palace, at 9:45 to-night. The mob resisted the mounted police, who used carbines on the crowd, and it is estimated, killed and wounded fifty. The dose of cold lead seemed to stop the ardor for revoluting, and the crowd of 5,000 melted away after the shooting. The probabilities are for no further trouble to-night. The damage to the Imparcial building was small.

Diaz's Delay the Cause.

Even this morning, before any signs of a demonstration were in evidence, the revolutionary leaders told me that they looked forward with great anxiety to what would occur to-night unless Diaz resigned this afternoon.

In Governmental circles some of the officials say that the resignation never was promised for May 24, but for the 25th. This may be so, though the 24th was certainly the date given to me in the first place.

Police Good-Natured at First.

The procession went out of San Francisco Street into Constitution [illegible]. The police yielded before [illegible]

very wisely showed good nature in not attempting to interfere. All responsible leaders were trying to keep the mob away from the President's house, the National Bank, and the Central Bank, the points which seemed most to attract them.

Ambassador Wilson went to see President Diaz at 5 o'clock in Cadena Street, and had not returned at a late hour.

During the last three days a surprising number of soldiers and officers of the revolution have slipped into the city, and from what I have seen of their activity this afternoon I think their coming here was a wise move, and that they will do their utmost to save the city from mob violence.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, May 24.—The long-feared outbreak in this capital has come. The city is in an uproar to-night because President Diaz did not resign to-day as he was expected to do, and it is at present impossible to tell just what is going on at widely separated points, but it is known that a mob of Maderists has been fired on by soldiers and police. This mob, one of many that gathered in the city, was in the Zocalo, or Plaza of the Constitution, in front of the National Palace.

The police fired on another mob in front of the building in which El Imparcial, a Government newspaper, is published, after it had been set on fire. Three persons were killed. Following the dispersal of this wing of the mob the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

The demonstrators gathered in several crowds, ranging in number from 200 to 2,000. Their numbers were constantly augmented.

The demonstration started from the Chamber of Deputies after that body had been in session more than an hour and when it became known that the resignations of President Diaz and Vice President Corral were not to be presented to-day, but would, it was said, be tendered to-morrow.

The Chamber was crowded to its capacity and the doors had been closed upon a large number who sought admittance and who for a time stood in orderly groups about the entrance.

Then a number of men and boys appeared, bearing printed sheets declaring that Diaz had refused to resign. That was the signal for an outburst of indignation. The shouting in the Chamber entrance called out the Sergeant-at-Arms and a number of assistants, and the balconies and stairs were cleared.

The people took up the cry "Viva Madero," and for a time stood about the Chamber shouting and waving their hats. Then from somewhere appeared the nucleus of the later procession, consisting of several coaches filled with men and boys, carrying pictures of Madero.

When the crowd started it was led by a coach, in which stood a young woman of the better class, in a white linen suit, wearing a big, black feathered hat. She waved a Mexican flag and urged the men about her to a greater pitch of excitement. Beside her stood a young man holding aloft a large framed crayon portrait of the revolutionary leader.

About the city they made their way, growing in numbers with every block traversed. They made a wide detour and attempted to include in their rambling march the residence of the President. At the first notice of the gathering crowd, however, two squads of mounted police, carrying rifles, were rushed to Diaz's residence, and posted at either end of the block. When the crowd approached the guards were placed four deep.

Feeble efforts were made by the shouting marchers, who up to this time were in the best of humor, to turn their steps toward Diaz's residence, but they thought better of it and contented themselves by waving their banners in that direction, shouting "Renuncia, renuncia!" ("Resign, resign!") and the usual plaudits for Madero.

While this contingent was making its way about town several other similar aggregations sprang up and started out on independent tours. Soon after dark there were at least four bands in action.

At 8:30 P. M. some of the groups had grown very demonstrative in the big plaza in front of the palace, and the police determined that the time had come for drastic measures.

The shouting, gesticulating mass of humanity was warned to move on, but confidence born of better treatment earlier in the evening caused them to receive with derision the order of the police.

Again they were told to disperse, and again no attention was paid to the order. Quickly their shouts of ridicule were turned into cries of anguish, for the guns of the police and the soldiers were fired toward them. The living stumbled in a mad rush over the bodies of the dead and wounded.

The narrow streets leading from the square were jammed with fleeing men and women. For a few minutes the guns of the Government were stilled, but a regathering at street corners of the enraged and frightened partisans of Madero resulted in another order to fire at will.

Sharper and longer now came the shooting. The mob fled, but, contrary to all traditions in Mexico, the troops had not intimidated the rioters to the point where they were willing to submit.

The force of the iron hand was weakening, and despite the death it had brought, the rioters refused to do more than scatter into miniature mobs, each shouting for Madero and yelling for the downfall of the present Government.

Telegraphic reports have been received to-night stating that demonstrations are in progress at Tehuantepec, Guadalajara, and Zacatecas. The Federal Governor of Jalisco, Manuel Cuesta Gallardo, was driven out.

At Zacatecas the troops fired on the mob, killing four. Further details are lacking.

REBELS STILL FIGHTING.

Capital and Other Cities Threatened Despite the Peace Agreement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 24.—The Federal army is now virtually under the command of Madero, who is the acknowledged directing factor in the Government, yet Mexico City, Puebla City, and other places garrisoned by Federals are being threatened by armies supposed to be fighting for Madero.

Another day during which there have been continued reports of military activity in nearly every State of the republic adds to the general alarm. There is no doubt that all the principal bodies of revolutionists have heard of the armistice and most of them of the signing of the peace treaty. Nevertheless, the fighting goes on.

Revolutionary activity ran to railroad destruction yesterday. There is little question but that the cutting of the Mexican Railway between here and Vera Cruz was done with the deliberate intent of inconveniencing Gen. Diaz, who had expected to use the line within a few days.

While the revolutionists had been in possession of many stations on this line for several weeks, this was the firt attempt to interfere with its operation. Immediately on learning of the trouble officials of the company, which is an English corporation, suspended traffic until such time as assurances were received that the equipment and passengers would be safe. This was announced from each station on the road and had the effect of bringing telegraphic assurances from a number of Maderist leaders to the office of the manager that traffic would receive full protection so long as no troops were carried. On the strength of this the service was opened this afternoon.

Madero has sent out representatives to visit all the insurrecto camps, thus making it necessary for those in arms to define the course they intend to pursue. Through Alfredo Robles Dominguez, his representative here, Madero has announced that once the situation is explained by his special couriers if fighting continues leaders responsible for it will be publicly declared bandits and rewards will be offered for their capture.

Guanajuato seems to have developed a mania for fighting that extends from border to border. The Maderists in the territory of Tepic seem to have taken it upon themselves to redistribute the wealth of that section. Haciendas have been robbed in many cases, divided into sections, and assigned to members of bands. Hundreds of stores have been looted and the booty divided.

Even at Cuernavaca, the headquarters of one of the principal leaders in the south, serious disturbances are occurring daily.

Now that the Federals have all been driven out of Guerrero and Morelos, the insurrectos are quarrelling among each other. Zapata has threatened to take Cuernavaca away from Azunzolo, and perhaps would have attempted it had he not sent half his command directly from Cuautla into the Valley of Mexico, which leaves him a scant thousand men with whom to hold Cuautla. Figueroa, in allowing Azunzolo to take the greater part of his men to Cuernavaca, has perhaps lost his place as leader, as Azunzolo now aspires to the supreme command.

After nearly a month of fighting, Atlixco, the last Federal stronghold outside the State Capital in Puebla, fell on Monday into the hands of the insurrectos. The garrison, greatly depleted, and worn out in the uneven struggle, evacuated the place during the night, and it is thought made good its escape into the mountains.

With the coming of daylight, the besiegers, 4,000 strong, entered the city. The leaders have not been able to control the men entirely, and some depredations have been committed.

Details gradually coming to light show that no other section of the republic has seen harder fighting than has Puebla, nor has experienced more of the horrors of war. Puebla is one of the most populous States of the republic, rich agriculturally, and a manufacturing centre. The factories and great rural estates are nearly all managed by Spaniards, whose oppression of the lower classes has caused them to be thoroughly hated. This, combined with the unpopularity of the Governor and other officials, has caused the State to be on the verge of revolt for years.

Aquiles Serdan, who fired the first shot of the revolution last Nov. 18, had planned with Madero to make Puebla the cradle of the movement. An accidental discovery two days before the outbreak was to begin resulted in the death of Serdan and the breaking up of the movement at that time and the shifting of the scene of activity to Chihuahua, quite to the surprise of the Maderists.

Puebla remained peaceful until within the last two months, when the revolt started in a number of places simultaneously.

Owing to the importance of the State's industrial interests the Government ordered a most energetic campaign. A Federal column, 1,200 strong, well provided with machine guns, met the rebels six weeks ago at Matamoros and mowed down the undisciplined horde. Not fewer than 400 were killed.

Instead of quelling the trouble, this roused the whole countryside, and only 200 of the original 1,200 Federals returned to Puebla.

As there has been no tendency on the part of the Puebla rebels to observe the armistice or to make peace, it is not improbable that a movement against the capital of the State, the third city in size in the republic, will be begun at once. Puebla itself can resist a siege, as it is commanded by two fortified hills and has a garrison of nearly 3,000 men, but the influence of the business men and property holders may be strong enough to cause the Federal garrison to evacuate the city.

The activity of the Catholic Party is the cause of much anxiety. It is considered to be a resurrection of the old Catholic Party, which induced Maximilian to come to Mexico in order that Church and State might be united. While the present party denies any desire to unite Church and State, it advocates closer relations.

LESS HOPE OF PEACE.

Madero Refuses to Help Government Suppress Disorder.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 24.—There were important developments in the Mexican situation here to-day.

First, Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the Provisional President of the republic, expects to be the candidate of his party for the Presidency of Mexico in the national election that is to follow the resignation of President Diaz and the temporary Presidency of Señor de la Barra. Secondly, Señor Madero to-day received a telegram from Señor Estanol, the Federal Minister of the Interior, asking him to place the insurrecto forces at the disposal of the Federal Government for the purpose, as Señor Estanol put it, of "conquering bandits and thieves," and also for maintaining the security of the republic. Madero immediately replied that he could not agree to the proposal until after he had arrived in the City of Mexico, which will be eight or ten days hence, according to present plans.

Despite statements of officials of the provisional Government that the peace agreement is being accepted by the insurrecto forces throughout Mexico, it became known to-day that Judge Carbajal, the Federal peace envoy, officially informed Senor Madero to-day that fighting on the part of insurrecto bands continues in six of the Mexican States. He asked the provisional President to see that the forces live up to the terms of the agreement. Madero in reply told Judge Carbajal that he was of the opinion that the Government must be misinformed as to the situation, and ended by asking Carbajal to indicate to him the places and details of violations of the agreement, promising when that was done to exert all his power to stop such acts.

As a counter shot to the Federal Government's complaint, the Provisional Government told of the receipt of a telegram from Guadalajara, signed by six citizens of that city, in which it was stated that Federal troops had fired on the citizens in the course of a celebration of the peace agreement. According to the telegram, sixty citizens were killed.

Madero told Carbajal that if this were true, the Governor of Jalisco, in which State Guadalajara is situated, should resign immediately and the Federal Government exert itself to protect the citizens. Judge Carbajal wired the information to his Government, but so far as is known has not yet received confirmation of the report of the killing of the sixty citizens.

The optimism of the last few days is not nearly so apparent to-night. Citizens and soldiers alike are wondering whether, after all, there is still a chance that the peace agreement will fail to restore tranquillity in Mexico.

The officials of the Provisional Government are still outwardly optimistic. They say that a score of assurances were received from various insurrecto chiefs to-day which prove that the peace agreement is being accepted by the insurrecto forces throughout the republic. One of the messages was from Ambrosio Figueroa, who again pledged his loyalty to Madero and congratulated him upon the completeness of the insurrecto triumph.

The announcement by Madero that he would be a candidate for President in the next election, "provided the people of Mexico want me," was made to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at the provisional President's home here to-night. Gen. B. J. Viljoen, one of Madero's most trusted military advisers, was present, and when Madero found it difficult to put his words into English, Viljoen suggested the "if the people want me," part of the reply.

Madero it can be stated is confident that the people do want him, and he is just as confident that he will be the duly nominated people's candidate to succeed de la Barra. He also realizes, according to statements of his friends, that he will probably be bitterly opposed by certain factions in the Roman Catholic Church. Madero has Protestant leanings and is a high degree Mason.

Madero was told by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that reports had been printed to the effect that Dr. Vasquez Gomez, who is to be head of the Ministry of Education in the de la Barra administration, had been prominently mentioned as the probable candidate of the Maderist Party for President.

"The question is, therefore," Señor Madero was asked, "does this, if true, mean that you will not be a candidate? If it is not true does it mean that you will be the candidate?"

Madero thought a long time.

"I will be the candidate if the people want me," he replied finally.

In answer to a second question as to whether he thought the people wanted him, he smilingly replied that he thought they did.

Madero was then asked if a report to the effect that the Mexican Government had complained to him that the insurrectos were still fighting in six States and had asked him to help put down the revolt were true.

Madero appeared somewhat irritated by this question.

"No, no," he replied; "that is not true. There are two little bands that made some trouble yesterday by tearing up railroad property, and that is all. You must realize that many of the revolutionary commands have not yet received the news of the peace agreement, and as soon as they do I am convinced they will live up to it. I have issued orders to all the revolutionary forces to-day that fighting must stop and that all property rights must be respected, and that order will be obeyed."

Madero then made public a translation of the telegram he had received from Señor Estanol, as follows:

Francisco I. Madero, Juarez: Having agreed definitely to cease hostilities, it is now important to the national welfare that the revolutionary forces be put under the orders of the present authorities as an auxiliary of the army for the purpose of conquering bandits and thieves and to maintain security. Kindly answer if you agree to this, and in the event you do please communicate instructions to ex-revolutionary chiefs as quickly as possible, letting them know that authorities in the War Department will issue instructions so that salaries are paid. Please answer quickly.

ESTANOL, Minister of Interior.

To this Señor Madero replied as follows:

Estanol, Minister of Interior: Your idea and logic would bring serious difficulties, and what you say could only be arranged in a practical way when I am in the capital. I am giving instructions to different chiefs of the insurgents to pursue bandits, and also against any chief who may not respect agreement ceasing hostilities. Anything contrary to this statement please wire to me. I also beg that you advise Senor Dominguez in order to get a remedy for this matter.

FRANCISCO I MADERO, JR.

That news of the signature of the peace agreement reached the insurrecto force operating around the City of Chihuahua in the nick of time to prevent an attack on that long-besieged city, was the news received by mail from that city to-day.

The letter says it is estimated that 8,000 revolutionists are in close proximity to the city, and that they have selected Tabaloapa, three miles east, as headquarters. It adds:

"Chihuahua has had no mail or telegraphic communication since April 27, and nearly all staple articles have been consumed. It is impossible to obtain any ham, bacon, butter, cheese, breakfast food, and many other articles.

"For lack of fuel the American Smelting and Refining Company here will close down both smelter and mine operations, thus depriving 1,500 men of work."

Gen. Navarro, the defeated Federal commander of the Juarez garrison, was notified this afternoon that he was a free man. He has not indicated when he will leave El Paso. He is not likely to visit Juarez.

INTERBOROUGH WON'T YIELD ON SUBWAYS

Continued from Page 1.

opened on Oct. 27, 1910. The committee is instructed to report on or before June 30, and an appropriation of $50,000 for the expenses of the committee is provided in the resolution.

The preamble of the resolution says that grave suspicion has arisen that there is collusion between the Public Service Commission and certain traction interests "whereby the contracts for construction alone of the triborough route shall not be let until these financial interests shall have secured a lease to operate the road upon their own terms," and that, as a means "to accomplish this alleged conspiracy" it is charged that a pretended competition of friendly but apparently rival interests has been instituted, so that in any event, through a 'gentlemen's agreement,' the city shall have parted with its trunk line subway before its completion and before its true value be known.

"Something must be done to relieve conditions," Senator Griffin said, in offering his resolution. "The City of New York, with 5,000,000 people, has transit conditions which would disgrace a city of the third class. The Mayor of Boston recently characterized our subway conditions as disgraceful and indecent.

"The Public Service Commission on the one hand and the Board of Estimate on the other are debating with corporations as to which shall control the situation. We want to know why the subway is not built. Never mind who is going to have the lease. After the subway is built it will be time to permit corporations to say how much they will pay for the privilege of operation."

Senator Grady defended the course of Mayor Gaynor and the Board of Estimate.

"It offends my sense of propriety," he said, "to say that conditions in New York are a disgrace to civilization. The problems of transportation there are different than anywhere in the world. It is a cheap thing for the Mayor of Boston to say that conditions are a disgrace.

"I have never had any communication with Mayor Gaynor since he took office, but I say that in dealing with this problem his course has been heroic. He came from death's door and began to consider this great question. He is giving it intelligent consideration to-day. The Controller also has stood out for the very best terms. It is better to make haste by going slowly."

Senator Luhamel made an effort to inquire as to the fate of a resolution he introduced calling for an investigation of the transit situation, but he was shut off on a point of order. The Griffin resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
DINNER 6 TO 9.30 P. M.
A LA CARTE OR IF DESIRED AT FIXED PRICE, $1.25

BOY FROM UP-STATE TAKES HIS LIFE HERE

Wandered About City a Prey to Despair and Spent His Last Cent for a Revolver.

TOLD PARENTS OF SHORTAGE

But Grocer Whose Wagon He Drove in McGraw, N. Y., Knows of None—News Kept from Young Woman.

A young man, scarcely more than a boy, entered a saloon at 572 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The place was crowded and none saw the boy descend the stairs to the basement. Presently they heard the report of a revolver shot and ran down stairs to find the boy dead on the floor. There was a bullet wound in his right temple and in his right hand he clutched a revolver, shining and new, and of a cheap make. In his pockets there was no money. Apparently his last cent had been expended on the cheap weapon with which he took his life.

There was nothing in the young man's pockets to identify him except two tickets issued by the Cortland County Traction Company, a gold scarfpin, initialed with the letter "C," and a brand-new notebook, over four pages of which was written in lead pencil a pathetic letter, addressed only to "Dear Father and Mother."

Last night, however, the police got word from McGraw, a suburb of Cortland, the county seat of Cortland County, that Clinton Coates, the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Coates, had disappeared from home on Tuesday night. The boy had been employed in the grocery store of G. H. Maricle of McGraw for two years. In the letter found in the pocket of the boy who killed himself in the Brooklyn saloon Mr. Maricle's name was mentioned and the boy wrote of some shortage in his accounts. But, according to Mr. Maricle, there was no shortage in the boy's accounts and no one in Cortland knows why the boy should have taken his life.

In the letter the boy evidently tried to explain why he planned suicide, but in the light of Mr. Maricle's statement, the note seems more the product of the boy's imagination than a true record of facts. Here it is:

Dear Father and Mother: I've had so much trouble I can't stand it any longer. People have been finding fault with my delivery, and I have come out short. I was afraid that you would think I was taking the money, but the Lord knows I have tried to be honest. I prayed to God to help me, but I could not see that I was getting any help. The story got around that I was going to the roadhouse, and I thought that if folks believed it my reputation would be ruined.

I left Jessie, who is the best of any girl I ever knew, and I think she is just as good as there is in the valley. I hated to come away from her, but I thought the sooner the better, for I thought that if she turned me down after I thought so much of her I would kill myself, and if she learned to love me and I didn't stay it would break her heart.

I hope that you will never know what becomes of me, but if you do find out where I went, I write this to let you know where I went. I am sitting on a bench in the Park writing this. New York is a great city. I have been riding on the trolley cars, on the elevated and Subway trains, and on the ferry boats. I hope Mr. Maricle will get some one better.

Before I shoot myself I pray the Lord to forgive me, as I have prayed every night. I thought it better to end these troubles now, as they were getting worse all the time. I was afraid that I got in with the boys and was asked to drink I would not have the courage to say no. I really hated to do this, but if I commit suicide now and go to Hell it is better to go to Hell now than later.

The ride is fine on the ferry boat over from the island. The band was playing "Put Your Arms Around Me Honey," and it made me think of Jessie and you.

Last night the news of young Coates's death was kept from Miss Jessie E. Reakes of McGraw. She had known young Coates for two years, and in that time the boy had paid her every attention. She saw him Tuesday afternoon. There was no quarrel, and Coates seemed in the best of spirits. He said nothing of going away.

It seems likely now that the boy took a night train for this city, with his mind fully made up to take his life.

TAFT DENIES PARDON TO WALSH AND MORSE

Continued from Page 1.

crimes is only afforded to men who have enjoyed high position in society and have secured the trust and friendship of many. Every case of this kind, therefore, must present some such considerations as those referred to, and if the Executive on an appeal for clemency should yield to them, it would defeat the object of the law and present a demoralizing difference between the punishment meted out to the ordinary criminal, whose circumstances have naturally led him into crime, and one whose position in society should have made for him strongest restraint against violation of the law.

The Case of C. W. Morse.

"In the matter of the application for the pardon of Charles W. Morse.

"Charles W. Morse was convicted of misapplication of funds of the National Bank of North America and of making false entries in the books of the bank and in its reports to the Controller of the Currency. On appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals his conviction on the false entry charge was affirmed. He was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years in the Atlanta Penitentiary, and began service of his term on Jan. 3, 1910. He had been confined in the Tombs for ten months before he was taken to Atlanta.

"Although his conviction technically was on false entries, there is no doubt as to what the evidence showed generally, to wit, that Morse was engaged in large private transactions in which the maintenance of the price of certain stock in the market was of capital importance to him, and he procured control of this particular bank and other banks for the purpose of doing the specific thing mentioned, which was essential to the success of his speculations. The result of his operations was severe losses to the bank, which forced it into liquidation.

"In other words, he committed the same offense against the banking laws, which as already said, Walsh committed in the case against him, although the specific details differ somewhat in their technical legal effects. Morse exhibited the same fraudulent and criminal disregard of the trust imposed upon him in the exercise of the control over the bank as Walsh did. Indeed, the methods taken by Morse tend to show that more keenly than Walsh did he realize the evil of what he was doing.

Opinion of Attorney General.

"The Attorney General says:

"'There is no question in my mind that causing the loans in question to be made he was actuated primarily by the advancement of his own ends—to wit, the promotion of the various enterprises in which he was engaged—and that he was entirely unscrupulous as to the methods he adopted. He seems at times to be absolutely heartless with regard to the consequences to others, and he showed great shrewdness in obtaining large sums of money from the bank without adequate security and without making himself personally liable therefor.'

"One of the chief arguments made in Morse's behalf is that since the commission of his offenses he has out of his own estate made good the losses inflicted upon the bank. In the first place, the evidence does not sustain the claim that all the losses to the bank have been made good by him: but even if his estate had met the obligations growing out of his fraudulent transactions it could not change the necessity for his lawful punishment for the crime he committed.

"Walsh received a sentence of five years, Morse of fifteen years. I have no doubt, from a consideration of the facts in each case, that Morse should have received a heavier sentence than Walsh. Whether fifteen years is too great a sentence I do not now propose to decide. It will depend somewhat on Morse's future conduct in prison.

"This application, therefore, is now denied as premature, but may be renewed at some subsequent date.

"One point is made that Morse was for ten months confined in the Tombs after he had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, pending his appeal to the Courts of Appeals, and this is said to have been a hardship because he was not permitted to give bail. If this gives him any claim to the reduction of the sentence, it can be considered on another application. It certainly would not affect his present confinement for some time to come.

Why Bail Was Refused.

"In so far, however, as this treatment has been criticised as unduly severe, I may properly observe that it furnishes no legitimate ground for complaint. Prior to conviction the Constitution affords to every one the right to bail except in cases of murder in the first degree and treason, because his innocence is presumed; but after conviction and judgment of the court the presumption is of his guilt; and if the rule is enforced that persons convicted of an infamous crime are not allowed bail, the expedition with which appeals are brough and heard will be greatly accelerated. Not only will counsel for the defendants use the utmost diligence, but courts with a knowledge of the situation will facilitate the hearing of appeals and their decision.

"The number of prominent and influential members of society who have asked for clemency in Morse's case is quite as great as in that of Walsh.

"In my denial of the application in each of these cases I have no desire to minimize the weight of the opinion and prayer in favor of clemency of the petitioners, but for the same reason that I have given above for differing from them in Walsh's case I must differ with them in Morse's case.

"The application for clemency in the case of Charles W. Morse is hereby denied, with leave to renew the same after Jan. 1, 1913.

"In reaching these conclusions I follow the recommendation of the Attorney General. WILLIAM H. TAFT."

MORSE NOT NOTIFIED.

Warden Moyer Would Not Allow Prisoner to be Interviewed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—Efforts to obtain a statement directly or indirectly from Charles W. Morse regarding the action of President Taft upon his application for clemency met with failure.

Warden Moyer of the Federal prison stated that under no circumstances would the rules of the penitentiary allow Morse to give out any interview or statement. The Warden has not been officially advised of the President's action in the case, and Morse will not learn of it until tomorrow. Warden Moyer says Mrs. Morse has not visited her husband in some time.

Mrs. Morse has made many friends here, and the petition for clemency for her husband was signed by thousands of Georgians.

CHICAGO, May 24.—R. W. Walsh, son of the Chicago banker, to-night said that while his father was ineligible for a parole at present, steps would be taken to enable him to seek a parole in September.

"My father is ineligible," he said, "owing to another indictment which is pending. But for that he could be paroled on Sept. 19. We hope by that time to have the indictment quashed and the parole granted."

Mrs. John R. Walsh and three daughters would make no comment on President Taft's refusal to grant a pardon.

RUNS OFFICE FOR PARTY.

Appraiser Bird Regards Appointment as Taft's Gift to Organization.

Francis W. Bird, the young Republican district leader who succeeded in landing the $8,000 job of Appraiser formerly held by George W. Wanmaker, told his fellow-politicians who gathered at Terrace Garden last night to do him honor, that he purposed conducting his Government office as a practical Republican politician, that he considered the office had been bestowed upon the district organization by President Taft rather than upon him personally, and that he purposed honoring the organization while in office in every practicable way.

The new Republican County Chairman, Samuel S. Koenig, who acquired that position after failing to be re-elected Secretary of State, followed Mr. Bird in a plea for the right of working politicians to get and hold Government jobs. He declared that the party elected to office had every right to carry out its administration "through its own instrumentalities," and that it was a public wrong that it should be considered malodorous for politicians to receive public appointments.

The dinner, while formally given with Mr. Bird as chief guest of the Twenty-ninth District organization, was in reality a preliminary council of war of the defeated Republicans to see wherein they can best take advantage of Gov. Dix's administration to help themselves back into power.

Most of the local Republican leaders were present. Herbert Parsons, ex-Congressman and retired County Chairman, was on hand to tell his views of the way to go ahead, and County Chairman Koenig sketched at length the kind of organization he hopes to build "strong enough to smash the power of the Sullivans south of Fourteenth Street—an organization just like Tammany, only more powerful than Tammany and built on lines effectively different as to principles and ideals."

Important qualifications were made as to the service the men in office were to yield to the organization that put them there. Several speakers said amid great applause that they considered Theodore Roosevelt the ideal practical politician and it was his type of man Mr. Bird said he had in mind in saying he should conduct the Appraiser's office as a practical politician.

TWIN CITIES GREET WILSON.

Business Men Tired of Their Alliance with Politics, Says Governor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 24.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey arrived here to-day from the West, and will spend two days in this city and St. Paul.

After a breakfast at the Minneapolis Club and an informal reception he was taken in hand by a committee from the Minneapolis Publicity Club, and at a noon luncheon under the auspices of the club at the West Hotel, he spoke on "Business and Politics."

This afternoon Gov. Wilson was turned over to a committee from the St. Paul Association of Commerce, and was escorted to the State Capitol in St. Paul, where a public reception was given him. This evening he spoke at a dinner given in his honor in St. Paul by the Association of Commerce.

At the Publicity Club luncheon Gov. Wilson spoke particularly about the business interference with legislation which has created some of the worst influences in our recent politics.

"The country has definitely made up its mind that it will get at the root of this matter and of all other matters like it, and that it will break up this alliance," he said. "There was a time when it looked as if to accomplish this would involve a very dangerous sort of strife between the general mass of voters and those who had exhibited splendid talents in building up business. But, happily, that threat has disappeared.

"It is one of the happy circumstances of our time that the most intelligent and progressive of our business men have seen the mistake as well as the immorality of the whole bad business. The alliance between business and politics has been a burden to them. It has given them great power, but it has also subjected them to a sort of slavery and a sort of subserviency to leading politicians. They are anxious to be freed from the bondage as the country is to be rid of the influences and methods which it represents.

"They have found that there is a better way of defending themselves than through the private use of money, and that is to make absolutely open all their dealings with legislative bodies, and let the public judge as between them and those with whom they are dealing in the field of politics."

HAS NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST LORIMER

More Shocking and Appalling Than Any Yet Revealed, Declares La Follette.

ATTACKS LOBBYIST HINES

Brazen and Impudent, He Asserts—Says There Was a $200,000 Fund and Taft's Name Was Used.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—New revelations concerning the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois may be expected as the result of a second investigation into the bribery charges against Lorimer, if the predictions made by Senator La Follette in the delivery to-day of the third installment of his argument in support of his resolution of inquiry are realized.

Mr. La Follette said that more than twice the $100,000 heretofore alleged to have been used would be found to have been spent in Lorimer's behalf. He said President Taft's name had been used in Lorimer's behalf, and reiterated that Lorimer had had personal cognizance of the use of money in his behalf.

"There is a mine of facts which I venture to predict will be opened up, and which will be more shocking and appalling than any that has yet been revealed," declared the Wisconsin Senator.

Mr. La Follette quoted from the testimony given by Edward Hines of Chicago, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, before the Lorimer Investigating Committee of the Illinois Legislature, regarding Mr. Hines's interviews with United States Senators Aldrich and Penrose, in which Mr. Hines said that Mr. Aldrich repeatedly had impressed upon him the importance of Lorimer's election, and had told him that President Taft was especially concerned in Mr. Lorimer's behalf.

Referring to the Hines statement concerning a long-distance telephone conversation between Washington and Springfield, held by Mr. Hines with Mr. Lorimer, pending the election at Springfield, Mr. La Follette said that at Lorimer's request Mr. Hines had telegraphed to Mr. Lorimer the substance of his telephone representations to him. This telegram could and should be obtained, he said.

Discussing Mr. Hines's activity in the Lorimer campaign, which was accounted for on the ground that Lorimer would favor a duty on lumber, Mr. LaFollette said that during the last Lorimer investigation by the Senate, Mr. Hines was much in evidence about the Capitol at Washington.

"He sought Senators at every turn and was brazen and impudent in his work," he said. "How he was received in all cases I do not know, but I do know that in some cases he was rebuked."

HINES DEFENDS HIS ACTS.

Nothing to Apologize For in His Part in Lorimer's Election, He Says.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Edward Hines, named before the Helm Legislative Committee in connection with the collection of an alleged $100,000 fund to elect United States Senator William Lorimer, to-day took occasion before reading his annual address to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, of which he is President, to defend his acts and to flay his accusers.

"I absolutely and unqualifiedly deny the charges that that have been made against me in relation to National affairs," he said. "I am absolutely innocent of any wrongful acts in these matters. I have no apology to make for my conduct as an individual or as an officer of the association or of any other association which has honored me with its confidence, nor have you or any other factor of the lumber industry an apology to make for its conduct and attitude toward National affairs.

"So far as I, personally, am concerned, at the proper time and at the proper procedure I shall vindicate myself and confound my traducers before a tribunal that will not be a grotesque travesty on law and justice—a mere tool of politics and the subservient organ of unfair and unscrupulous journalism.

"I shall not only welcome, but I shall insist upon and secure the fullest investigation as to my actions in these matters, where the sanctions of the law will bring out the truth and expose the falsehood.

"What I have done in behalf of the lumber industry, in my own and in your behalf and what you have done in co-operation with me, has been done openly and legitimately."

CONDEMN VOTE FOR LORIMER.

Unitarians Are Asked to Strike Fletcher's Name from Official List—Refuse.

BOSTON, May 24.—A proposal to strike the name of United States Senator Duncan U. Fletcher from the list of Vice Presidents of the Unitarian Association because of his attitude on the Lorimer case last Winter failed at the annual meeting of the association to-day.

The opposition to Senator Fletcher was led by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York, and numbered approximately about one-third of those present. Mr. Holmes offered a resolution, signed by nine New York clergymen and twenty-six of those in and about Boston, which was to the effect that, "in view of the public services attached to the name of Senator Fletcher, we do not regard him as eligible to leadership in that form of Christianity known as Unitarianism and protest against his nomination as Vice President."

The Rev. A. J. Coleman of Jacksonville, Fla., defended Senator Fletcher, declaring that the resolution was insulting and was an attempt to fasten a new method of dogmatism on the Unitarians.

"Senator Fletcher voted for Lorimer because the evidence against him was not sufficient," said Mr. Coleman, "and Senator Fletcher was compelled to vote that way no matter what his private idea might have been. He was actuated by the high sense of moral and political duty and the people of Florida are proud of his record.

"If you now repudiate Fletcher the Southern churches may repudiate what you stand for."

Mr. Holmes, in reply, resented the charge made by Mr. Coleman, and declared that the resolution was signed as individuals and not by any body, and that the Unitarian Association could not place any stain on the name of Senator Fletcher which the Senator had not placed there already by his action in the Lorimer case.

"It would be better to wipe out every Unitarian church south of the Mason and Dixon line rather than place a dishonored name on our list of officers!" shouted Mr. Holmes.

On a rising vote President Eliot declared that the motion to strike Senator Fletcher's name from the list was lost. About one-third voted for the resolution.

The association then elected its officers, headed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Cambridge.

TELLS OF $500 BRIBE.

Ohio State Printer Testifies That Nye Solicited This Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—State Printer E. A. Crawford, on whose testimony before the Grand Jury the indictment charging Representative George B. Nye with bribery was found, was the principal witness in the trial of the latter to-day. Every objection made by the attorneys for the defense thus far has been overruled, but the latter got in considerable evidence by questions, although witnesses were instructed not to answer.

Attorney Belcher, who is defending Nye, asked Crawford if he had ever pleaded guilty to a felony before United States Commissioner N. W. Evans. Crawford remained silent while Attorney General Hogan and Presecutor Turner immediately interposed an objection which was sustained by the court. Nye's attorneys searched the past for evidence to prove that for the last decade Crawford and Nye had been fighting each other politically with the laurels of every conflict resting on the defendants. This and the fact that the State expects to win its case upon the sole statement of Crawford as to the actual soliciting of the $500 bribe, and the evidence of Representative Kimble, who introduced the Gerrymander bill, with the effect that Nye had the "intent" because he had solicited from him $1,000 for action on the same legislative measure, were the interesting developments of the day's proceedings.

Crawford stated that he is the owner of a Democratic newspaper in West Union and that he has known Nye for a period of fifteen years. He explained in detail the Kimble bill, which sought to redistrict Judge A. Z. Blair's judicial district, and stated that on the morning of April 18 last, Nye called upon him at his office in the State House. He had not yet arrived, and on being informed of Nye's visit, he sought him out in the corridor outside the House of Representatives. There Nye suggested that they retire into one of the committee rooms, where, he says, Nye stated that he thought the Kimble bill could be "put over," but that it would take a little money—$500. Nye stated, Crawford testified, that he himself would be willing to put up $500 to have Pike County "transferred."

Crawford admitted that there was no witness present when the bribe was solicited. The witness stated he told Nye that he did not know anybody who had $500, and that he was sure he did not.

Under further examination by Attorney General Hogan, Crawford stated that Nye said:

"Some of the boys would have to be looked after—some of the Republicans with whom he stood in with."

Nye did not state who the Republicans were, according to Crawford.

A newspaper man, summoned before the committee, having refused to testify, a member of the committee at once caused his arrest on a Magistrate's warrant charging him with a misdemeanor. He was released on a $500 bond to appear for trial to-morrow.

It is evident that the committee will lapse before it has a chance to give the indicted Senators the "whitewash" for which it was created. When the Legislature meets on May 31, after its brief recess and adjourns on the same day, the committee will cease to exist.

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If it were not possible for us to make the Martinolar Teeth look and feel natural they would be a failure.

One of the first comments made on these teeth by those who see them for the first time is that they are so natural looking.

There is an entire absence of the false teeth look about them. It required skill to build up these teeth and place them alongside nature's teeth, and make them fit firmly, and no less skill is required to follow the characteristics of the old teeth so that the new teeth will look natural and at the same time be an improvement where the natural teeth were not perfect, as in the case of Mr. David L. Jones, of Ridgefield, N. J., who writes:

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Dear Sirs—I wish to express my appreciation and satisfaction of the dental work you have done for me. My teeth fit perfectly. In fact, THEY ARE BETTER THAN MY NATURAL TEETH EVER WERE. I shall take pleasure in recommending your mode of dentistry to any of my friends and acquaintances who may need dental attention.

Very truly yours,
DAVID L. JONES.

There is no surgery connected with this method—no cutting into the gums or boring or implantation. There is nothing about it that need cause you to dread having it done, and the cost is no greater than old style dentistry of the first class.

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H. J. DUVEEN LET OFF WITH A $15,000 FINE

Judge Martin Says He Took the Views of His Associates Before Deciding.

BLAMES CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

For Making It Easy to Cheat—Also Moved by Prisoner's Health—To Sentence Benj. Duveen To-day.

Henry J. Duveen, head of the art importing firm of Duveen Brothers, who pleaded guilty in the United States Circuit Court on Tuesday to a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in the importation of pictures, statuary, and art objects, and who in the argument upon the degree of sentence was called a "low down swindler" and a smuggler by United States District Attorney Wise, got off with a fine of $15,000 yesterday morning at the hands of Judge Martin. Mr. Wise had pleaded in the strongest terms for a term of imprisonment for the elder Duveen, who, since the death of his brother, had been the head of Duveen Brothers.

After the argument on Tuesday Judge Martin, who had previously received a certificate from Dr. Walter B. James that Henry J. Duveen was suffering from hardening of the arteries and Bright's disease in an advanced stage, consulted with the other Judges who were in the Federal Building at the time. Judge Martin explained that he did this because he sat in this circuit only to help out in disposing of the business here, and as a member of the Vermont circuit he did not think he ought to sentence Duveen on a plea of guilty, except in accordance with the views of the Judges of this district.

The Judges who were in the Federal Building on Tuesday and yesterday were Lacombe, Ward, and Coxe of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Holt and Hough of the United States District Court, who sit as Circuit Court Judges. It appears that the decision was for leniency in view of the doctor's certificate, the examination by Dr. James having been made at the request of United States District Attorney Wise.

At all events, Judge Martin, after extended explanatory remarks, announced the fine of $15,000, which was paid. Benjamin Duveen, the youngest member of the firm, will come up for sentence this morning.

Judge Martin's Argument.

In sentencing Henry J. Duveen, Judge Martin said:

"This is a case that has given me a great deal of concern, and I would have been glad to have shifted the responsibility to one of my associates if I felt that I could reasonably and properly do so, but, as I said yesterday, I am here to help them. I have had conferences with them, but whatever disposition is made, I take the responsibility.

"Now, I look at this matter from all the—well, in view of all the information I can get from the statements of counsel and from the indictment itself. There is another thing to be taken into consideration in imposing sentence in a case like this, and that is the duty that Government officials perform.

"In looking over carefully the papers that have been submitted by the District Attorney, I am convinced that his statements are substantially correct as shown by those papers, and they show, too, that officials of the Government have sadly failed in the performance of their duty, and the records of this court sadly fail to show the conviction and punishment of those men who hold those positions of trust. We all know that the human family is made up in such a way that good men will, when they find that everyone else can cheat the Government, do it more or less, and it is under that state of things that these offenses mainly were committed.

"Now, a man is brought to the bar whose firm has paid over $1,000,000 in settlement of the claims of the Government for what his concern has cheated the Government. In addition to that he is a man 60 years of age and suffering from a disease that an imprisonment must necessarily seriously affect. Now, ought a Judge, under those circumstances, following the instincts of humanity—although it is human to err and we may err, but if we do, let it be on the side of charity—ought he impose a sentence upon a man that will necessarily seriously interfere with his health for doing what the Government officials have permitted him to do? It seems to me that he is stepping a little over on to the cruelty side on the part of the court.

The Case of a Syrian.

"A reference has been made to a sentence I made upon a Syrian, for smuggling a harp, of seven months' imprisonment. That is true. I did. He paid nothing, and more than that, he took a trial by jury and went upon the witness stand and swore to that which was, in my opinion, absolutely false and undertook to saddle the offense upon an innocent girl who bought the harp; and I said when I imposed the sentence, as I think Mr Leery (the court clerk) will bear in mind, I would not put the Government to the trouble of indicting him for perjury and making a clean cut thing of it, and in imposing sentence I took into consideration not only what he had been convicted of by the jury and sentenced for by the court, but his conduct in court, and I think I did justly by him, and I think that is the proper way to exercise common sense and not say that this sentence is just for this thing, and we won't pursue him further.

"I have in mind, too, the sugar cases, but no man was sentenced in those cases who is in the physical condition that this man is. Neither did any of the defendants ever pay a dollar into the Treasury for the crimes they had committed, as in this case. The sentence of this court is that the defendant pay a fine of $15,000."

Judge Martin asked Mr. Stanchfield if he was ready to pay the fine, and the lawyer replied in the affirmative. Then Mr. Wise remarked:

"Pardon me, your Honor, in order that the record may be straight—you stated that there had been Government officials derelict in their duties. I take it you mean those that are Customs officials and not the officials of the Department of Justice."

Judge Martin replied:

"You had a right to take it that way, and perhaps I ought to say that I have had some experience in the trial of Government officials where the District Attorney has, if I remember, brought into court three men who had, as it was claimed, aided and abetted importers to cheat the Government, but they found two jurymen that insisted that they would not convict those men because there were some others just as guilty, and after the jury had been out a long time they finally acquitted one and found a verdict against the other two on one count only.

Things That Weary the Court.

"It makes the court feel a little tired to think that the men most guilty are those who are false to their trust and cannot be punished, and, as Mr. Wise well suggests, my remarks had no reference to the prosecuting officers of the District of New York. They have tried it faithfully and well, in my opinion."

Henry and Benjamin Duveen, with Joseph and Louis Duveen, the two foreign partners of the art firm, were indicted last Fall for the commission of frauds estimated to have cost the Government upward of $5,000,000 in loss of duties. Civil suits were started, as to which the Government recently accepted a compromise of $1,200,000 cash.

In the argument of Tuesday John B. Stanchfield, counsel for the Duveens, referred to this settlement as the "purchase of peace," and attacked Mr. Wise for insisting upon severe sentences after so large a payment had been made. Mr. Wise rejoined that the settlement had been negotiated specifically with the understanding that it should not affect in any way the criminal cases.

Several weeks ago Joseph and Louis Duveen, who were out of this country, and could not be extradited on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, came in voluntarily with pleas of guilty, and were fined $10,000 each.

OTHER SENTENCES IN SMUGGLING CASES.

Sugar Prosecutions.

Charles R. Helke, weighing frauds; sentenced by Judge Martin..... 2 years
Oliver Spitzer, weighing frauds; sentenced by Judge Martin..... 2 years
E. W. Gerbracht, weighing frauds; sentenced by Judge Martin..... 5 years
Various assistant Government weighers, sentenced by Judge Martin .....1-2 years

Dressmakers' Customs Frauds.

E. Montagne, smuggling..... 4 months
Phillipsen, smuggling..... 1 year

White-Kilgannon Case.

Charles White, undervaluation five trunks; sentenced by Judge Ray.. 1 year
William Kilgannon, undervaluation five trunks; sentenced by Judge Ray ..... 1 year

Figs and Cheese Cases.

*Philip Musica, underweighing; sentenced by Judge Holt..... 1 year
Frank Cusimano, underweighing; sentenced by Judge Hand..... 1 year
†S. D. Stamatopolos, underweighing; sentenced by Judge Hand, after forfeiture of $40,000..... 2 years
Paolo Bonforti, underweighing, sentenced by Judge Holt..... 6 months
Pietro Larmi, underweighing, sentenced by Judge Hand..... 1 year
George P. Cologna, underweighing, sentenced by Judge Hand..... 3 months
—— Galanopolous, underweighing, sentenced by Judge Hand..... 3 months

Government Weighers.

R. Mescall, dock frauds, sentenced by Judge Holt.....10 months
Joseph McMahon, same offense, sentenced by Judge Hand..... 1 year
William Drew, same offense, sentenced by Judge Martin.....10 months
George Wardwell, same offense, sentenced by Judge Martin.....10 months

Miscellaneous.

William Rind, First Officer of the St. Paul, convicted of smuggling opium and cocaine, sentenced by Judge Hough..... 1 year
Steward on Italian steamer, smuggling laces, sentenced by Judge Hazel ..... 1 year
Alexander Hollendar, customs broker, pleaded guilty of undercaluing by forged invoices, involving loss of $25,000; sentenced by Judge Martin.....15 months
M. Savasta, smuggling a harp through customs; sentenced by Judge Martin..... 7 months
Georges Voisin, smuggling laces; sentenced after conviction..... 9 months
Garcia, Metzgu, and Garcia, smuggling cigars; sentences.....5-13 mos

*Also fined $5,000.
†After forfeiture of $40,000.

NEW COURT HOUSE BILL IN.

City Hall Park Site Practically Obligatory—Old Measure Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Senator Stephen J. Stilwell of the Bronx announced to-day that he had abandoned his original bill giving the Supreme Court Justices in New York County or a majority of them the power to select a site for the proposed new County Court House in the City Hall Park. He has substituted for the original bill a new measure, introduced to-day, which may result in locating the Court House in the park and contains at least one other objectionable feature of the old bill, in that it deprives the Board of Estimate of all power in connection with a selection of the site and the approval of the plans.

The Stilwell bill is an amendment to the law passed in 1903 through which a Court House Board was created to select a site and consider plans for the erection of a Court House to take the place of the present structure in City Hall Park. The new bill would give the board four months in which to select a site, with the proviso that if the quest is not effective or the Board of Estimate fails to approve it, a site must be selected in the City Hall Park, the selection becoming final when the board files its report with the Board of Estimate.

It is also made mandatory for the Board of Estimate to provide the necessary money to defray all expenses of the board. In this and in other respects the bill is clearly subversive of the home rule principle.

Some of the lawmakers here regard the new bill introduced by Senator Silwell fully as objectionable as the original measure, which was orphaned through his action to-day. This bill passed the Senate, but went into the Rules Committee in the Assembly. The chances were all against it being reported owing to the strong objections that had been urged in New York City against the plan of building a Court House in City Hall Park.

LESS STRICT WITH BALLOTS.

Bill Making Valid Irregular Marks Now Goes to the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Saxe bill, which amends the election law so as to provide that no ballot shall be adjudged invalid because the cross marks on it are irregular, passed the Assembly to-day by a vote of 77 to 43. There was a lively debate, the opponents declaring that the enactment of the bill would interfere with the secrecy of the ballot and invite evil practices at the polls by making possible the identification of ballots cast in pursuance of a corrupt bargain.

Assemblyman Ward (Rep.) of New York offered an amendment which would have vitiated the bill. This was voted down, 39 to 55, before the bill was placed on final passage.

The bill has already passed the Senate and now goes to the Governor for his approval. Senator Saxe expressed himself as very much gratified.

"I introduced this bill for two purposes," said the Senator. "First to do away with recounts and the throwing out of ballots owing to irregularity of marking and secondly, to give the man who owing either to lack of practice with a pencil or physical defects, or old age, may not be able to make a mark which would pass muster under existing conditions, a chance to have his vote counted. Both I believe are good purposes. If the bill should lead to any of the abuses its opponents seem to fear, I shall be here next year, and shall be only too glad to have it repealed."

NO HOPE FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Amendment Giving Votes to Women Blocked in the State Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Developments in the Senate to-day indicated that the Woman Suffrage bill had little chance of advancement in the upper house. Senator Stilwell asked that the woman suffrage amendment be advanced to the order of final passage without debate, and although one objection would have blocked the progress of the bill, there was a storm of protest when he made the request.

"This has been treated as a joke or an ice cream affair," Senator Grady said. "It is time to be serious. This resolution shall never pass if I can prevent it."

"If the Senator needs any help he will get it from me," said Senator Hinman.

Miss Harriet May Mills, President of the State Woman Suffrage Association, and a group of suffragists watched the proceedings from the gallery with intense interest. They left for New York later, with little hope that the measure would receive favorable consideration next week.

TO PASS INCOME TAX ACT.

Favorable Action Looked For in the Assembly—Senate Has Indorsed It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—It was learned to-night on the best of authority that the Assembly Judiciary Committee will report at its next meeting and the Assembly will pass the concurrent resolution putting the Legislature on record as favoring the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution empowering the Federal Government to levy a tax on incomes "from whatever source derived" in the various States without prior apportionment. The resolution has already passed the Senate.

Owing to the strong objections that have been urged against this measure, it was thought for a time that it would be defeated in the Assembly or permitted to die in committee. When it was before the Legislature a year ago it failed of passage in the Assembly by only one vote.

Confirms Scott as Prison Head.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Senate to-day confirmed without opposition the nomination of Col. Joseph H. Scott of Elmira as State Superintendent of Prisons to succeed C. V. Collins, resigned.

MAC VEAGH PICTURES ALDRICH REFORMED

Leader in Movement for Currency Revision Not the Log-Rolling Tariff Maker.

FOR BROADER BANK CHARTERS

Would Have Each Meet All Needs of Business—Urges Western Bankers to Support Central Reserve Plan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury, speaking before the Bankers' Associations of Missouri and Kansas here to-night, indorsed the plan for monetary reform proposed by Senator Aldrich and made a plea for all bankers to support it in a public spirited, non-partisan way.

While he paid a high tribute to Mr. Aldrich as a monetary reformer, Secretary MacVeagh was frank in saying he did not agree with the tariff views of the former Senator from Rhode Island, and added that he thought Mr. Aldrich himself might have changed his opinions some.

"Let me say a word about Mr. Aldrich," said Secretary MacVeagh. "It is proper to differentiate Mr. Aldrich's monetary views from Mr. Aldrich's tariff views. I have not agreed with his tariff views, not even a little bit. I never pretended to him that I agreed with him; and he as well as anybody else that cared about my views knew that I did not.

"Whether Mr. Aldrich entertains with quite his old enthusiasm the tariff views with which his name is so conspicuously associated I do not know. I half suspect he does not. I know at any rate that he was frightfully weary of the job of fighting a tariff battle in the old log-rolling way and that he hungered for the monetary questions where one enters the world of ideas.

"But we must get away from Mr. Aldrich as a tariff builder before we can understand him as a monetary reformer. As a monetary reformer he is assuredly one of the very best examples. I do not say that he has always been so. He has long been interested in monetary questions and legislation, but it is only during the last four or five years that he has become what he is—a thoroughly enlightened student and builder.

Aldrich Part of the Case.

"I am saying these things and making these discriminations between the two Aldriches because he is a part of the discussion. I am trying to put you right as to his relations to this question because his personality enters into the case. We of the West are liable to be thinking of an Aldrich tariff bill when we are considering an Aldrich monetary plan. But this would be a very costly mistake.

"After hearing me say these fine things about Mr. Aldrich some of you will say: 'Well, we are sorry for MacVeagh. He is another good man gone wrong. The atmosphere of Washington has been too much for him.' As for me, I think—and I expect always to think—that the West knows more about real politics in a minute than the East—including Washington City—knows in a year. But at the same time there are a few things that a Western man coming from the East to the West may find it worth while to bring with him."

Secretary MacVeagh said the plan of the monetary commission must be considered very dispassionately. He declared that it had taken a long time to convince bankers that banking was not a private business but a public one. Responsibility for panics, he said, rested with the bankers themselves.

"All the losses and the personal and family disappointments and discomforts and suffering must be charged to the bankers," he said. "One may say that the Government is partly responsible also; but the Government would legislate if the bankers wisely advised it. The Nation puts into the hands of the bankers the care and control and the organization of its financial interests. In all periods the banking and currency systems of the world have been formulated by the bankers. It is not enough to say that the bankers suffer from the inadequacy of their system, because they suffer too much and more than any one else."

Defends Central Bank Plan.

Taking up the elements of banking Secretary MacVeagh discussed currency and reserves and traced the study of the currency problem in the United States down to the work of the Monetary Commission and the suggested plan for the creation of the Reserve Association of America.

The banking system of America to-day, said Secretary MacVeagh, is now an unorganized mass composed of 25,000 units. A central reserve association, he said, would bring them all into a workable organization. It would only be a question of organization and not at all one of centralization. That the proposed system would be a central bank, Secretary MacVeagh denied.

"As to apprehensions that the Central Reserve Association may become a political institution or fall into the hands of a few moneyed men," Mr. MacVeagh continued, "let me say they are wholly unnecessary. It can never become a political agency. It is easily removed for all time from any remote possibility of becoming controlled by any few men or any few banks. It can never be owned by less than all the banks who create it."

Banks should be chartered, he said, so that any of them could carry on any legitimate branch of finance. It was futile and unnecessary, he said, that one bank should be a savings bank, another a commercial bank, and another a trust company. He indorsed a broad plan of banking which would permit expansion to meet all needs of business.

In conclusion Secretary MacVeagh counseled the bankers to deal with currency reform in a thoroughly non-partisan public spirit.

"I hope banking and currency reform will escape the misfortune of becoming a party question," said he. "The outlook for escape is excellent. There is no evidence in sight that the parties will divide upon it."

GATES FIRST STEEL WITNESS.

Plans for Investigation of the Trust Include Hearings in New York.

WASHINGTON, May 24. — John W. Gates has been summoned to appear Saturday before the House "Steel Trust" Investigating Committee to tell what he knows of the taking over of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation. To-morrow the committee will meet in executive session, when Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor will explain the report of Herbert Knox Smith of the Bureau of Corporations, who made an investigation of the corporation.

Chairman Stanley of the committee said to-day that most of the hearings will be held in Washington, some in New York, and probably one session in Chicago.

Mr. Gates asked to be heard quickly because of his desire to go abroad as soon as possible. Other officials of the Steel Corporation will be summoned from time to time. E. H. Gary is expected to testify next week.

New Postal Banks Named.

WASHINGTON, May 24. — Fifty additional postal depositories were designated to-day by Postmaster General Hitchcock, making the total number announced to date 276. Among the depositories designated to-day are Long Branch, N. J., and Mamaroneck and Salamanca, N. Y.

Dickinson Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Former Secretary of War and Mrs. J. M. Dickinson left to-night for Louisville, Ky., on their way to their home at Nashville.

SEES ANTI-RECIPROCITY PLAN

Stone Says Finance Committee and La Follette Seek to Hold Up Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Charges of procrastination by Senator Stone of Missouri gave the Senate the unusual sight to-day of Senator Bailey of Texas—a protectionist Democrat—and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, the most radical insurgent in the upper chamber, combining in defense of the standpat Finance Committee in its prolonged hearings on the Reciprocity bill. There is nothing new in Mr. Bailey's attitude, but Mr. La Follette's participation in the defense took the Senate by surprise.

Mr. Stone intimated strongly that the hearings before the Finance Committee, taken with the tactics of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to campaign publicity, and those of Mr. La Follette's Committee on the Census in regard to the Reapportionment bill, were solely designed to delay matters until, with the aid of Summer weather, an adjournment or recess could be forced.

Mr. Smoot of Utah said that he thought the Finance Committee hearings would end not later than Friday, but Mr. Heyburn of Idaho, who is filibustering indirectly against every measure before the Senate, stated that he knew there were many witnesses in Washington who had not been called. To that Mr. Bailey replied that while he was willing to vote on reciprocity at once, he would not vote to close hearings as long as there was a single witness to be heard.

Chairman Dillingham of the Committee on Privileges and Elections explained that the unavoidable absence of members of the sub-committee in charge had postponed action on the Campaign Publicity bill, but that he thought it would be reported to the full committee at the regular meeting on Friday.

Meanwhile the Senate is devoting such time as Mr. La Follette does not use in his four days' speech on the Lorimer case to a discussion of the popular election of Senators. Mr. Borah has announced that after to-morrow he will insist on the Senate meeting at noon and devoting all its time to the constitutional amendment. There is a report that no vote will be reached on that subject until the Reciprocity bill comes up for debate.

FOR NO RECIPROCITY CHANGE

Taft Inalterably Opposes Amendments to Canadian Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In a talk with Secretary of State Knox and Chairman Penrose of the Senate Finance Committee, President Taft to-night explained that he is unalterably opposed to proposed amendments to the Canadian Reciprocity bill.

The President took the position that amendments might endanger the passage of the measure. The views of Secretary Knox were not disclosed. Senator Penrose said he hoped to see the bill passed without amendment.

MICHIGAN HAS BEST GUNNERS

Wins Championship Trophy Over All Battleships and Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The battleship Michigan, commanded by Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher, is the premier shot of the American Navy. In the Spring battle practice, just concluded, the Michigan scored 90.929 points of merit, and will be awarded the Gunnery Championship Trophy, a red pennant with a black ball in the centre, which will fly from her masthead until the honor is wrested from her by a sister ship.

The Michigan far outclassed every other battleship or cruiser in the navy, the nearest approach in marksmanship being the North Dakota, with 72.948 points. The New Hampshire, whose splendid firing battered the old battleship San Marcos into a mass of twisted steel and sent her to the bottom of Chesapeake Bay in the recent ordnance tests, made the poorest record of all the ships in her general rating, being credited with only 14.380 points.

The standing of the ships, with their points of merit, follows: Michigan, 90.929; North Dakota, 72.948; South Dakota, 70.956; Maryland, 64.033; Virginia, 59.709; Vermont, 59.617; California, 53.349; Pennsylvania, 50.384; Connecticut, 47.497; West Virginia, 39.066; Idaho, 34.804; Rhode Island, 24.271; Louisiana, 23.503; Kansas, 21.824; South Carolina, 21.389; Mississippi, 21.244; Georgia, 21.221; Minnesota, 18.995; Nebraska, 18.167, and New Hampshire, 14.380.

TO REGULATE ALASKA RATES.

Commerce Commission Ordered to Take Jurisdiction in Territory.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Interstate Commerce Commission was to-day directed to take jurisdiction of railways and other carriers in Alaska by a writ of mandamus issued by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which held that Alaska is a territory of the United States within the meaning of the act of Congress regulating commerce.

The writ was issued in the case of the Humbolt Steamship Company of Seattle, whose petition for an order requiring the railways of Alaska to file schedules of rates had been refused by the commission. The Court of Appeals held that the commission erred when it had declined to entertain the petition.

The action by the commission had thrown the burden of railroad regulation in Alaska on the Secretary of the Interior. To-day's decision was very gratifying to the department and was regarded as of great importance to the territory.

The commission has not decided whether it will appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The likelihood is that it will, because the questions involved are purely matters of law, and it is desirable that a final determination should be had promptly.

HOUSE CAUCUS ON WOOL.

Heavy Reductions Planned for Raw Article and Manufactured Goods.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives to consider the revised wool tariff schedule to be submitted by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee has been called to be held in the Hall of Representatives Thursday, June 1.

The call was issued to-day by Representative Burleson of Texas, Chairman of the party caucus. Nothing but the wool tariff will be considered except several vacancies on House committees caused by resignations since the approval of the Ways and Means Committee selections at the opening of Congress.

That raw wool will not be placed on the free list there now seems to be no doubt. The tentative draft of the bill will place an ad valorem duty on the product, probably about 5 cents a pound, which is a cut of 50 per cent. from the present duty.

Manufactured woolens will be cut from 80 to 60 per cent.

SENATOR FRYE GOES HOME.

Says He Will Return to Washington When His Health Is Better.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senator Frye, after forty-one years of continuous service in Congress, left Washington late to-day for his home in Maine, because of his failing health. With his usual optimism the venerable Senator said:

"I am coming back in December. The Maine air and a good rest will put me right again in short order."

Senator Frye has been suffering for several months with an abscess on his foot, and his general condition became such some time ago that he was forced to relinquish his duties in the Senate, resigning as President pro tempore.

NO ADDITION TO NAVY YARD.

Secretary Meyer Finds No Need of Increased Facilities Here.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Upon his return to Washington from New York, where he inspected the New York Navy Yard, Secretary of the Navy Meyer to-day announced that the yard would not be increased in size.

The Secretary said there was no necessity for its extension, as the work at the navy yards generally had materially decreased, and was expected to decrease still further because of the department's policy of making the ships self-sustaining as far as possible.

TO ASK LEGISLATURE TO AID WATER PLANS

Thompson Seeks Repeal of Law Exempting Land in Putnam and Dutchess Counties.

FISHKILL CREEK AVAILABLE

Could Be Turned Into City's System Next Year—Until Then Economy and Rain Must Do, He Says.

Water Commissioner Thompson is having prepared for introduction in the Legislature a bill to repeal the law passed several years ago prohibiting New York City from taking any more land in Putnam or Dutchess Counties for water supply purposes. This law stands in the way of utilizing the Ten Mile River or any other possible source of supply to the north of the Croton watershed and within a short enough distance to be used economically.

Mr. Thompson believes that in view of the present serious shortage of water in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the prospect that it will continue for the two or three years intervening before the completion of the Catskill Aqueduct, the Legislature will consent to repeal the prohibition, at least for that length of time.

The engineers of the department are investigating the available sources of supply and the Commissioner expects their report to-day or to-morrow. Besides the Ten Mile River project the report will take up a plan for using the water of Fishkill Creek. While the feasibility of this plan remains to be determined by the engineers, the Commissioner has already discussed it with the Board of Water Supply, the commission having charge of the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct, and he is inclined to consider it more favorably than the Ten Mile River plan.

He pointed out on the map yesterday that by a few miles of piping Fishkill Creek could be diverted near its mouth directly into the Catskill Aqueduct, which would take it into Croton Lake, from which our present supply flows. This part of the Catskill Aqueduct, Mr. Thompson said, would be finished next year and was practically completed now.

So far as plans for an emergency supply for this Summer and Fall are concerned Mr. Thompson does not believe they could be carried out in time.

"Frankly," he said, "I think the relief plans suggested are worthless, so far as this Summer is concerned. For this Summer we must rely on the water we have on hand, small though the amount is. The only practicable relief measure is that suggested for piping water from Brooklyn. The quantity we could obtain from that source would be at the most only 25,000,000 gallons a day—a mere drop in the bucket when our daily consumption is taken into consideration.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the rainfall in June, July, and August of last year was inconsiderable, I hope we shall have better luck this year. In all probability the rainfall will be sufficient to relieve the city's needs. That is, provided we are careful of the water we have, and we are now saving 21,000,000 gallons a day as compared with last year."

While Mr. Thompson thinks emergency measures for the present Summer impracticable and probably unnecessary if rigid economy prevails in using the water there is, The Engineering News, in its issue today, will again demand the carrying out of the Ten Mile River project without delay. Charles W. Baker, its editor, said yesterday:

"The suggestion has been received with more or less incredulity and inertia in official circles. It is always easier to find obstacles in the way of doing things than to get out and hustle and overcome the obstacles. While it may be possible to get through the Summer without exhausting the supply by shutting down on the use of water for sprinkling, for street cleaning, for use in the parks, &c., I do not believe New Yorkers will be satisfied merely with averting an actual famine by such means, when, through measures lying readily at hand, all this extreme economy can be made unnecessary. Waste should be stopped, of course, and should not be permitted at any time, but restricting the use of water for proper purposes when an emergency supply could be obtained in ninety days does not recommend itself to me.

"To make clear the value of the proposed Ten Mile River supply, suppose the City of New York had been wise enough and far-sighted enough to heed the warnings expert engineers sounded years ago and bring the Ten Mile River additional supply into the Croton watershed as seven or so recently as a year ago. Had that been done New York would have today something like 15,000,000,000 gallons additional supply in its storage reservoirs available to tide her over the drought period, or enough to supply the city for about forty-five days. Admittedly the Ten Mile River ought to have been utilized a year or two ago, but that is no reason why it should not be taken now.

"The offer by the city to compensate amply the few mill owners in Connecticut who would be affected ought to be sufficient to prevent any interference with the work by injunction on the part of the Federal courts. It is not a new thing by any means for a State to appropriate water within its boundaries to the detriment of residents on the lower course of the river in another State. Colorado irrigators years ago used up water which had been flowing across the boundary into Kansas, but the Supreme Court of the United States refused to interfere and the Kansas riparian owners recovered no damages.

"I do not at all accept as correct the declaration that the legal difficulties in the way of utilizing the Ten Mile River are insurmountable. If it is really true that the law governing water rights is so seriously at variance with public necessity it is high time that some such radical reform of the law was undertaken in the East, as has been put in force in some of the progressive States of the West."

The decision of Judge Shipman in the United States Circuit Court, which has been cited as preventing the use of the Ten Mile River, was overruled by the United States Supreme Court. The case had to do with the west branch of the Byram River, which flows from New York into Connecticut, as the Ten Mile does. Two Connecticut farmers obtained an injunction against the city. In arguing the case, Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling said:

"If the prevailing opinion in the court below is correct, then there is no means known to the law whereby a State can make use for the most necessary public purpose of the water of a stream arising in its own territory if that stream eventually runs into another State. Any abutting landowner in the other State no matter how little the diversion of the water may injure him, or perhaps if it does not injure him at all, can immediately enjoin the diversion."

The decision was reversed and the west branch of the Byram is now part of the present water supply of the city.

BROOKLYN NOT WORRIED.

But Isn't Planning to Supply Water to Manhattan.

Deputy Water Commissioner Parsons of Brooklyn denied yesterday a report that Brooklyn, like Manhattan, was threatened with a water famine.

"Brooklyn is in no danger," said Mr. Parsons. "The supply of water for this borough will not fail unless unprecedented conditions develop, such as a drought of unusual severity and extent. I see no reason to fear such a drought and am not borrowing trouble."

Deputy Commissioner Parsons did not think, however, that the suggestion that Brooklyn's supply be drawn upon for the relief of Manhattan would be carried out,

For those who prefer a still to a sparkling water

Still Rock

The Table Water for All Time

From the Famous White Rock Springs at Waukesha, Wis.

The Most Hygienically Bottled Water in the World

All leading Grocers, Druggists, Restaurants, and Cafes

TAMMANY ROUTED IN AN EXCISE FIGHT

Insurgents, Republicans, and Up-State Democrats Defeat Four Bills Favoring Saloon Keepers.

ONLY ONE IS PUT THROUGH

Restores the Old Opening Hour of 5 O'Clock—Busy Times Ahead Before Adjournment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—Through a combination of up-State Democrats, former insurgents, and Republicans, Tammany Hall went down to defeat in both houses of the Legislature to-day when the leaders attempted to rush through some excise bills which have been branded by the opposition as destructive of the safeguards erected about the liquor traffic in this State.

The test in the Senate came when Senator Harte of Queens, as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, moved for final passage his bill which reduces from three years to one year the period in which a liquor dealer, who has been convicted of violating the liquor tax law, may not again engage in the business. This bill was defended by Senator Grady, who declared the change a wholesome one, which would make the law uniform. Senator Roosevelt of insurgent fame retorted that the real purpose of the bill was to let down the bars to the saloonkeepers.

The measure was lost by a vote of 18 to 17. The Democrats who voted against it were Senators Bayne, Duhamel, Griffin, Loomis, Burd, White, Roosevelt, and Fiero. Senators Stilwell and Pollock were not in the chamber when the vote was taken.

In the Assembly an identical bill, introduced by Assemblyman Boylan of New York, met defeat by a vote of 62 to 67. Former Lieut. Gov. Chanler, now a member from Dutchess, when his name was reached on the roll call, asked to be excused from voting on the bill. Assemblyman Cuvillier objected and demanded that Mr. Chanler declare himself.

"All right; then I vote against it," exclaimed the former Lieutenant Governor.

Nearly every former insurgent and up-State Democrat in the house followed suit.

A similar fate befell the bill introduced by Assemblyman Jackson which would do away with the town as a unit in local option elections making any village in a township one local option district and the rural sections of a township another. The villages ordinarily vote "wet," the rural districts "dry," and the opponents declare that many townships, now wholly dry, would be only partly so if the Jackson bill became law. This bill was defeated by a vote of 60 to 61.

By a vote even more decisive the McCue bill, providing that knowledge and consent must be proved against a liquor dealer on whose premises obstructions in the windows prevent a view of the bar from without as prescribed by the law before he can be convicted, was defeated.

The bill contained a "joker" which would do away with the necessity for a liquor dealer to keep his barroom exposed to view during prohibited hours as required by the present law. The vote by which the bill was defeated stood 52 to 62.

Assemblyman Walker's bill restoring the old opening hour of 5 o'clock in New York City and making the opening and closing hours for saloons uniform throughout the State, was the only excise bill passed. The vote stood 81 to 45.

With the final adjournment fixed tentatively for June 16, and practically nothing accomplished in connection with the important measures pending, the Legislature will be compelled to work at high pressure from now on.

In the Senate more than 200 bills were considered during the two sessions to-day. The Assembly held an all-day session which lasted into the evening hours.

Renews 15,000-Mile Trip to See Patient

Dr. James J. Choate of Los Angeles arrived here Monday on his way to Rome, where Mrs. Adele S. Browning is critically ill, and sailed yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania. He expects to reach Rome on Wednesday next, just thirteen days from the time he left Los Angeles. Upon his return he will have travelled more than 15,000 miles to see his patient.

A Two Minute Auto Tour at Saks'

¶ You need neither duster nor goggles for this little trip—just crank up your patience for a couple of minutes and come on!

¶ Here, in the Saks Auto Apparel Department, to right of you and to left of you, before and behind, are auto items galore.

¶ Auto coats for men at 20.00 to 55.00: for women, at 18.00 to 60.00: men's dusters 1.25 to 27.50 and women's dusters at 4.00 to 35.00: auto raincoats that are ducks for water, at 5.00 to 25.00 for men and at 8.75 to 40.00 for women.

¶ Hats and bonnets for Madame, that are cool, chic, cute and economical at 3.50 and up: Jeanette Hat Protectors that are both charming and necessary, at 3.50 to 5.00: men's auto caps that cap anything at 1.25 to 3.50: chauffeurs' caps at 2.00 to 4.50: and suits for the chauffeur that have style, durability and economy to commend them, at 17.50 to 50.00.

¶ Auto robes from 1.25 up: goggles that are fairly blinking for dust, at 50c to 5.00: lunch baskets that are hungry for work, at 12.50 and more: and Thermos Bottles that thirst for it at 2.00 to 5.75: auto clocks from 12.50 up: folding chairs for the fellow that butts in on a *full house*, 3.95: tire cases at 75.00, that are ingeniously fitted with utensils for six people to dine!

And every other conceivable auto necessity is at Saks' at the most reasonable prices consistent with quality.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

$5 & $7

the lightest, neatest, dressiest, most comfortable hot weather hat ever made.

Other "Straws that cool" $2, $3 & $4

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Broadway at Dey St.
Broadway at 14th St.
Broadway at 28th St.
Fifth Ave. at 42d St.
Broadway at Houston St.
Broadway at 36th St.
Broadway at Beaver St.
Nassau St. at Fulton St.
Only Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

LUMBER YARD FIRE DRIVES OUT SCORES

Tenement Dwellers Surrounding It Aroused from Sleep and Hurried Into Harlem Streets.

GASOLINE BLOW-UP AVERTED

Big Storage Tank Shielded While Everything About It Was Licked Up by the Flames.

Thousands of dwellers on Morningside Heights and in the lower part of Harlem were awakened by a lurid mist that burst redly over that section of the city early yesterday morning, from a fire which wiped out the lumber yard of the C. E. Ross Lumber Company, occupying more than half of the block, between 115th and 116th Streets and Manhattan and Eighth Avenues.

Before the fire was under control, hundreds of persons living in the surrounding flat and apartment houses fearing an explosion of gasoline they knew to be stored in the lumber yard, were driven to the streets.

So rapid was the spread of the flames that within ten minutes the rear windows and window frames of the five nearest apartment houses in Manhattan Avenue and 115th Street, and some of the furnishings of the rear rooms were burned out, and scarcely a window in 115th Street, opposite the fire, escaped unshattered from the scorching blasts of flame that leaped across the street. Three alarms were sent in, but it was not until after 5 o'clock last evening that the fire was completely extinguished. The damage then amounted to between $100,000 and $150,000.

The lumber yard fronted on the north side of 115th Street, and was surrounded on all the other sides by buildings, one-story stores, and one large apartment house in Manhattan Avenue, five-story flat houses in 116th Street, and a moving picture show, just east in 115th Street. The yard was heaped high with stacks of lumber. In the centre, fronting on 115th street, was a one-story brick office building, with frame stables behind it. Besides the office stood a brick pump house, covering a buried reservoir, containing several hundred gallons of gasoline. This the proprietor of the lumber yard had for sale to automobile owners as announced by a sign over the office.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Charles Ludlum, the nightwatchman, discovered a blaze in one of the central stacks of lumber and turned in an alarm of fire. At the same time William Derricksen was awakened by smoke in his flat in the rear of 312 West 116th Street, which faces on the rear of the lumber yard. Dressing hastily, he ran to the street, where he was met by Policeman Haight of the West 125th Street Station. Haight directed him to turn in an alarm, while he himself went through the row of tenement houses, rousing the tenants. From door to door Haight hurried through the four houses at 312, 314, 316, and 318 West 116th Street, rousing the sleepers and warning them of their danger. The frightened tenants—there were ten families in each house—poured out pell-mell from every flat, scantily clad, terrified, and without thought of saving any of their belongings. Already the flames had leaped over the whole lumber yard and were flaring up at the rear windows of the flat houses.

On the fifth floor of 312, the mother of Police Sergt. Leith was awakened by the smoke and flames at her window. She is an invalid and unable to move from her bed. Her cries woke her son, however, and he, after rousing the rest of the family, carried her safely to the street. Another invalid, Mrs. J. Bragg, 80 years old, was carried by neighbors from the second floor at 316 to the street. The refugees gathered in the Glen Court Hotel, at Eighth Avenue and 116th Street.

When Battalion Chief Clark reached the fire it had already covered the entire lumber yard. Acting Chief Kenlon, on his arrival, with the third alarm, ordered his men to throw water from a dozen lines of hose into the centre of the flames around the brick pump house, which covered the buried gasoline, and around two large tanks of cylinder oil that stood unprotected beside this. So well were these shielded, however, that they were the only parts of the lumber yard equipment that were not destroyed.

It was not until daylight that the blaze was finally under control, and it had not stopped burning in some of the stacks of lumber until 5 o'clock last evening.

Smoke and soot from the fire was carried to the grounds of Columbia University, and patients at St. Luke's Hospital, overlooking Morningside Park, were awakened by the glare and smoke.

ITS OWN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

New York Edison Co. to Institute Innovation in Business Instruction.

The New York Edison Company is to open a novel commercial school for its employes. All new men entering the service of the company in the contract and inspection department will be put through a course in this school. They will receive wages meanwhile and will be furnished with text books. Men already in this department will also be obliged to attend several classes each week.

The school will be on the university plan, with lectures, recitations, quizes, and examinations. At the successful completion of the course the graduate will be installed in a position as salesman, solicitor, or inspector, and will receive a diploma. Technical courses have already been maintained by the Edison Company for some time. One of the laboratories in which these courses are given is in the Bronx and the other in West Twenty-seventh Street. The Edison Company believes that it is for its own good, as well as that of the public, to be represented by competent men who are thoroughly versed in their work. Politeness, courtesy, and patience in dealing with customers are among the things specially prescribed.

INVENTS CAR WHEEL DEVICE.

19-Year-Old Yale Student Discovers the Principle of Forward Motion.

Joel E. Fisher, Jr., of this city, who is nineteen years old and a senior at Yale, has invented a device for gripping car wheels and compelling the forward motion of an engine, and has applied for a patent. The device consists of a set of gears and minor parts and causes two wheels on the same shaft to work separately and to revolve at different degrees of velocity. It can be inserted in any engine. If placed within the engine of a motor, it renders chains unnecessary on asphalt, ice, snow, or on any surface.

Mr. Fisher entered Yale, with honors in Greek, from the Browning School, and has been awarded at college a scholarship and several prizes. Though in the academic department, he was recently elected to Sigma Xi, for high stand in scientific work. He will become an engineer.

Summer Hotel for Glen Island.

Glen Island, which is made up of four islands linked by bridges and situated in Long Island Sound off New Rochelle, is to have a Summer hotel. Work upon it will be started at the close of the present season. Plans are being drawn by a well known New York architect, and the company will be incorporated at Albany next week with a capital of $250,000. Ignatz Roth, owner of Glen Island, will be the principal stockholder.

Don't Tire Easily
On
Grape-Nuts
FOOD
"There's a Reason"

IDENTIFIED BY FINGER PRINTS

Burglar Caught in East 33d St. Believed to be Noted Austrian Crook.

Finger prints enabled the police to identify yesterday the man who was caught on Tuesday night after an exciting chase in East Thirty-third Street and accused of burglary as an Austrian, who had been convicted of the same crime in Vienna and had been twice found guilty of grand larceny in this city. He gave the name of Frank Lang and said he lived at the Mills Hotel 3, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. Reference, however, to the finger-print catalogue over which Lieut. Faurot presides showed him, the police say, to be really Carl Ausiverber.

Ausiverber was convicted in Vienna in 1904 of larceny and a year later was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment there for burglary. Then he seems to have come to this country, and for some reason or other the Austrian police sent to Police Headquarters an inquiry concerning him. In this way a copy of his finger prints was received and neatly filed away under the index number 11,400.

In February, 1907, the same man appeared before Judge Crane under the name of Charles Aufenweber, and was sentenced for ten months for grand larceny. He had not been out long before he was up again for the same offense, and this time got two and a half years from Judge Mulqueen. If the identification of Ausiverber as Lang by means of finger prints is accepted by the courts it will materially strengthen the case against the prisoner, for so far all that can be proved against him is that he was found in the yard at the back of 3 East Thirty-third Street, when the police were trying to run down two burglars who had entered several houses in the neighborhood.

These men had broken into the apartment of Mrs. Edith Sedgwick at 9½ East Thirty-third Street, and had afterward forced their way into the house of Dr. E. Bryson Delavan at 1 East Thirty-third Street. There one of them, who, the police say, is Lang or Ausiverber, assaulted Dr. Delavan's housekeeper, Miss Ida Roe, and threw her downstairs. While the other escaped through the front door Lang jumped out of a window, but he was finally captured in the yard of 3 East Thirty-third Street.

The prisoner was arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Herrman on the charge of burglary. Miss Roe was, however, in no condition to appear against him, and Mrs. Sedgwick had not been seen by the detectives. The case was, therefore, adjourned until this morning, and the prisoner was held in $3,000 bail. He refused to make any statement in court.

HEINZE LOSES TO CHAUFFEUR

Jury Orders "Miner" to Pay $375 for Cafe Boulevard Attack.

F. Augustus Heinze must pay $325 for striking Joseph B. Hubbard, a taxicab chauffeur, in front of the Café Boulevard on April 25, 1909. Hubbard got a verdict yesterday from a Supreme Court jury before Justice Delany. Heinze, who described himself as a miner, said that Hubbard, who got a black eye, had him arrested, but that he was acquitted in the police court.

Hubbard and Heinze both agreed that they had had an altercation over the fare for bringing Mr. and Mrs. Heinze and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. McVey from the Claremont, on Riverside Drive, to the Café Boulevard. The chauffeur wanted $6.70. Heinze said he had never paid more than $4.50. Heinze said he refused to pay more than $4.40 and offered to give the chauffeur that amount and his card, so that the taxicab company might communicate with him. He admitted he used "considerable force" when the chauffeur tried to prevent him from entering the café.

CRAM FOR SERVICE BOARD.

Murphy Understands Place Has Been Offered to His Former Mentor.

There was a persistent rumor yesterday that J. Sergeant Cram will be appointed by Gov. Dix to succeed Edward M. Bassett on the local Public Service Commission. Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall said that he understood that the place had been offered to Mr. Cram and that he believed Mr. Cram would accept.

Mr. Cram has been on the outs with Leader Murphy ever since the United States Senatorship fight, when the former announced his candidacy and said that Mr. Murphy had promised to back him.

TO BUILD ROBIN'S TROLLEY.

Application for Permission to Sell Receiver's Certificates to be Made.

Funds with which to continue the building of the South Shore Company's trolley road, in which Joseph G. Robin was interested, are to be raised by the sale of receiver's certificates, according to information given to President Lawrence Gresser of Queens by officials of the Carnegie Trust Company of Manhattan.

Application is to be made to the courts for permission to sell the certificates. It is expected by this means to extend the line as far as Celtic Park, in Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City.

Lay Cornerstone of Parochial School.

Archbishop Farley will lay the cornerstone of the parochial school of the Church of the Ascension in West 108th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, of which the Rev. Edwin M. Sweeney is rector, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mgr. Lavelle will deliver the address, and there will be a parade of the Catholic societies, including 500 school children. The school will cost about $120,000, and has been designed by F. A. de Meuron.

OUR LOSSES BY FIRE A DISGRACE, HE SAYS

New Secretary of the Interior Thinks the Government Must Take Preventive Measures.

A HEAVY NATIONAL TAX

Levy of $2.51 Annually on Every Man, Woman, and Child in the Country, He Asserts.

Walter L. Fisher, the new Secretary of the Interior, delivered his first speech as a Cabinet member yesterday at the second day's session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association at the Waldorf. His subject was the National waste of resources by fire annually, which he declared was recognized as a disgrace to the country. The members of the association welcomed Mr. Fisher warmly, taking the view that it meant Government interest in the work they were doing. This attitude was expressed in speeches by two prominent members, and was borne out by the Secretary's speech.

"If the Government should suddenly lay an annual tax of $2.51 on every man, woman, and child in the United States on a promise of spending the money for some useful purpose, that promise would not avail against the storm of protest which would be aroused," said Mr. Fisher. "Nevertheless, a tax which in the aggregate amounts to that is being paid by the people of this country. It is the annual fire loss of the Nation upon buildings and their contents alone. It is expended not in productive enterprise, but in death and destruction, and an even larger sum is annually expended upon fire protection and insurance premiums.

"Not only is this property loss paid by our people, but, in addition, annually 1,500 persons give up their lives and nearly 6,000 are injured in fires. Possibly in no other direction is the National habit of waste more clearly exemplified than in the comparative indifference with which we permit such a sacrifice. In no other civilized country are conditions so bad as they are here.

"Turning to forest fires we find that last year's record is a red and bloody one. Seventy-six men employed by the National Government lost their lives in fighting forest fires in 1910. Nearly 5,000,000 acres of National forest land were burned over—an area greater in extent than the whole State of New Jersey; in fact, an area only a trifle smaller than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island.

Mr. Fisher then outlined what the Government is doing in the way of National fire protection, and pointed out some ways in which his department could carry on the work.

"Uncle Sam first of all should set the example by properly protecting that which is his," he said. "So far, he has not done his full duty in protecting our natural resources, but it must be admitted that in some respects he has been a careful and farseeing guardian of his other properties. The United States Government is the owner of buildings costing more than $800,000,000, and is spending each year more than $20,000,000 in new buildings. It is the policy of the Government not to insure its buildings against loss by fire, but to reduce the risk of fire. Did it insure its annual premium would amount to more than $800,000. Calculating that it can take no unnecessary risk in these buildings, the Government, through its scientific bureaus, has made searching investigation into the combustible character of materials for use in construction work, and these investigations have not only been of immense value to the Government but, as their results are free to all, have benefited the whole country.

"The National Government is proceeding also to minimize possibilities of fire in the National forests, the National parks, and the Indian reservations by more effective regulations—among them regulations to check the starting of blazes by sparks from locomotive smokestacks. These regulations, with like regulations recently enacted by a number of States, have resulted in the invention of thousands of spark arresters.

"Where appointments of Fire Chiefs and Fire Marshals and firemen are dependent on merit rather than on political contingencies, the public receives a larger measure of protection. Men fully equipped for administrative duties in connection with fire departments and inspection forces cannot usually be obtained where tenure of office is limited to a period of two or four years.

"To arouse the people against the fire foe is our task. If there were any dispute as to the facts, if anyone opposed a movement to check the fire loss, the American people might more readily become partisans of this movement which you are leading."

At the morning session R. H. Newburn, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, read a paper on "Private Fire Departments and Fire Drills." The section devoted to fire drills in theatres said that everything depends on what happens the instant following the first indication of alarm.

Son's Fun Costs Dr. McMullen $2,000.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace McMullen, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, obtained permission from Supreme Court Justice Bischoff yesterday to settle for $2,000 a suit arising from the loss of Robert Polinsky's right eye. Polinsky was hit by a bullet shot from an air rifle by Dr. McMullen's eleven-year-old son, Paul.

MRS. HEARST IN JOURNALISM.

'Tis She, Not Her Husband, Says W. R., Who Owns The London Budget.

William Randolph Hearst has not entered the English journalistic field, he says. It is Mrs. Hearst who is the owner of Nash's Magazine and The London Budget.

Mr. Hearst announced this yesterday just before he and Mrs. Hearst sailed for England on the Mauretania. He said he personally had not the slightest intention of entering the English field.

"The political outlook in this State is not discouraging," said Mr. Hearst. "The Democrats have made a good beginning toward fulfilling their election promises, but there many pledges which yet remain to be fulfilled. I hope to see the passage of an effective, direct primary law. The income tax amendment is very important and I hope that it will be passed. If these two things are done, the Legislature will have done more than any Legislature in recent years and the Democratic party will deserve the approval of the people. While I do not believe Gov. Dix had done much as yet, I am hopeful. I had a talk with him only yesterday."

Asked about the appointment of Daniel F. Cohalan to the Supreme Court bench, Mr. Hearst thought several seconds before replying. Then he said he did not believe the question was one for him to discuss, as he had already expressed an opinion. To this he added that he hoped Cohalan would make a good Judge. Mr. Hearst is also gratified over the appointment of Commissioner Waldo.

"The signs are most encouraging for Democratic success in 1912," said Mr. Hearst. "The House of Representatives, under the leadership of Champ Clark, has done excellent work, and the part taken in that work by Mr. Clark makes him one of the men to be prominently considered in connection with the Presidency."

Asked about other Presidential candidates Mr. Hearst said that Govs. Wilson and Harmon were good men. When he was asked if, under any circumstances, he would be a candidate, he replied that he did not consider the question fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Hearst, like many other Americans, do not expect to be in London during the coronation festivities.

"I want a rest," said Mr. Hearst. "My stay on the other side is of indefinite length, but I am ready to come back whenever called. I hope the call will not come soon."

CARNEGIE SAILS; HAPPY.

Gives $100 Check for 20 Little School Girls Before He Goes.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and their daughter sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. Before the vessel left Mr. Carnegie talked on a number of subjects. There was a broad smile on his face when he denied the report that he was not in good health.

"I never felt better," he said, and added, "I am in good health physically, morally, mentally, and financially. I hope to pull through."

"There is nothing serious in the outlook in this country," he continued. "In business and politics there is nothing to give serious anticipation of trouble. The United States Supreme Court decision in the Standard Oil case is an admirable one. Under it industrial concerns and corporations will have a more assured position than ever before. The court decided according to the spirit and not the letter of the law.

"As to New York, I am an admirer of Mayor Gaynor and have great faith in him. What he does is right."

When asked for an expression of opinion on the subject of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Carnegie replied: "The Lord has that in charge."

John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, was at the pier to see Mr. Carnegie off. He announced that Mr. Carnegie had just given $100,000 to the union, making a total of $850,000 he has given to that institution.

Not long bfore leaving New York, Mr. Carnegie sent a check for $100 to Miss Margaret Knox, Principal of Public School 15, to be used in giving a treat to the twenty little girls who danced the Highland fling for him at the fête of the girls' branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, held in Central Park last Friday. Miss Knox is planning to take children on a trip up the Hudson.

FRANK J. GOULD SAILS.

Likes the Oil Decision, but Thinks a New Law Is Needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould were passengers on the Cunard liner Mauretania, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool. Mr. Gould's horse Conburg is entered in the French derby, and he went to attend the Chantilly races, beginning Sunday week.

Mr. Gould would not discuss business, except to say that it probably will take President Bush three or four months to get things in good order on the Missouri Pacific, and then the property will forge ahead. He added that the Standard Oil decision is a good thing for the country, as large financial interests know where they stand. He thought a new law was needed to clarify the Sherman act.

Suit Over Mrs. Lawrence's $81,000.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff authorized yesterday a suit to determine who has custody of $81,000 in the Mount Morris Park Bank. The money is claimed by Julia M. Watts, Curtiss Lawrence, and also by her trustees and conservators, under a Connecticut ruling that she is incompetent. The suit was instituted by the bank, whose officials are puzzled as to what drafts against the money should be honored.

STOCK EXCHANGE MAN HURT IN AUTO WRECK

William Porter and House Guests Coming from Ramapo Hills When Machine Upset.

HE WAS PINNED UNDERNEATH

Mrs. Porter Returning on the Lusitania Due To-day, Has Not Been Informed of the Accident.

Relatives of William Porter, a Stock Exchange broker, who lives at the Plaza and has a country place in the Ramapo Hills, are eagerly watching the progress toward this coast of the steamship Lusitania, due off Fire Island this morning.

A passenger on the steamship is Mrs. Ruth Alice Halliwell Porter, wife of the broker, who has not yet been informed that her husband is the victim of a serious automobile accident and is now lying in the General Hospital at Paterson, N. J., in a critical condition, suffering from broken right and left legs, a fractured pelvis, and a scalp wound across his forehead.

It was decided by relatives and business associates of Mr. Porter yesterday not to send a wireless message to Mrs. Porter, but to meet her at the pier, break the news as gently as possible, and then hurry her by automobile to Paterson, hurry her automobile to Paterson. In the menatime Mr. Porter's family physician, Dr. John Wyeth of 244 Lexington Avenue, has joined the physicians called in Paterson to attend Mr. Porter.

Mr. Porter started early Monday morning to return to this city from Foxcroft, his country home, near Oakland, forty miles out in the Ramapo Mountains. In the automobile with him, besides the chauffeur, who was driving, were three Wall Street friends, who had been spending a week-end with him on his farm.

The party was due at Mr. Porter's office, 200 Fifth Avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M. Three miles out from Paterson on the Haledon Road the chauffeur noticed a one-horse cart standing on one side of the roadway, the cart being filled with paving stones. He slowed down, and was almost abreast of the horse and cart when the horse started suddenly and drew his load of paving stones directly across the automobile's path. In trying to avoid a collision the chauffeur turned the machine from the roadway into tall grass. The soil was so soft that the automobile would not answer the steering gear, and it headed into a pile of stones and was overturned. Mr. Porter was pinned beneath the machine, while the others fell out on the soft earth and escaped with slight bruises.

From beneath the automobile Mr. Porter, who remained conscious in spite of his injuries, directed the efforts toward his rescue. He was pulled out of the wreckage by the other members of the automobile party after half an hour's work, and was then carried to a nearby farmhouse, from which a surgeon was summoned by telephone from the Paterson General Hospital.

Mr. Porter's business associates, becoming anxious over his failure to reach his office at 9 o'clock, made inquiries which brought them news of the accident. They directed Dr. Wyeth to go at once to Paterson.

William Porter began his career thirty years ago in the office of a cotton broker in Louisville. Later he allied himself with the National Tobacco Company and then with the American Tobacco Company, becoming the general manager of the sales department in this city. In 1905 he gave up the tobacco business, becoming a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Perkins, Erickson & Co. He married on Feb. 16, 1900, at the Plaza Hotel, Ruth Alice Halliwell, widow of Charles E. Halliwell, First Vice President of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Halliwell dropped dead at the Holland House in 1907 from apoplexy a few months after his marriage, the present Mrs. Porter having formerly been a trained nurse who cared for her first husband during a long and dangerous illness. She went abroad early this Spring for a European tour, which ended on her departure for home on Saturday. Reports that Mr. Porter was dead were current yesterday, but were later corrected. The bulletins from the hospital last night were to the effect that he was resting well and seemed to be improving.

Wife Has a Cantor Jailed.

Harry Bloom, who, according to his wife, Eva Bloom, is a cantor who earns $1,500 to $2,000 a year at religious ceremonies and social gatherings, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff McDonnell and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail. His wife, who is suing him for a separation, says that the cantor spent his money on intoxicants and women he pronounced prettier than herself. She got the order for his arrest on affidavits charging that he had threatened to leave the State if she tried to force him to provide for herself and his two young daughters. Justice Bischoff fixed Bloom's bail at $1,500.

READY FOR CLEARING HOUSE.

Fidelity Trust Increases Capital to $1,000,000—18 Applicants Now.

The stockholders of the Fidelity Trust Company, which is one of the eighteen institutions applying to the Clearing House for admission under the modified constitution, have voted to increase the capital from $750,000 to $1,000,000 to qualify the company for admission. At the same time a surplus was increased to $1,000,000, making the total capital, surplus and undivided profits, more than $2,200,000. The company, which started in business just before the panic of 1907, now has deposits approximating $8,000,000.

The requirements for the reserves of the trust companies which are now coming into the Clearing House call for 15 per cent. in cash, the same as the State law, and 10 per cent. additional cash on deposit with a Clearing House member. The State and Clearing House methods of figuring reserves differ, and of the 25 per cent. 60 per cent. will be estimated on the State Banking Department basis and 40 per cent. according to the regulations of the Clearing House.

CAN'T LEAVE CHILD BY WILL.

Father's Right Absolute After Mother Dies, Justice Hendrick Says.

A mother cannot dispose of her child by will. A father's right to the possession of his child is equal to the mother's, and on her death it becomes absolute. These provisions of law, as announced yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, override the consideration that the child is well cared for by its maternal grandparents, and that its future is well provided for.

"It is with great reluctance that I reach this decision," observed Justice Hendrick, awarding to Leopold Alfred Meyer the custody of his daughter, who was held by her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Robitzek. Meyer sued in the Surrogates' Court to have stricken from the will of his wife, who died after separating from him, references to himself, which he declared libelous, and the clause willing the infant daughter to his mother-in-law.

IN 'FRISCO AGAIN

Previously we quoted from a commendatory letter written us by the Owners of the San Francisco Royal Building.

That letter ante-dated the performance of our contract.

The following letter was addressed to us by the Architects, after the building was finished:

"Now that the contract for the Royal Insurance Building is finished we desire to say that the speed and skill with which the building was erected and the efficient business relations maintained have co-operated to make the structure a source of satisfaction to the Royal Insurance Company and to ourselves."

This courteous and voluntary recognition of our services by Architects of such repute as Messrs. Howells & Stokes, is among the best testimony we have to offer.

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Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

If you fail to leave order with your newsdealer to have The Times sent to your country address, telephone Circulation Department, 1000 Bryant, and your order will receive prompt attention.—Adv.

Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

Thousands of Spring and Summer Suits 4.50 to 10.00 Underprice

Here is unquestionably a new and marvellous record. During the progress of this sale, which consisted originally of some six thousand Smith Gray & Co. suits, 4.50 to 10.00 underprice, a carefully tabulated record of the responses shows that over 94 per cent. of all who came bought—leaving less than 6 per cent. who came out of curiosity, many of whom later came back and bought—and those shoppers who came in at the instance of competitors.

Truly this is a marvellous record—one of which we may feel justly proud—when you stop to consider that in the Smith Gray & Co. stores the garments must sell themselves, the province of the salesmen being to give you the benefit of their judgment and advice only when called upon.

Could anything better bespeak the wonderful values, the distinctive styles, the excellence of tailoring, and the unusual assortment than this response?

There are fabrics of every weight, color and design—more than 300 in all—in sixteen two and three-button English soft roll and regular lapel models—full lined, half lined and quarter lined—two and three piece suits for men, young men and boys.

To-day you can secure the fabric that pleases you best in the model of your taste, in your size, *and save 4.50 to 10.00.*

Spring and Summer Suits that would regularly be 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00... **15.50**

Here are upwards of one hundred smart styles of high grade yarn dyed and serge worsteds, worsted cheviots, crashes, blue serges and homespuns, in hair line, pencil and fancy weave stripes, diamond weave checks, neat overplaid and check designs, in more than a dozen correct models in two and three piece suits for men and young men.

Spring and Summer Suits that would regularly be 22.50, 25.00 and 27.50... **18.50**

Here you will find in more than one hundred styles exclusive velours, fine worsteds, excellent worsted cheviots and cravennetted mohairs and blue serges of finest Australian wool. There are fancy weave and stripe weave blues, silk mixture stripes on black grounds, new club and pin check designs, new stripe ideas and plain wale weaves, in upwards of a dozen different good style ideas, including the popular Norfolks, in two and three piece models for men and young men.

Spring and Summer Suits that would regularly be 27.50, 30.00 and 32.50... **22.50**

In the assortment are shown some seventy-five exclusive styles of velours, flannels, Saxony cassimeres, English and Scotch weave cheviots, clear and mill finished worsteds, from the world's famous weavers. Here too, you will find new high brown shades, new hop sack weave blue Oxfords, new metal grays, new and exclusive olive and brick shades, neat grays, silk mixtures and fancy blues, in English soft roll and plain lapel models in a dozen distinctive styles for men and young men.

Spring and Summer Suits that would regularly be 35.00 and 37.50..... **27.50**

Included are upwards of sixty of the finest foreign and domestic fabrics. There are silk mixtures and silk stripe designs on black grounds—handsome English worsteds in beautiful grays in Glenn checks, overplaid stripes and step weaves—also new brown stripe weaves of the finest unfinished worsteds and smart new diamond weaves of fancy blues. All in all, you have the finest attainable standard in ready-for-service tailoring at greater values than we have ever before been able to offer at this season of the year.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.
Auto Clothes Book on Request.

Smith Gray & Co.

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"Vivid, exciting, dramatic ... each has its thrill and its point."—Record-Herald, Chicago.

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A big, deep book of a woman's life. By the Author of "Nathan Burke."
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"Belongs in the select little company of the best American novels."

Mr. Mark Lee Luther's The Sovereign Power
By the Author of "The Crucible," "The Henchman," etc.
Illustrated. Cloth, $1.30 net, by mail $1.42

There is a splendid sweep of power in it from the first page to the last.

Gustav Frenssen's *great novel* Klaus Hinrich Baas
The extremely interesting story of a self-made man. By the Author of "Jörn Uhl."
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Summer Suits for Every Man and Every Youth, in Every Style and Every Size, at $15.75

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Every one of these suits is HAND TAILORED; only THE BEST FABRICS AND THE NEWEST STYLES have been included in the collection, and the VARIETY of patterns affords THE VERY WIDEST CHOICE. You will find in the collection a most carefully chosen assortment of

Finest Blue Serge $20 Suits.
Finest $20 to $25 Fancy Blue Suits.
Choicest $20 to $25 Tan and Gray Worsted Suits.

There are HUNDREDS OF SWELL PATTERNS in gray, tan and brown worsteds, cassimeres and Cool unfinished worsteds. There's a style that's becoming to EVERY man and EVERY youth.

And we take SPECIAL CARE of the stout man who wears up to size 52.

Also at $15.75
Take any of our finest SPRING OVERCOATS; silk-lined grays, silk-faced blacks and Oxfords, that FORMERLY SOLD UP TO $30.

$25 English Tan Raincoats, $15.75
We include every one of our own importations in this great sale on THURSDAY. The original price is standard. It's ONLY at The Big Store that you will find this wonderful reduction in price.

Some Breezy Summer Specials
$2 Khaki and White Duck Trousers.....$1.50
$4 Auto Dusters.....$3
$7 to $10 Summer Trousers—including all our finest white and striped flannel and worsteds; at $5
Men's $3.50 Fancy Vests — stout men will find their particular designs in the lot; at.....$2.50
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AT EXTRAORDINARILY REDUCED PRICES
ON THIS DAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED AND NORFOLK SUITS
FORMERLY $16.50 TO 20.00 . . . AT $9.00
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FORMERLY $16.50 TO 27.50 AT $9.00 & 11.00

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PEACEMAKERS' PLAN TO USE $10,000,000

Highly Trained International Experts to be Employed in Practical Work to End War.

DR. BUTLER OUTLINES IDEA

Prof. Scott to Head the Division of International Law and Prof. Clark the Division of Economics.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 24.—At the opening to-day of the seventeenth annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference on International Arbitration, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and presiding officer of the conference, for the first time made public the plans of the $10,000,000 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Dr. Butler said in part:

"It has been determined by the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment to organize the undertaking committed to their charge as a great institution for research and public education and to carry on its work in three parts or divisions—a Division of International Law, a Division of Economics and History, and a Division of Intercourse and Education. Otherwise stated, these three divisions will represent the juristic, the economic, and, broadly speaking, the educational aspects of the problem before the trustees, which is to hasten the abolition of international war by the erection of an international judicial system competent to hear and to determine all questions of difference arising between nations.

"The Division of International Law will be under the direction of Prof. James Brown Scott, whose services at the Department of State, at the second Hague Conference, and in connection with the American Society and Journal of International Law are too well known to need specific enumeration.

"The endowment will associate with Dr. Scott a consultative board composed of some of the most distinguished international lawyers in the world. The point of view of each great nation will be represented in their councils, and the results to be arrived at will be the joint work of jurists of every school and of every language.

"The second division of the work of the Carnegie Endowment will be the Division of Economics and History. It will be under the direction of Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University, whose foremost place among English-speaking economists is gladly recognized everywhere. The Division of Economics and History will aim at the education of public opinion and at the formulation of conclusions that may serve for the guidance of governmental policy.

"It will be the business of this division to study the economic causes and effects of war; the effect upon the public opinion of nations and upon international good will of retaliatory, discriminatory, and preferential tariffs; the economic aspects of the present huge expenditures for military purposes, and the relation between military expenditures and international well-being and the world-wide programme for social improvement and reform which is held in waiting through lack of means for its execution.

"There remains a third and important division of the work of endowment—the Division of Intercourse and Education—the director for which has not yet been announced. It will be the function of this division to supplement the work of the two divisions, which may be called, perhaps, the scientific ones, by carrying forward vigorously, and in co-operation with existing agencies, the educational work of propaganda, of international hospitality, and of promoting international friendship.

"The Government of the United States has been at work, through appropriate diplomatic channels, upon the problem of bringing about the establishment of the International Court of Arbitral Justice, and it is with no small satisfaction that I am enabled to say that the progress which is making in the consideration of this matter indicates that it will be brought to a favorable conclusion in the near future."

William Jennings Bryan led the general discussion. He contended that the proposed Anglo-American treaty meant the end of war, because it provided that all disputes, without exception, were to be submitted to arbitration. He hoped that Japan would be included in the list of nations with which treaties were to be made. He attacked the sensational press and denounced newspapers which "put money above patriotism and scareheads above sincerity." He believed, however, that the chief source of trouble was the armor plate industry.

The report of the Mohonk Committee appointed two years ago to consider the establishment of a National Council for arbitration and peace was presented by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Columbia Law School. It creates such council, with the following members:

President Nicholas Murray Butler, Senator Theodore E. Burton, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Hamilton Holt, Theodore Marburg, William J. Bryan, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Edwin D. Mead, Senator Elihu Root, Daniel Smiley, Dr. James Brown Scott, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, President E. D. Warfield, Miss Jane Addams, and Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews.

"The purpose of the council," says the resolution, "shall be to promote a more effective organization and direction of all agencies in the United States working for international peace and good will and to conduce in every proper way to secure co-operation and concentration of effort on the part of the peace workers of the country."

PEACE MISSION FROM KAISER.

Pastor of German Emperor's Church Here for Mohonk Conference.

The Kaiser is as much interested in peace as he is in the preparation for war, according to the Rev. Friedrich Siegmund-Schultze, pastor of the Friedens Kirche, at Potsdam, which the Kaiser attends, who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie. He comes here to attend the Peace Conference at Lake Mohonk as the representative of the German State Evangelical Church.

Before he left Potsdam the Kaiser sent for him and told of his interest in the peace movement. The Kaiser charged his pastor to find out by discussing the subject with the clergy of this and other countries just in what way the Church could best serve the cause of international peace. He is also to report on the advisability of a committee of representative German clergymen of different denominations, coming to this country next year to confer with American clergymen regarding world peace and the best method of the combined churches for advancing the movement.

WANT NO SEA GATE BOARDERS

Cottagers Object to a Summer Boarding House and the Case Goes to Court.

The members of the exclusive Sea Gate colony of cottagers are agitated over the question of whether Summer boarders can be entertained there without the rules of the Sea Gate Association being violated. Mrs. Helen W. Briggs asserts that she has a right to run a boarding house at Sea Gate, but the association insists that she has no such right and the matter has found its way into court.

Mrs. Briggs built a cottage at Sea Gate costing $14,000, and opened it for the accommodation of Summer boarders. She says that there is nothing in the deed prohibiting her from entertaining guests who wish to pay for their board. She has been told, however, that unless she ceases taking boarders the water supply and sewer connection will be cut off from her house by the association. Such action, she complains, would ruin her property. Yesterday she asked Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn to enjoin the association from taking the threatened action.

The association contended in court that the success of its colony depended largely upon the exclusiveness of Sea Gate as a place of residence. It was well within its rights, it contended, when it notified Mrs. Briggs that unless she gave up her boarders her house would be cut off from the water supply and sewer systems. The hearing will be continued to-day.

ADD NEW STOCK ENGRAVERS.

Two Outside Concerns Authorized to Print Certificates Hereafter.

Charges that the American Bank Note Company has been maintained in a practical monopoly of the business of supplying the engraved plates and printing required by companies whose stocks and bonds are listed on the Stock Exchange were met yesterday by the Governing Committee, which authorized the Committee on Stock List to accept the work of two engraving concerns which have no connection with the American Bank Note Company, or its parent concern, the United Bank Note Corporation.

The New York Bank Note Company, which printed the new issue of $50,000,000 4½ per cent. city bonds, has sued the Stock Exchange and individual members on conspiracy charges because the Stock Exchange will not accept its work. Within the last week or so it has also been attacking the Exchange through display signs.

The Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, owned by the estates of Russell Sage and W. R. Grace, is one of the two concerns which were approved. The other is the Republic Bank Note Company of Pittsburg. The latter concern will immediately open a branch office here, and one of its officers announced last night that it would immediately go out for business in competition with the American Bank Note Company.

NOTABLE LETTERS SOLD.

In One Washington Irving Deals of His Diplomatic Appointment.

An interesting letter of Washington Irving dated Madrid, Oct. 18, 1842, brought the high price of $150, on order, at Anderson's yesterday. In it Irving wrote:

"You ask me about my own movements; for many years I have made none, having built for myself a snug cottage near Sleepy Hollow, on the banks of the Hudson, which I stocked with young nieces, like a dove-cote, and lived there the happiest of old bachelors. * * * In an evil hour, however, the Government, having got information, somehow or other, that I had wonderful talents for diplomacy, though in a latent state, threw the bait of an embassy at Madrid, like a gilded fly, into my quiet retreat, and drew me out like a trout."

A letter of U. S. Grant, City Point, Va., Dec. 22, 1864, to Gen. Thomas, and marked "Cipher," went to A. H. Clark for $60, while two quarto leaves, with a list of battles in Grant's handwriting, from Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, to the siege of Vicksburg, was knocked down to George D. Smith at $96. A dispatch in pencil sent by Grant during the battle of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, to Col. T. S. Bowers, fetched $23. (Clark.)

ARREST TICKET SPECULATOR.

David Mandel Says He Had Permission to Sell Tickets at the Victoria.

David Mandel of 114 Forsyth Street was taken to the Men's Night Court at Yorkville last night, before Magistrate Kernochan, charged by Detective Kennelly with violating the city ordinance against ticket speculating. Kennelly said in court that Mandel had sold him a ticket to Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre on the sidewalk.

"Why, Judge," exclaimed Mandel, "it wasn't that way at all. I was in the lobby when he collared me. I got the privilege to speculate in the lobby from Harry Mock, the manager. I can prove it by him and by the special officer if I can only have time."

Magistrate Kernochan at once adjourned the case until to-day, and issued subpoenas for Mock and the special officer.

THE MAYOR VETOES ELEVENTH AVE. BILL

Board of Estimate's Committee Urged Him to Approve the McManus Measure.

HE FAVORS WALKER BILL

The McManus Legislation, He Says, Would Cause Five Years' Litigation and the City Would Lose.

Mayor Gaynor vetoed the McManus-Boylan Eleventh Avenue Track Removal bill yesterday, and expressed the hope that the McClelland-Walker bill, which has been criticised as more vicious than the Grady bill of two years ago, will be passed by the Legislature. In his memorandum the Mayor said:

"It would be a vain thing for this bill to become a law. It purports to repeal so much of the act of 1846 and its amendments as permits the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company to maintain and operate railroad tracks in the City of New York on the surface of certain streets. It does not prescribe any substitute by authorizing and directing the tracks to be placed overhead or under the surface of the streets, or that new routes be acquired through private property. The legislative rights of the company in the said streets cannot be taken away from it by repeal or by new legislation, unless such legislation positively provides a substitute therefor. This may be done, as the courts have often held, under what is called the police power of the State. The foundation of that power in the Legislature rests upon the public safety, health, or comfort.

"Conditions have so changed since these tracks were first authorized and laid that the public safety and comfort require that they should no longer be on the surface, but overhead, underground, or through private property. But, legislation to get rid of them needs to positively prescribe a substitute in order to be effective. Such a bill should be at once passed. Safe precedents exist for such legislation in the act for the depression of the Long Island Railroad tracks in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and the act for the elevation of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad tracks in Park Avenue, Manhattan. The bill before me disregards all precedent and authority. If it were allowed to become law the company would simply disregard it and refuse to budge. All that could ensue would be a five-year lawsuit in which the city would lose.

"Senator McManus and Mr. Boylan of the Assembly are entitled to the highest credit for their endeavors to have these tracks removed from the surface of the streets, but this bill would postpone that event in place of bringing it about.

"There is now pending in the Legislature Senate bill No. 1,183, which would accomplish the desired result. It and its two accompanying bills were carefully drafted under the supervision of the Commissioner of Docks and the Mayor, and it is gratifying to know that Senator McManus and Mr. Boylan will now further their passage. They provide for the preparation of plans by the Board of Estimate to put the tracks overhead or underground, and the company has agreed to accept the legislation when adopted. I trust no time will be lost in passing it, instead of chasing after false gods or following irresponsible advice. Some amendments may be necessary. But the main thing now is to get substitute plans prepared and adopted, and the construction will follow. Any further necessary details of legislation may be easily obtained from time to time.

"The legal principles I have pointed out here have been often decided by the highest courts (People vs. O'Brien, 111 N. Y. 1; Telegraph Co. vs. Hess, 125 N. Y. 641; N. Y. C. R. Co. vs. Williams, 199 N. Y. 117; St. Louis & I. R. Co., 173 U. S. 404; Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. R. Co., 162 N. Y. 202). These principles are also fully recognized in the recent decision of the Court of Appeals concerning these same tracks."

The Mayor acted in face of this letter urging him to approve the bill:

Hon. William J. Gaynor,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Sir: You have now before you for approval or disapproval a legislative measure known as the McManus-Boylan bill, intended by the Legislature to terminate definitely the operation of a surface railroad on Eleventh Avenue by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. As a majority of the committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, appointed to deal with this problem, we wish to express to you our unqualified opinion that the bill should be approved.

We believe that if the measure becomes a law it will facilitate an early conclusion of the deliberations of our committee, and will be effective in enforcing an adjustment of a matter too long under discussion. We feel that you appreciate the gravity of the situation as well as we do.

Although the question of the constitutionality of the measure has been raised, it is our belief that this question should not deter you, as Mayor of the city, from granting approval to the bill. Eminent constitutional lawyers have expressed the opinion that the decision of the Court of Appeals, delivered a few days ago in the action brought by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company against the city, would tend to sustain the constitutionality of the proposed act.

It is clear to us that your approval of the measure at this time can result in no improper hardship to the railroad company nor jeopardize its rights. On the other hand, your disapproval would deprive the city of any of the benefits which the measure contains.

In the face of this purely technical question, which is the only argument advanced against the approval of the bill, it is our opinion that practical considerations of the very greatest weight are all on the side of immediate approval.

Permit us, therefore, to urge favorable action by you upon the McManus-Boylan bill.

Respectfully,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
President Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST,
Controller.
GEORGE McANENY,
President Borough of Manhattan.

The three signers of this letter compose the Board of Estimate's committee on the Eleventh Avenue track-removal question.

GIFTS TO NEW CATHEDRAL.

Chapel from Mrs. Rives and Carved Pulpit from Mrs. Sage.

The Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, at their meeting on Tuesday, announced a gift of a chapel by Mrs. George L. Rives, wife of the lawyer, of 60 East Seventy-ninth Street, to be known as the Whiting Chapel. Mrs. Rives's gift is in memory of her father, mother, and members of the Whiting family and the plans call for an expenditure of about $150,000.

This is the fourth chapel given to the cathedral. It is said that the plans of the Trustees call for three more chapels of like proportions and cost.

It was also announced that Mrs. Russell Sage had given the cathedral an elaborately carved stone pulpit to serve as the main pulpit. The gift is in memory of the late Bishop Henry C. Potter.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor formally accepted his election as dean of the cathedral.

O'Gorman Declines Appointment.

Senator James A. O'Gorman telegraphed to Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions yesterday declining the appointment as Chairman of the Lunacy Commission to determine the mental condition of Joseph F. Fletcher, who is under indictment for felonious assault.

OWNERS PROTEST PARK ASSESSMENTS

Say Taxes for Washington Heights Triangle Would Be Burdensome.

NO BENEFIT TO SECTION

City Is Asked to Pay $73,000 for Land Which Sold in 1906 for $52,000—Action by the City Postponed.

Washington Heights property owners appeared yesterday in the Street Opening Commissioner's office, 90 West Broadway, to protest against the city being compelled to pay $73,000 for the small triangle of land between Convent and St. Nicholas Avenues and 151st Street, which the City Real Estate Company is said to have bought for $52,000 five years ago. The city has been petitioned to buy the land as a park.

Under the law, the assessment area for a proposed park is limited to the property immediately benefited. In this case, the property owners who will be assessed are confined to those owning lots within half a block of the site. The protesting property owners told Assistant Corporation Counsel Reynolds yesterday that their assessments for the privilege of having the park, in some cases, would equal almost the entire value of their property. They stated that many property owners of Washington Heights who signed the petition for the park five years ago did not live in the assessment zone, and had signed the petition without thinking or knowing they would not be affected financially. They asked that no further steps be taken by the city toward condemning the property until they had a chance to ask the Board of Estimate either to extend the area of assessment or to give up the project.

Documents in the office of the Street Opening Bureau show the park project was started in 1906. The City Real Estate Company, of which Joseph H. Ward is President, and whose directorate includes Clarence H. Kelsey, bought the property in 1906, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Reynolds said a petition signed by 140 property owners, many of whom owned lots as far away as Amsterdam Avenue, was presented in the same year, to Borough President Ahearn. No action was taken on the petition immediately, but in 1909 the Board of Estimate passed a resolution providing for the condemnation of the land, which is about the size of two and a half city lots.

Following the Board of Estimate's resolution, the Supreme Court appointed last June, Adam Wiener, James S. Meng, and Wilbur Larremore to estimate assessments on surrounding property. The commissioners recently made public their allotment of assessments, and since then the commissioners and Assistant Corporation Counsel Reynolds have been receiving letters of protest from property owners of the neighborhood.

Some of the property owners admitted that they signed the petition five years ago, but pointed out that the law regarding assessments has changed since then. Five years ago all property owners of the city shared the expense of a new park.

After listening to the protests Assistant Corporation Counsel Reynolds decided to adjourn action until June 1 so that the Board of Estimate may have an opportunity to act. Counsel for the City Real Estate Company stated yesterday that the $73,000 would not much more than cover the taxes, interest, and expenses of acquiring and holding the property for five years. The officers and Directors of the company, which has offices at 176 Broadway, are Joseph H. Ward, Horace Anderson, Frank Bailey, E. O. Stanley, C. S. Brown, M. Joost, C. H. Kelsey, J. W. Cleveland, and W. P. Belknap.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.

A Challenge.

"I know a man—a man of some education, too—who does not believe in either oculist or optician. He buys his glasses at the department stores. He says he can get just as good ones there. Think of it—in this supposedly enlightened age! Nor is he a rarity. Quite the contrary. He must be one of a goodly class, else why would the department stores carry those glasses, or why would every country fair have its fakir who industriously advertises to fit you with glasses, while you wait, for a quarter?"

This is a quotation from an article in one of the New York evening papers. We cannot answer for other Department Stores. We can answer for ourselves. We challenge the writer to prove that there is a single specialty shop in the whole of the City which is giving more reliable service or which is better qualified to prescribe than the Optical Shop at Macy's.

We further challenge the writer to prove that there is a single optical store in New York whose charges are as low as the charges at Macy's.

It is true there is an element of risk in having the eyes treated at Department Stores which do not employ the services of qualified optometrists, and which have no direct facilities, and therefore no power to guarantee accuracy. But a statement of the kind quoted, involving, as it does, **ALL** Department Stores, **WE** who maintain modern equipped test rooms, have our own lens-grinding plant on the premises, and fill the most complicated prescriptions daily, could not allow to pass unchallenged.

THE DIFFERENCE IN STRAWS

Record Sale of Straw Hats here last week

And if only men were as careful in buying hats as women are, we should sell even more than we do.

Trust a woman to get her value—WE know that.

Some men think if they pay a big price, it's bound to be right.

Price has nothing to do with it.

The straw hat that suits one man mightn't suit another.

The wide brim is fashionable—but we keep other hats for men to whom the wide brim is not suitable.

In fact, we keep all hats—all hats that conform to the Macy standard.

Hats we keep have to be not merely the right straws, but properly shaped and properly blocked.

Costs us nothing extra to obtain this.

Need cost you nothing extra either.

It makes all the difference in the appearance.

The hat that's correctly blocked looks new longer.

And is usually estimated to have cost more.

We'll show you properly blocked straws as low as **99c** and as high as **$3.96.**

The difference in price is a matter of degrees of quality only.

The same standard applies to all.

The hat at **$1.49** approximates to the $2.00 quality at the good class specialty shops that are also particular.

The hat at **$3.96** is practically their $5.00 value.

Plenty of prices between for men who are satisfied with a very good hat, as distinguished from the very best.

Soft Splits and Sennet Sailors, sold by exclusive hatters at $1.50 and $2.00; our price **99c and $1.49.**

Split Braid, Sennet and Mackinaw Straw Hats; prices in other stores, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50; our prices **$1.88, $2.24 and $2.49.**

Split Straws, shown elsewhere at $4.00; our price **$2.97.**

Japanese and South American PANAMA HATS, in all the popular shapes, **$3.96, $4.96, $7.49 and up.**

Special attention is called to our Japanese Panamas, which are rather better color than the South American Panamas, though costing less.

ENGLISH STRAW HATS

made of Sennet braids in various shapes, with **patent ventilated sweatband** that will **conform almost to any shape of head,** and hold the hat on the head, were introduced by Macy's three years ago, and are still being sold at **$1.49 to $3.49,** while other stores charge $3.00 to $5.00.

The 99c. and $1.49 Hats are displayed on the Main floor, 34th St. Side. The higher priced Hats are in the Men's Hat Dept., 6th Floor.

REAL SILK SOFT SHIRTS $3.48

Not half silk or silk mixture, but **all silk,** and not only all silk but all good silk. Here is an undoubted luxury for men, at a price often paid for shirts of mere ordinary patterns and mere ordinary materials.

The Macy all silk soft shirt comes in the newest, most delightful stripings of blue, black and lavender on white grounds. They create a standard in high class shirts, coat style, of course, and also newest French cuffs. Who would not wear all-silk soft shirts so beautiful as these at a price so far below the regulation price for this superior quality?

$1.50 and $2.00

SOFT SHIRTS, 1.19

1140 fine Soft Shirts with neckbands, coat style; soft French cuffs.

The warm weather has caught us with this fine quality shirt at the right time.

1st Fl.

For men content with the usual soft shirt, we have a most unusual **$1.50** line, which we are able to sell at **94c.** This is just the shirt for tennis and general outing wear—in fact for anywhere. Comes with soft collar attached and with neckbands in very large assortments, including the genuine soisette. **Sizes 14 to 17.**

We may mention that we have a particularly popular custom shirt department where we begin as low as **$2.48** and go up to **$10.50** for the imported silk and linen. 1st Fl.

NEWEST SCARFS & BAT TIES *for Summer Wear* 44c 68c 1st Fl.

And, no matter which of these prices you pay, you can get just the tie that will please you. There is such an immense assortment—new twills and summer silks in the most popular spots (spots that will be popular, as well as those that are), neat figures and plain colors, **with plenty of the newest wash four-in-hands.**

These ties represent remarkable value, even for Macy's, as they are rather better than the habitually fine lines we show every succeeding year.

WALKING STICKS IN FASHION

First Floor.

There was a time when canes were extremely fashionable; then they lost their vogue; now they are back again, more popular than ever. We are showing the largest assortment of the **right kind** to be found in the City. Not the sort of cane that one is glad to leave behind somewhere, but the cane of quality, style and general finish that gives distinction. As this is scarcely believable from the prices, inspection is particularly invited.

All the popular woods, such as manila, pimento, malacca, ash, panama, etc. In the wanted shapes, such as opera, Prince of Wales, or straight effects. Either plain or with sterling silver trimmings, **97c, $1.39, $1.87, $2.97, $3.96.**

Parisian canes, in highly polished snake wood, inlaid with silver, **$4.96, $5.94.**

It does not matter whether you have purchased your Camera here or elsewhere, you are eligible to

JOIN MACY'S CAMERA CLASS

¶ Free instruction in snapshotting, developing, printing and home portraiture.

¶ Membership Cards obtainable for the asking at the Camera Dept., 5th Floor.

We Give Surety Stamps

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO

Sixth Ave., 20th to 22d St., N. Y.

We Redeem Surety Stamps

Women's Motor and Traveling Coats

2,000 in the Lot—Exceptional Range of Models That Are Priced Remarkably Low

O'Neill Main Store, Third Floor.

Linen $6.00 Linen $12.75 Linen $4.50 Linon $1.95

Fashion's Favorite Coats for This Season's Wear

THIS SEASON SEES MANY DECIDED DEVIATIONS from the heretofore accepted ideas of the proper coat to wear on stated occasions. The loose comfortable Motor and Traveling coats are in the ascendency. These may be worn upon any occasion and be in perfect accord with their surroundings. Coats that fill long felt wants embodying all the style features and comforts that have made them so popular.

BUT WHEN BUYING A MOTOR OR TRAVELING COAT be sure you know their points of excellence. The notch and high collars are the favorites and the sleeves may be kimona or tailored, loose or semi-loose. These are all tailor made and finished in a most appropriate style with plain or belted backs. The materials are Mohairs, Sicilians, Linons, Crashes and Linens. An assortment beyond compare.

WE ILLUSTRATE WITH FOUR STYLES: there are many more awaiting your selection.

Prices Range from **$1.95** to **$18.50**

Along

New England Shores

GET the rest and recreation that the New England Coast alone can give. Drink in the refreshment of her salt sea breezes, her blessed, day-long idleness on the sunny, golden beaches. Or, enjoy

Summer's Favorite Sports

Golf and tennis in the cool bracing air—sailing that reveals the yachtsman's keenest joys, bathing, picnicing, driving, tramping—the pleasant companionship of friends—that's the New England Coast.

Famous Hotels Everywhere

Crowning the cliffs and fronting the beaches—luxurious, exclusive and brimming with gay fashion. Or smaller houses, less expensive and finely situated cottages at moderate rentals.

Through Express Trains
(Daily except Sunday)

Leave Grand Central Terminal, New York
8:00 P. M. (beginning June 10)
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Send for our beautifully illustrated book to aid you in perfecting your summer plans. Enclose 2c postage. Prompt attention given all correspondence. Address—

ADVERTISING BUREAU
Room 802, South Station, Boston

For Tickets, Parlor and Sleeping Car Space, write or call

City Ticket Office
171 Broadway, New York

THE NEW ENGLAND LINES
BOSTON MAINE — MAINE CENTRAL

TRY US FIRST FOR QUICK MORTGAGE MONEY

WE recognize the vital importance to the borrower of quick action. We wish to make loans and we accept all good ones offered.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 4,375,000
Surplus(allearned) 10,625,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

The judge summed up:

"The evidence shows that you threw a brick at Casey."

"The evidence shows more than that," said Mrs. Maloney. "It shows that I hit Casey."

The evidence of advertisers in Farm and Fireside shows more than the fact that they advertise in Farm and Fireside. It shows that they get results.

FARM AND FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

Handsome, Sanitary Convenient

Fo rthe man or woman who is cramped for room; who needs a refrigerator but can find no place to put it; who is not satisfied with the musty, zinc-lined ice chest so dangerous to good health—our

Nursery Refrigerator

is worth many times its cost. Takes up little room and is never in the way. Has separate compartment for ice. The genuine porcelain enamel lining makes it always clean and sweet-smelling. Must be seen to be appreciated. Let us show you one.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO. OF NEW YORK
59 West 42nd St., N. Y.

IVERNIA IS BEACHED AFTER 775 ARE SAFE

Bulkheads Which Enabled Liner to Reach Port After Striking Rock Give Way.

GREAT HOLE IN HER BOW

She Hits Daunt's Rock In a Dense Fog, but Officers Act Quickly and Save Her.

QUEENSTOWN, May 24.—The Cunard Line steamer Ivernia, which left Boston May 16 for Queenstown and Liverpool, struck Daunt Rock at noon to-day during a fog as she was approaching this port after an eventless voyage. She came into port here later and anchored close to the eastern bank of Kinloch Channel in the inner harbor, with 25 feet of water in her fore compartment. Her bow was sunk deep in the water, her stern was high in the air, and she had a dangerous list to starboard.

The liner was within a mile of a tender which was waiting to take off the Irish contingent of passengers when Daunt Rock suddenly loomed up in a dense fog Before the vessel could be stopped she struck. The ship hung on the rocks only a short time and then slid off into deep water with a large hole in her starboard bow, through which the water poured. Capt. Potter and his officers, however, were prompt to close the bulkhead and the inrush of water was confined to the forward hold.

The passengers were at luncheon at the time of the accident and quickly rushed on deck. The Ivernia's officers were able to reassure them quickly and there was no sign of panic.

The watertight compartments stood the strain well and the water was confined to the forward hold until the vessel arrived here, although the margin of freeboard left was small. The Captain brought the vessel into the inner harbor, and the passengers, who numbered 758, were quickly landed. An examination of the steamer this afternoon showed that water was penetrating holds 2 and 3 as well as 1. She finally was beached off Whitegate, not far from where she had anchored.

BOSTON, May 24.—The steamer Ivernia, which sailed from Boston for Queenstown and Liverpool on May 16 last, carried 775 passengers and a large cargo of freight. Capt. Thomas Potter was in command of the steamer. The passengers were divided thus: First-class, 25; second-class, 300; third-class, 450.

Capt. Potter, the Ivernia's commander, has been in the Cunard service since his boyhood, and has commanded several of the company's steamers. Previous to being assigned to the Ivernia, in August, 1909, he was Captain of her sister ship, the Saxonia.

The Ivernia was built at Newcastle in 1900. She is 9,058 tons net register, 582 feet long, 64.9 feet beam, and 37.8 feet deep.

Daunt Rock, on which the Ivernia struck, is a pinnacle with ten feet of water over it, about four and a quarter miles from Roches Point, on the Irish mainland. Vessels bound from the westward take special precautions to avoid it.

WANTS MORE OF MOROCCO.

Spain Extending Her Dominion—Gunboat Shells Tribes.

MELILLA, Morocco May 24.—Spain is extending her dominion in Morocco and has dispatched two columns of troops from this port one to occupy Ras el Hasian and another to occupy Mulay er Rexid with the object of assuring communications between Selouan and Ain Zaio.

A Spanish gunboat in the roadstead off Betoya was fired upon to-day by Moors from the beach. The gunboat replied, inflicting heavy losses among the tribesmen.

RUSSIA MENACES TURKEY.

Demands Assurances That Montenegro Will Not Be Attacked.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—A solemn declaration of pacific intentions and willingness to abstain from menacing Montenegrin territory will be regarded as the sole satisfactory answer by Turkey to the Russian note which was sent yesterday to the Turkish Government through the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople. The imperative character of the note, which warner Turkey that the concentration of Turkish troops along the Montenegrin frontier since the Albanian outbreak constituted a serious menace to peace, was dictated by the seriousness of the situation.

In spite of criticisms by the German press, which have been telegraphed, the Russian Foreign Office considers the support of the majority of the Powers and the active co-operation of Gereat Britain, France and Italy assured. The measures against Turkey, in case that Government proves recalcitrant, may include the employment of naval forces, which were efficacious in the day of Abdul Hamid.

Russia nas long watched the scene of the Albanian uprising with anxiety, and recent reports left no doubt as to the aggressive nature of the military movement on the Montenegrin frontier. Turkey explained the massing of troops as a stategic necessity, asserting that the Albanian strongholds of Gusinje, Plava, and Berani could be threatened only from the Montenegrin side. These assertions have been received with small credence by the diplomatic body in Constantinople, because Turkey has persistently refused to permit foreign observers to join the troops of Turgut Shefket Pacha.

The Russian press approves the procedure of the Foreign Office, whose direct action in the Chinese crisis scored a notable success. The press considers that Russia is ready to assert her legitimate influence in favor of peace in the Near East without detriment to the interests of the smaller Balkan States, which are under her protection.

OPPOSE HONDURAN TREATY.

Many Democratic and Some Republican Senators Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is making very little progress in its consideration of the Honduran treaty providing for a $10,000,000 loan by New York interests, to be secured and guaranteed by the terms of the treaty. Secretary of State Knox again appeared before the committee this morning and argued for the ratification of the instrument, but strong objections at once developed.

Many of the Democrats are oposed to the whole plan of interference, and they particularly dislike interference, that on the face of it is chiefly in support of a financial scheme emanating from Wall Street. Even on the Republican side the measure is opposed, though on more specific grounds.

Whenever our Latin-American relations are under discussion in the Senate the Democrats make plain their resentment of the Roosevelt interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine—that to prevent foreign interference in the western hemisphere we must ourselves act as a sort of paternal police over all the little republics.

FLIGHTS TO MADRID TO-DAY.

Aviators Will Try to Complete the Journey from Paris.

SAN SEBASTIAN, May 24.—The three aviators, Vedrine, Garros, and Gibert, who yesterday completed the second stage of the Paris-to-Madrid flight for the Petit Parisien prize of $20,000, will leave here to-morrow morning on the third and most difficult stage.

Whenever the aviators appeared in the streets to-day they were cheered by the admiring populace. They refrained from exhibition flights for fear that some accident might mar their chances in the perilous journey to Madrid. Most of the day they spent in studying maps of the course and reconnoitering as much of the route as possible in automobiles.

They express the hope that they will be able to cover the entire distance of the third stage, 423 kilometers, (about 266 miles,) without a stop.

American Warships Reach Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, May 24.—The second division of the United States Atlantic Fleet, composed of the Louisiana, flagship of Rear-Admiral Badger; the Kansas, the New Hampshire, and the South Carolina arrived to-day at the fishing village of Gillele, forty miles from the Danish capital. A fleet of excursion steamers will meet the American squadron outside the harbor to-morrow and escort the visitors to Copenhagen, where the American ships will stay until June 1.

UPRISING RUMORS DOUBTED IN LISBON

But Great Uneasiness Reigns Through Pending Elections and Opposition to Separation Law.

WIDE RUPTURE WITH CHURCH

Bishops Declare the Government Has Annexed It—Troops Ordered to the Northern Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—The Lisbon correspondent of The London Times says:

"The expectation of an anti-republican rising in Portugal has been continually causing uneasiness since the beginning of the year, and the day and hour when it was to take place has more than once been confidently announced.

"The excitement of last week was certainly exceptional in its intensity, and rumors of a counter-revolution have been especially ocnfident. It is, however, more than doubtful whether they rest on a more solid foundation than hitherto.

"Two causes have certainly contributed to intensify them at the present moment, namely, the fact that we are on the eve of a general election and the opposition which has been excited by the separation law.

"Once the Provisional Government has been ratified by the National Assembly and formally recognized by the powers of Europe the chances of a counter-revolution will naturally be diminished, while on the other hand the drastic nature of several articles on the separation law has certainly alarmed, if not alienated, many persons previously well disposed toward the republic, and has strengthened the hands of the Church.

"Reports of actual disturbances, which appear to have been current abroad are greatly exaggerated, and so far as Lisbon is concerned are quite unfounded, nor do well-informed persons here regard the immediate outlook with any undue anxiety."

LISBON, May 24.—The Government is hastily dispatching reinforcements to the north. The official explanation of this, as given out, is that the Government is aware that Monarchist plotters, with 2,000 mercenaries, are on the Spanish frontier and intend to cross to Portugal at the first opportunity in the hope that the inhabitants of the villages will support their cause.

The Government in a declaration issued to-day regarding the elections to be held on Sunday, by which members of the new Assembly will be chosen, recites the reforms accomplished by the provisional Government and the improvement in the public finances.

The long looked for rupture between the Church and the Government is now an accomplished fact, as a result of the protest issued yesterday by the Bishops against the Separation law. The violence of this protest has caused a sensation. It vigorously attacks the Provisional Government and declares that the law is not one of separation, but of annexation of the Church. After being despoiled of all property and authority, the Bishops declare the Church has been placed in an abject position under the heel of the Government.

The protest is signed by the Patriarch of Lisbon, three Archbishops, and seven Bishops.

The civil Governors throughout Portugal have received orders from the Government to begin an inventory of all churches and chapels.

ROME, May 24.—The Osservatore Romano follows dispatches from Lisbon concerning measures taken by the Portuguese Government as a result of the Bishops' protest by the announcement that an encyclical will snortly be issued, in which the Pope will protest energetically against "the persecution of the Church by the Portuguese Government," and against "the unjust and oppressive Law of Separation."

BOURSE TO LIST ATCHISONS.

All Formalities Complied With, Says Consul General in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 24.—All difficulties in regard to the listing of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé stock on the Bourse here were apparently ended to-day, after the Bourse Committee accepted a consular certificate to the effect that the Atchison Company had been legally organized according to the laws of the United States instead of the usual Government certificate ratified by the French Ambassador at Washington.

The fact that the American Consul General, Mr. Mason, had at first refused to ratify the consular certificate raised alarm in financial circles here yesterday, for it was rumored that Mr. Mason was acting under instructions from Washington. However, when seen this morning by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the Consul General stated that all the formalities had now been complied with without a hitch.

From all indications, it would seem probable that the official listing will be announced next week, but nothing can be stated positively, as the matter now rests entirely in the hands of the Foreign and Finance Ministers. Even Morgan, Harjes & Co. are unable to forecast the date of the listing.

Reports received in Wall Street yesterday indicated that the listing of Atchisons in Paris will be effective next Monday.

The amount of Atchison stock involved in the present listing procedure is put at 100,000 shares.

POGROMS STILL FEARED.

All Is Said to Depend on the Attitude of the Russian Government.

BERLIN, May 24.—Rumors of expected massacres in Russia, and particularly at Kishineff, in consequence of the spreading of the reactionary story of a "ritual murder" at Kieff, are causing much anxiety in Jewish circles here.

Telegrams received by the Jewish Aid Society of this city from various points in Russia say that no anti-Semitic outbreak as yet has occurred, though the Jew-baiters are doing their utmost to provoke disorders.

Everything depends, it is said in these messages, on the attitude of the Russian Government and municipal authorities. If the officials remain firm the massacres will not happen.

VIENNA, May 24.—The reports that a Jewish massacre is threatened at Kishineff are untrue. The latest reliable information from Bessarabia, of which Government Kishineff is the capital, indicates that the tension is somewhat lessening, although the anti-Jewish agitation is still so strong that a great number of Jews have left the district.

No anti-Semitic rioting, however, is anticipated and the Government seems to have the situation well in hand.

HOLLANDER GOT $140,000.

$40,000 from the United States and the Rest from Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Dr. Jacob H. Hollander of Baltimore, who negotiated the settlement of the debt of the Santo Domingan Republic, to-day frankly admitted that he had received $40,000 from the United States Government and $100,000 from Santo Domingo for his services. He appeared in his own behalf before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

Dr. Hollander said he had never "categorically" informed the Santo Domingo Republic that he was in the service of the United States, but he insisted that when he arranged with this Government for compensation for his services, it was agreed through Mr. Bacon, then Assistant Secretary of State, that he might receive from Santo Domingo such compensation as that Government desired to award him.

Dr. Hollander explained that he received through the fiscal agents of Santo Domingo $100,000, one-quarter of which was in cash and the rest in bonds. He voluntarily ceased receiving compensation from the United States in August, 1910, but is still in the service of Santo Domingo, and will so continue until all the new bonds of the country are disposed of.

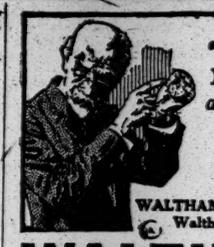
BOASTS OF CANADA'S REVENGE

Premier Laurier Points to Immigration from United States.

LONDON, May 24.—The Duke of Connaught spoke on colonial affairs at the Empire Day banquet of the Royal Colonial Institute to-night. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was among the Premiers present and made another forceful speech.

Sir Wilfrid spoke of Canada's revenge on the United States for having in previous years drawn away Canada's population. He said that there are now in Canada half a million loyal subjects of the King who a few years ago were American citizens.

"We have turned the tables upon the American Republic," he exclaimed. "The nineteenth century was the day of the United States; the twentieth century will be the day of Canada."



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WOMEN'S intuition recognized Mary Cary and drew the child into the hearts of thousands. So many thousands, in fact, that the rest of her story had to be written. And here it is in this new book "Miss Gibbie Gault." There will be a charm for every woman in the surroundings of Mary Cary—the story of her environment as she grows up in Yorkburg—its society, institutions, the Needlework Guild, the town council, the subtle-tragic influence of gossip. And not only Mary Cary, but Gibbie Gault, too. She's a woman in a thousand, is Gibbie. And romance also touches Mary Cary as she grows and blooms into young womanhood. This new story is a book to read and to love.

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An examination will suffice to prove the truth of this statement.

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Convenient Terms of Payment.
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are now offering the remainder of their

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including many of the latest creations from the leading Paris Modistes.

Greatly Below the Cost of Importation.

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Special Concessions in Prices for Remodeling or Repairing Furs during the Spring and Summer months.

Oriental Rugs, Draperies and Hangings, Cleaned, Repaired and Stored

Until required in the Fall, at Reasonable Rates.

Articles called for promptly upon request by mail or telephone.

West 23d and 22d Streets

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SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMERS
Via Atlantic Highlands Pier for Long Branch, Asbury Park, Etc.

Leave New York, Pier 81, N. R., foot of W. 42d St., week days, 9:55 A. M., 12:30, 3:15, 4:15, 7:45 P. M. Sundays 9:30 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M.

Leave Pier 10, N. R., foot of Cedar St., week days, 10:20 A. M., 1:00 3:45, 4:45, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 8:10 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TRAINS

Leave foot W. 23d St., week days, 8:20, 11:20 A. M. (Saturdays only, 12:20, 1:10 P. M.), 1:20, 3:20, 4:30, (5:05 except Saturdays), 5:20, 6:20 11:30 P. M. Sundays 9:05 A. M., 3:50, 8:20 P. M.

Special Train will leave Asbury Park, May 30, at 10:30. North Asbury Park 10:32. Long Branch 10:42 P. M. for Newark, Elizabeth and New York.

3-HOUR FLIERS

Leave West 23d St., 9:50 A. M., (12:50 P. M. Sats. only), 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:50 A. M., 2:20 P. M.

Leave Liberty St., 10:00 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Sats. only), 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

Leave Atlantic City for New York, week days, 8:45 A. M., 2:10 P. M. Mondays only 7:35 A. M. Sundays 9:30 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

SPECIAL DECORATION DAY EXPRESS with parlor and dining cars leaves Atlantic City for New York at 5:30 P. M.

Leave foot Liberty St., 4:00, 8:30 11:30 A. M. (Saturdays only 12:40, 1:20 P. M.), 1:30, 3:20, 4:45, (5:15 except Saturdays and May 30), 5:30, 6:30 P. M., 12:01 A. M. Sundays, 3:30 9:15 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE

ANGLO-AMERICAN

On the 20th of June, England will crown a King. This great historical ceremony has a certain interest for all English-speaking nations and particularly our own, and in recognition of this the Century for June has been given a decided English flavor.

A striking wide-awake article, "The Commercial Strength of Great Britain," by a great government expert, J. D. Whelpley, opens the number and there are unusual illustrations by Joseph Pennell, the etcher.

Two imaginative pictures of English children by Arthur Rackham, in full color, illustrate Lady St. Helier's paper on "The Training of English Children," and Austin Dobson contributes a felicitous poem.

Rear-Admiral Mahan, an authority on sea power in two continents, links the economic development of our two nations together in his powerful article, "The Panama Canal and Sea Power in the Pacific," and in "The Flavor of Life at Oxford" Tertius van Dyke, an American student at that charming old university, gives an inside view, with drawings by Fred Pegram, a popular English artist.

These articles, with an unusually good Anglo-Indian story and other delightful stories with English flavor, Stephen Phillips' fine poem "On the Coronation of King George the Fifth," Cardinal Gibbons' welcome essay on "Anglo-American Peace," make part only of this unusual and excellent number.

CENTURY MAGAZINE

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Belle Brook Milk
Rich Milk---Evaporated--- Add water to suit. 3 tall cans 25c

Cheese, with all the cream, lb. 10c.

Strictly Fresh Eggs, from daily shipments, dozen..... 22c
East View Eggs, Large, new laid, in sealed cartons only, dozen.. 25c
Sugar Cured Bacon, Selected strips of choicest quality, lb... 17c
Pure Leaf Lard, Price cut to the lowest in years, lb 10c
Essie Sugar Corn, Maine's choicest, 12c can, reduced to..... 10c
Essie Tomatoes, Finest fruit in largest 15c cans, each 10c
East View Peaches, Choice California, in syrup, large can.. 13c
Saltines, Social Teas, Grahams, 10c package..... 8c

60 "S. & H." Stamps FREE with 1-lb. Butler's Best 50c Tea
30 "S. & H." Stamps FREE with 1-lb. Very Best 35c Coffee

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The Tedesco, $5
Tan, Black, White, Gray.

A great variety of these popular summer shoes in tan, black and white leathers, priced from ..... $3 to $7

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EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Always Uniform in Composition and Quality
Has No Equal For Infant Feeding

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IF you haven't discovered that fine shaving requires expert stropping, and that the AutoStrop Razor makes you a stropping expert without effort on your part, you have not discovered what an army of thrifty Americans have.

The AutoStrop Razor is quick, handy—the only self-stropping razor.

All dealers sell it on 30 days' trial—money returned if unsatisfactory. Are you going to get one on trial *today?*

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Fine Leathers and
Expert Workmanship
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You will also experience an unusual degree of comfort, from the first time you put them on your feet.

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Dentistry.

Proper care of the mouth and teeth is one of the most important of all the measures that should be taken for the protection of the human body. Failure to exercise this care is undoubtedly the cause of more disease in the human family than any other single cause.

If your teeth need attention, call at our Dental Parlors. You are not asked to pay anything, not even a deposit, until your teeth are fixed to your entire satisfaction.

And then you get a written guarantee with all dental work which is absolutely reliable.

Consultation free.

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¶ A letter is not an expensive thing, yet the smallest part of the expense is the letter paper itself.

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The Telephone—

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The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MANHATTAN LINE STEAMERS to Albany will operate from N. Y. every other day on even dates during May. Daily and Sunday service to be resumed later.

The Call to the Country

During the hot Summer days longing for the country is strong. Select a place to spend your vacation from the high-class list in the Country Board column of The New York Times.

WHISTLER'S WARNING TO WALTER GREAVES

Letter to be Sold To-day Tells the Pupil Not to Imitate the Master's Inventions.

EASY TO KILL FRESHNESS

"Invention the Cream of the Whole Affair"—Eight of Whistler's Letters to be Offered Together.

The controversy now going on in London art circles over the respective merits of the work of Whistler and his pupil, Walter Greaves, gives interest to eight Whistler letters that will be sold at Anderson's to-day.

All these letters are addressed to Walter Greaves, or to his father. Some are signed: "Jas. McN. Whistler" and others "James McNeill Whistler," which is a rare form of the signature. Extracts from some of these letters were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 22. The most interesting of the lot, not hitherto published, is undated. In addition to Whistler's signature it has the famous "butterfly" signature also. It reads:

Do you know, there comes, strangely enough, to my mind to-day something you said about a portrait you are doing in a blue dress?

Now, Walter, don't allow yourself to wander into my symphony in blue, whatever you do—it would not only be unfair to yourself, but to my inventions, too.

Don't you see, Walter? You know how continuously I invent, and invention, you know, is the cream of the whole affair, and so easy to destroy the freshness of it; and you know that all the whole system of arrangements and harmonies, which I most certainly invented, I brought you up in; so that it is only natural that I should expect my pupil to perceive all harmony in the same way. But what I mean is that any special thing, like, for instance, this blue girl—blue on blue, &c.—he should avoid.

Suppose you were to see any other fellow doing my moonlights, how vexed you would be. You see, I invented them. Never in the history of art had they been done—well, quite right that the traditions of the studio should go on through the pupils. But, still, for instance, it would be absurd now to paint another "White Girl." Don't you see what I mean?

Fancy my writing such a long letter! It's worthy of Horace, &c.

The eight letters are in an octavo volume, binding in red morocco, Savgorster & Sutcliffe, and will therefore be sold as one lot.

SAYS PENNELL IS RASH.

Charles L. Freer Wants Proof of Assertion About His Picture.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 24.—"Mr. Pennell has never seen the Whistler portrait in my collection which he says was painted by Walter Greaves," said Charles L. Freer to-day, when asked what he thought of the assertion made in London by Pennell. He added:

"I shall await with pleasure proof of his statement. I do not even care to say where I found the canvas. All that I will say is that the canvas is a very good one, and any person who loves art knows that the value of a painting is in its quality.

Mr. Pennell makes some very rash statements, and this is one of them. It ought not to be very difficult to prove the genuineness of the portrait, for Mr. Greaves is still alive.

"It is very likely that Greaves was assisted in his work by his teacher, Whistler. It is also very likely that Whistler put his brush to the canvases of his pupil. There is nothing to call forth any criticism, so far as I can see.

"As for Mr. Greaves being responsible for some of the paintings that are known to the world as the work of Whistler—well, Mr. Pennell has made the statement. Now let him produce the proofs."

JAPAN DESIRES ARBITRATION.

And the United States May Invite Her to Discuss a Treaty.

TOKIO, May 24.—Japan, it is stated in offical circles to-day, is prepared to participate in negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration between the United States and this country, and is willing to submit proposals for such an agreement if invited to do so.

Government leaders are deeply interested in the tentative draft of the arbitration proposal which the American Government submitted to Great Britain and France, and it is regarded as the most able document on the subject of arbitration ever produced.

The proposals meets with hearty approval here, and Japan, it is believed in Government circles, may be able to offer valuable practical suggestions looking to the successful conclusion of an arbitration treaty between the United States and this country.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—About the only obstacle to the initiation of negotiations between America and Japan for a general arbitration treaty is found in the technical process of starting the exchanges. The Tokio statement clearly indicates that the Japanese Government hesitates to make the first advance, because it has had no official intimation that such a movement would be welcomed by the United States. No copy of the draft of the arbitration treaty proposed to France and Great Britain has been furnished to any other Government than those two, but any of the powers might have had a copy for the asking. They have not been officially so informed, with the exception of Germany. The German Government concluded that the subject was not urgent as soon as it was learned that, contrary to some early impressions, the proposed treaty did not carry with it any kind of alliance between America and Great Britain or France. Hence Germany's disposition to await the development of the negotiations, for the original draft of the convention will probably be materially modified during the negotiations, and there is no telling what the United States Senate may do to the proposed treaty.

The Japanese Ambassador did not enjoy the advantage of hearing President Taft's invitation to join in an arbitration treaty as the British and French Ambassadors did, so it will probably be necessary for the State Department to make an opportunity to invite Japan directly to begin negotiations. If precedent is followed, Secretary Knox will probably take up the subject verbally with Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, as the department has decided to conduct all these negotiations in Washington.

ASCRITTORE-AMEDEO CONFRONTATIONS END

Both Spy of the Questura and the ex-Convict Stick to Their Original Stories.

END IN MUTUAL INSULTS

Magistrate from Torre del Greco, Testifying for the Prosecution, Describes Finding of Cuocolo's Body.

VITERBO, May 24.—The confrontation of Gaetano Amedeo, ex-convict and crown witness, by Giacomo Ascrittore, who accuses the former of being one of the murderers of Gennaro Cuocolo, was continued at to-day's sitting of the Camorra trial.

Both of the men steadfastly stuck to the statements which they had made at previous sittings of the trial, and, becoming greatly excited, repeatedly hurled insults at each other.

[How these confrontations usually end may be gathered from a stenographic passage of a former confrontation:

Amedeo: "When I met de Angelis on the ascent of San Felice, I remember that he was accompanied by some one, but that some one was certainly not Giacomo Ascrittore, whom I saw for the first time when I caused him to confront me here."

Ascrittore let out a cry like a demon: "Vigliacco! Quel l'uomo ero io! Va! Sei livido come i cadaveri delle tue vittime. Assassino, assassino!" (Coward! That man was I! Goto! Thou art as pale as the corpses of thy victims. Murderer, murderer!)]

The interrogation of witnesses for the prosecution was begun this afternoon. The first witness to be heard was the Examining Magistrate from Torre del Greco, seven miles southeast of Naples, who minutely described the finding of Cuocolo's body.

The forty-fifth session of the trial, which began on March 11, was held yesterday, when the actual witnesses for the prosecution were presented for interrogation. So far the trial has passed through the following stages: The reading of the indictment, the interrogations or pleas of the prisoners, the interrogation of Abbatemaggio, his confrontation by thirty-four of the prisoners, and the examination of the Crown witness, De Angelis and Amedeo, who are accused by the defense of having killed the Cuocolos.

De Angelis and Amedeo were introduced by the prosecution in order to eliminate them from the minds of the jury as the possible criminals. For just the opposite reason the defense has made the most of their interrogation and their confrontation with Ascrittore, their chief accuser, on the principle that if they could be proved guilty those mentioned in the indictment must consequently be innocent.

$100,000 for Children's Home.

PARIS, May 24.—The will of Georges Eugene Bertin, who died at Tunis last Dec. 22, bequeaths $100,000 to the Children's Seashore House of New Jersey.

GIMBELS

Store Your Furs at GIMBELS
Largest, Newest, Safest, Cleanest, BEST Cold-Air Vault in New York (Right in Our Building)
TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 8200
When You Want Us to Call for Them
MODERATE STORAGE CHARGES
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An International Event in Sweaters

Although We Have Never Had These 45-inch French Hand-made Sweaters to Sell for Less than $45, We Shall Sell This New Importation at $17.50 Each

When our representative told us about his good fortune in procuring this collection of Sweaters, he was as happy as the winner of a Marathon Race.

Indeed, he had won a prize. First of all, because he hurried these Sweaters to America in time for the women who will soon be crossing for the Coronation and Summer vacations.

Secondly, because he was fortunate in securing the entire collection of Sweaters which a clever Parisian and her family had knitted by hand.

This announcement is absolutely unrivaled from the viewpoint of price and exclusiveness. The small collection which we had last Christmas quickly sold at $45—the lowest possible regular price for these excellent hand-made Sweaters. You will find these Sweaters only in two other shops in the world—and they are in Paris.

That these Sweaters are ideal for steamer wear, motoring, mountain wear and along the beach (over one's bathing suit) is emphasized by the fact that they are worn by the most smartly dressed women. Fashion thoroughly approves of them.

White, light tan, gray, violet, navy, Coronation blue, Nattier blue, green, purple and Shetland mixtures in browns and grays.

Also 33-inch hand-made French Golf Sweaters—V neck with cretonne sailor collars and black silk bows; red, green, Nattier blue, $13.50, usually $28.

French hand-made Sweaters, with belts, mostly high neck; red, green, blue and other colors, $10.50, usually $17.50.

French machine-made Sweaters, $14.50, usually $19.50. Typical Steamer-style, 45-inch length; tan, white, royal blue and gray.

Also Golf Sweaters in plain mannish weave; V neck, tan, gray and white, $9.50.

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Applicants who for one reason or another may prefer to take delivery of their books next fall or at the end of the year may do so, and their payments need not begin until delivery has been made. It is necessary, however, that their applications shall be registered during the present month; that is, before the closing of the current lists.

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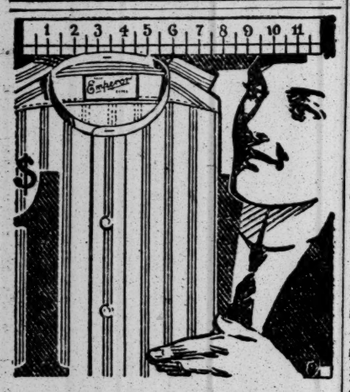

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WARD WINS LOW GOLF SCORE MEDAL

Old Baseball Player Outplays Former Champions in Metropolitan Tourney.

John M. Ward, a conspicuous figure on the baseball diamond twenty years ago, gathered additional fame unto himself by winning the low score medal in the qualifying round of the Metropolitan Golf Association championship tournament at Garden City yesterday. The veteran had rounds of 79 and 77 for a total of 156, a stroke better than Oswald Kirkby, the Englewood record holder.

There were eighty-five starters, including the cream of the amateurs of the metropolitan district. Walter J. Travis, Jerome D. Travers, Fred Herreshoff, the title holder; Gardiner W. White, Gilman P. Tiffany, and Max Behr, the New Jersey champion, all qualified in the first thirty-two, although Tiffany, with 172, showed a big falling off from last year, when he led with 144.

Stretched to its fullest length, the course was close to 6,600 yards long, and little wonder some of the visitors fell by the wayside. Herreshoff, after a 79 in the early hours, had a fine chance to finish second until he made a hash of the thirteenth and fourteenth holes, and then capped the climax by driving to the pit at the short home hole and taking 8. After all that, the Garden City man got 85 and a total of 164.

Travis and Travers kept in close company all day. In the morning the first named had 78 to 79 for the Upper Montclair golfer, but later Travers, with an 82, led the veteran by a stroke, so that they finished the double circuit on even terms, each getting 161.

But for a 7 at the first hole in the morning, Ward had an evenly balanced round. The one blot on his card was caused by a flubbed second shot, and a third that just failed to carry the deep pit in front of the green. His best work was on the homeward journey of the second round, where he got a 36. The card was:

Out .....7 2 5 5 3 4 5 4 4—39
In .....5 4 4 5 3 6 5 4 3—40—79
Out .....5 3 4 5 5 4 6 4 5—41
In .....4 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3—36—77—156

The draw for the first championship round this morning follows: Ward vs. Abbott, Foot vs. Livingston, G. E. Watson vs. G. B. Fuller, Jr., Hyde vs. Platt, White vs. Greenway, Travers vs. Tiffany, Buckner vs. Dunning, Robbins vs. C. R. Watson, Wheeler vs. Brown, Kirkby vs. Travis, Connolly vs. Rozers, Reid vs. Behr, P. R. Jennings vs. Morrell, Simons vs. Steiner, Taylor vs. Woodward, Herreshoff vs. McKellar. The scores:

Championship Division.—J. M. Ward, Garden City, 156; Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 157; Max Behr, Morris County, 160; A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's, 160; W. J. Travis, Garden City, 161; Jerome D. Travers, Upper Montclair, 161; A. Morrell, Hackensack, 162; A. M. Robbins, Garden City, 163; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 164; J. R. Hyde, Westbrook, 165; G. W. White, Oakland, 167; D. B. Fuller, Jr., Midland, 168; W. B. Rhett, Garden City, 169; R. C. Watson, Westbrook, 169; W. R. Simons, Garden City, 169; W. W. Taylor, Ardsley, 170; H. A. Steiner, Inwood, 170; Oscar Woodward, Montclair, 172; Gilman Tiffany, Powelton, 172; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrew's, 173; Donald Mackeller, Midland, 173; G. E. Watson, Garden City, 174; M. N. Buckner, Garden City, 174; E. P. Rogers, Shinnecock Hills, 174; Louis Livingston, Westbrook, 175; S. D. Connolly, Rockland, 175; F. S. Wheeler, Apawamis, 176 P. R. Jennings, Garden City, 176; J. Abbott, Dyker Meadow, 177; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 177; G. C. Greenway, Jr., Garden City, 178; C. A. Dunning, Nassau, 178.

Third Sixteen.—W. T. Ebert, Scottish-American, 178; W. D. Johnson, Dyker Meadow, 178; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 179; Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, 179; W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 179; H. F. Whitney, Nassau, 179; H. V. Keep, Englewood, 179; J. A. Stillman, Garden City, 179; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 181; G. H. Lowden, Midland, 181; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, 181; E. B. Knowlton, Garden City, 181; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Montclair, 181; A. D. H. Cochrane, Ardsley, 182; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 182; C. B. Macdonald, Garden City, 182, and Maurice Molloy, Garden City, 183.

Fourth Sixteen—G. W. Fairchild, Manhattan, 183; J. A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 183; J. H. McMurtrie, Apawamis, 185; E. A. Thomson, Garden City, 185; C. D. Cleghorn, Midland, 185; R. A. Day, Dyker Meadow, 186; J. W. McMenamyx, Dunwoodie, 186; Fred Snare, Englewood, 186; C. L. Tappin, Garden City, 186; C. E. F. McCann, Nassau, 186; E. L. De Forest, Midland, 188; W. J. McConvill, Dyker Meadow, 189; P. S. MacLaughlin, Wykagyl, 189; R. T. Twyefort, New York Golf, 191; F. H. Webster, Westbrook, 191.

MISS HYDE WINS AGAIN.

Metropolitan Women's Champion Defeats Mrs. J. S. Irving at Scarsdale.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde of the South Shore Field Club won her second round match in the championship tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday. The title holder defeated Mrs. J. S. Irving of the home club by 5 up and 4 to play.

The game of Miss Hyde impresses the onlooker as of high quality and resource, and now that she is more familiar with the course her shots gain a good roll, whether from the tee or on the seconds, and are well executed. There is an opportunity of the sort on nearly every hole of this hilly, well-kept course, and gives to the round a variety to offset the few chances to play the brassie. Mrs. Paterson and Mrs. Earle won by a margin on the eighteen holes, but Mrs. Rossin had to play twenty to defeat Mrs. Hanford. The summaries:

Championship, Second Round.—Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale, 3 up and 2 to play; Mrs. L. B. Hyde, South Shore Field Club, beat Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale, 5 up and 4 to play; Mrs. V. M. Earle, Wykagyl, beat Miss L. Gould, Siwanoy, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, beat Mrs. R. G. Hanford, Scarsdale, 1 up, (20 holes.)

First Beaten Eight, First Round.—Mrs. C. W. Rendigs, Midland, beat Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. T. H. Polhemus, Richmond County, beat Miss Rosenheim, Deal, by default; Mrs. F. Hayes, Midland, beat Mrs. C. O. Cackey, 2 up; Mrs. Florian Krug, Englewood, beat Miss Louise Krug, Englewood, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Sixteen, Second Round.—Mrs. B. S. Bayer, Century, beat Miss Julia Bredt, Morris County, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. T. S. B. Neilson, Hackensack, beat Mrs. Aaron Claflin, Wykagyl, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Einstein, Century, beat Mrs. W. F. Solomons, Century, 6 up and 4 to play; Miss E. Whitney, Morris County, beat Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, 3 up and 2 to play.

Americans Draw Byes In Golf.

LONDON, May 24.—Drawings for the amateur golf championship at Prestwick, for which there are 146 entries, took place to-day. The three Americans in the tournament drew byes for the first round of play. In the second round, which will be played May 30, Mr. Whittemore, an American, will be pitted against E. A. Lassen, who won the English championship in 1908; Charles Evans of the Edgewater Golf Club of Chicago will play A. C. Latter of the Royal Black Heath Club, and H. L. Gaw of Philadelphia, who is entered from Lake Como, will play against J. B. Stableford of the Lytham Club.

Belle Meade Farm for Golf Links.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 24.—The transfer of 125 acres of the famous Belle Meade Farm to the Golf and Country Club of this city recalls the days when Belle Meade was famous as the greatest breeding farm of race horses in the South. The site selected will include the grave of Enquirer, the famous racer, to whose memory a marble shaft was erected. A boulevard will be built, so that the monument will be one of the sights of the links. Enquirer was owned by Gen. W. H. Jackson.

American Protest Sustained.

BUDAPEST, May 24.—The International Committee of the Olympian games to-day sustained the objection entered by the American members to the inclusion of Winter sports in the 1912 programme as proposed by Sweden. Cleveland has extended an invitation to the committee to hold the Olympian games in that city in 1916. Budapest and Alexandria are also competing for the honor.

Queal Again Defeats Shrubb.

BOSTON, May 24.—William Queal of New York defeated Alfred L. Shrubb, the English champion runner, in a twelve-mile run at the American League baseball grounds to-night. Queal had the race easily at the end, winning out by fifty yards at the finish in a sprint. The time was 1:07:33.

Morris H. S. Wins Shooting Honors.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—With a high score of 944, Morris High School of New York City was to-day declared the winner of first place in the Interscholastic Indoor Rifle Shooting League by the National Rifle Association of America, under whose auspices the shoot was held. Deering High School of Portland, Me., is second, with 931, and Culver Military Academy of Indiana, third, with 926. At the close of the league these three teams were tied for first honors and a shoot-off was determined upon to break the triple tie.

HARVARD AT SHELDRAKE.

Twenty-four Oarsmen Push Disabled Engine and Car Out of Their Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 24.—The morning exercise of the Harvard 'Varsity and freshman oarsmen directly after their arrival at Union Springs opposite their new training quarters at the Sheldrake Springs Sanatarium was to move out of the way of the baggage car, in which their shells were stored, two freight cars and a locomotive, which broke down. Twenty-four husky men put their shoulders to the wheels, and they had no trouble in clearing the track, shoving the cars and engine to a siding.

Then in high spirits they launched their shells, and soon were speeding across the lake to Sheldrake. Coach Wray, the boat builders, and the managers followed in the Busy Bee, an ancient ferryboat, which has been in service for thirty years or more. The Harvard men were established in their training quarters by noon, and seemed to enjoy their surroundings hugely.

Coach Wray said his boys were feeling fit after their long trip, though the hot weather had tired them a bit. He said his 'Varsity men were rowing splendidly, but refused to make any predictions as to the outcome of the race with Cornell. In spite of the change in stroke oars in the freshman boat, Wray declared his youngsters were working well, and would give a good account of themselves.

About sundown four shells—'Varsity, freshman, and substitutes—were on the water, with Wray coaching them from his single scull. The crews paddled for several miles over the course Wray had picked out, and limbering up the 'Varsity made a good impression on local watermen.

The Cornell 'Varsity and freshman crews rowed fifteen miles nearer Ithaca. The junior 'Varsity, two freshman eights, and the 'Varsity were out. They took a long paddle to Crowbar and practiced starts. Cornell will have one more time trial, Coach Courtney says.

DE ORO DEFEATS WESTON.

Takes First Block of Championship Pool Match, 202 to 91.

Alfredo De Oro, the world's pool champion, got a flying start on Charles "Cowboy" Weston in the first block of their 600-point match at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night, winning out in twenty frames by the score of 202 to 91. In only five of the twenty frames did the Cuban fail to collect a majority of the balls, and three times he cleared the table, a feat which Weston failed to accomplish once. De Oro made four scratches and a high run of 32 as against two scratches and a run of 17 by his opponent.

De Oro played championship pool all the way, especially in the last five frames, when he gathered in 68 of a possible 75 balls. His position play was excellent, he played all his shots with his usual care, and made few misses on shots which could be called easy. He jumped to the front in the opening frame by pocketing ten balls to Weston's four, and gradually drew away from his opponent. He passed the century mark in his tenth frame, with a run of thirteen, which gave him 102 to Weston's 46. The same average was maintained throughout the next ten frames, although Weston spurted in his eleventh and twelfth frames by gathering eleven each time. At the end of the fifteenth frame De Oro was leading, 134 to 86, but at this stage he began to show his real form, and Weston had little more to do than hold his cue and watch the proceedings for the remaining five frames.

Weston, although far outclassed in the general play, showed flashes of brilliancy at several stages of the game and made some remarkably clever shots. The superior position play of De Oro on the breaks and Weston's own carelessness on his own shots left him "sewed up" frequently and accounts for his poor showing.

The match will be resumed this evening and the second block of 200 points played. The final block will be played to-morrow night. Last night's game drew a fair-sized crowd, in which were many members of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and New York baseball teams. The score by frames:

De Oro—10 13 11 9 12 12 3 5 14 13 2 4 11 11 4 15 13 15 15 10—202. High run, 32; scratches, 4.

Weston—4 2 4 6 2 3 12 10 1 2 11 11 8 4 11 0 1 0 0 5—91. High run, 17; scratches, 2.

Tommy Murphy vs. K. O. Brown.

The question of supremacy between Tommy Murphy and Knockout Brown, which has become rather doubtful as a result of their two previous bouts, will be settled to-night at the Madison Athletic Club. Brown finished his training yesterday at Savin Rock, where he has been in camp for the past five days, and reports from New Haven are that Brown is better than ever. Brown trained at the Boys' Club for all his other bouts, including his two clashes with the champion, Ad Wolgast, but the outcome of the recent bout with Murphy made to-night's encounter so important that a change was decided upon. Murphy, who appears to be fighting better now than at any time during the past two years, has done his training at Sheepshead Bay, and he is more than confident of repeating his recent performance. The usual number of preliminaries will precede the main bout.

Goodman and Ahearn To-night.

Jack Goodman, the west side lightweight, will endeavor to-night at the Twentieth Century A. C. to perform a feat which has proved too much for all the lightweights who tried it during the past six months. He will endeavor to get the verdict over Young Ahearn, the shifty Brooklynite, whose footwork in the ring has gained him the title of "Dancing Master." This pair boxed a few weeks ago before the Whirlwind A. C. of Brooklyn, and Goodman held Ahearn to a draw. Jack now feels confident that he can better his previous performance and gain the popular decision over the Brooklyn boy. The last bout was at catchweights, but to-night they will weigh in at 140 pounds at 9 o'clock. It is expected that Matt Wells, the English lightweight champion, will be at the ringside, and the club expects to match the winner against the Briton. The usual number of preliminary bouts will precede the main event.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

S. Howard Voshell, the young Brooklyn player, scored a remarkable reversal of form by defeating Theodore R. Pell, the National indoor champion and ranking player, for the semi-final bracket of the Bronx lawn tennis championship yesterday. On the courts of the Bedford Park Club, at Mosholu Parkway, Voshell scored in straight sets, 9—7, 6—2. The result was all the more surprising, as Pell was outplayed at his favorite fast-driving methods. Only slightly second in point of interest to Pell's defeat was the performance of Gustave F. Touchard, holder of several titles. Touchard won three matches seemingly offhand and arrived in the semi-final round. He accomplished this feat by winning 37 games to 13 for his opponents. The most surprising feature of Touchard's work was the fact that he surpassed all three of his opponents in point of speed. In turn he defeated W. M. Washburn, 6—1, 7—5; Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—2; finishing by defeating Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

Bronx championship men's singles, (third round)—G. F. Touchard defeated W. M. Washburn, 6—1, 7—5.

Fourth round—G. F. Touchard defeated Dr. W. Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—2; S. Howard Voshell defeated T. R. Pell, 9—7, 6—2.

Semi-final round—G. F. Touchard defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—0, 6—3.

Bronx championship men's doubles, (first round)—B. M. Phillips and Dr. Rosenbaum defeated O. M. Mandelstein and Joseph Salinger, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia's former intercollegiate winner, turned the form table upside down by defeating Frederick C. Inman, former New York State champion, just returned from the Riviera, by the score of 6—1, 6—4 yesterday in the West Side championship on the courts at 238th Street and Review Place. Throughout the fifteen games Mahan covered court so thoroughly that Inman never found the vulnerable spot. A beginning was made in the doubles, in which the former Harvard pair, Edgar W. Leonard and C. R. Leonard, defeated A. J. Shaw and O. M. Bostwick, 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

West Side championship men's singles, (third round)—Wall defeated G. Gordon, 6—3, 6—0.

Fourth round—L. E. Mahan defeated F. C. Inman, 6—1, 6—4.

West Side men's championship men's doubles, (first round)—E. W. Leonard and C. R. Leonard defeated A. J. Shaw and O. M. Bostwick, 6—4, 6—4; Dr. J. S. Billings and A. S. Cragin defeated B. L. Pettigrew and S. Hagar, 6—2, 6—4.

Cleverly maintaining a deep court driving game interspersed with lobbing, Abraham Bassford, Jr., the former Cornell expert, won his place in the semi-final round of the New York championship singles yesterday. He defeated Otto M. Sternfeld, 6—3, 6—3. The losing player failed to display the steadiness of his opponent, who by a persistent long-range game forced Sternfeld to defeat himself. The summary:

New York championship singles, (first round)—O. M. Sternfeld defeated F. P. Fox, 6—2, 6—1; W. C. Grant defeated Dr. R. F. Chapman, 6—3, 7—5; D. F. Roberts defeated L. J. Grant, by default.

Second round—O. M. Sternfeld defeated N. G. Johnson, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; D. E. Roberts defeated R. Stewart, 6—4, 6—4.

Third round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated O. M. Sternfeld, 6—3, 6—3.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MEADOW BROOKS

Strong Picked Team of American Players Fall Before Big Four, 17-10.

The Meadow Brook "Big Four" polo team defeated a picked team of American players at Westbury yesterday afternoon, 17 to 10, in a practise match of eight periods, each of six minutes duration. The game was redolent of attack and defense so remarkable in character that even Captains Barrett, Creed, and other English players, as well as a coterie of high-handicapped poloists, representing various American clubs, gave frequent vent to expressions of unstinted approval. The match was played on the small field, located on Mr. J. S. Phipps' estate.

As on many previous occasions, the actual beginning of things came when Messrs. Milburn and Stoddard gave, respectively, the sturdy Texas pony, White Rock, and the magnificent bay thoroughbred mare, Rosalia, preliminary mallet and ball trials before the rest of the line-up answered the call of the referee. Harry Payne Whitney arrived early and weighed up carefully the selection of mounts for the members of his own team and several for their opponents, Messrs. La Montagne and Rumsey.

Students of the sport never had a finer opportunity to compare notes. The Meadow Brook Captain himself entered the combat on the Irish bay mare Baleda, Lawrence Waterbury was astride the British brown mare Cinderella, J. M. Waterbury chose the Irish black wonder Little Mary, while the world-renowned "back," Mr. Milburn, rode the substantial black gelding Tenby, that was raised in Erin's Isle. The opposing talent, dubbed the Freebooters, included C. C. Rumsey on Mr. Whitney's chestnut Argentine gelding Bobbin; Rene La Montagne was aboard its stable companion, Grayling, a sharp sorrel of English origin; L. E. Stoddard was perfectly at home on the blood-like Rosalia, already referred to, and Malcolm Stevenson was mounted equally well.

The entire game embraced the trying out of ponies to as great an extent as the men, if not more so. International material as well as ponies in training were given a period or two, and every animal used was worked out thoroughly before taps sounded.

Cinderella flashed across the turf like a bullet the instant Larry Waterbury clicked the ball, and he opened the tally with a goal in the south inside of thirty seconds. Only once—namely, at the beginning of the second period—did any other player cover the ground and register in so short a time, and that was Stoddard, who got a clear "lead" on the Rancocas thoroughbred, named after its illustrious sire. In all other bouts obstructive tactics, lightning charges, and returns held both teams within bounds much longer, until the Meadow Brooks, in the right spirit of sport, evened up handicap rating by striking back into the field from the ends, at which their goals were scored. This allowed their less expert opponents to meet the ball in quarter-field and register without undue effort if they were clever enough to snap it away from the Waterbury combination and get the ball past Milburn's ubiquitous mallet.

This, and a remarkable succession of brilliant plays on the part of La Montagne, Stoddard, and Rumsey, and cross-field and side-board placings and some wonderful work by Stevenson at back, piled up the Freebooter score until a total of 10 was reached, of which Rumsey earned three, Stoddard two, Stevenson one, and La Montagne four. The Meadow Brook score was made up from a series of the most astonishing pick-ups, right and left swings, under-pony side strokes, and back-handers that the critics have ever followed with the naked eye this season. The ball was played alternately and in regular sequence by each member of the team, with especial regard to the amount of obstruction their direct opponents put forth.

Long and short passes were worked repeatedly, corner plays, cross-field, and around-end plays, and centre drives with suburban-like racing character marked every chukker, the whole resulting in four goals falling to the mallet of Larry Waterbury, seven to Monty Waterbury, five to the Captain, Henry P. Whitney, while Mr. Milburn, as goal-keeper, came forward just once in the seventh period to register. Up to the end of the sixth period absolute adherence to position play was maintained, or largely so, but after that individualism predominated, although not at a sacrifice of the maximum of good form.

The whole intensified expert opinion as to the international combative ability of Mr. Whitney's organization, and the manner in which he worked his team was an emphatic denial to all pessimistic mutterings anent the American general's underestimation of the British players' strategy and power.

On Saturday next the Meadow Brook defenders will probably take their last preliminary trial on the international field at the Meadow Brook Club. To-day the British contingent meet in friendly rivalry a very strong picked team on the Rockaway Club field at Cedarhurst.

WEST POINT DEFEATED.

New Orleans Filibusters Win Squadron A Cups Match at Van Cortlandt Park.

Spirited play characterized the third game in the series of polo contests for the Squadron A cups at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, although the wet field made the playing slower than it might otherwise have been. The West Point team opposed the New Orleans Filibusters, who finally defeated the army players by a score of 4 to 2.

The line-up:

NEW ORLEANS FILIBUSTERS.	Pos.	WEST POINT.	H'cap.
A. McClure	1	J. K. Kerr	1
Maj. C. D. V. Hunt	2	Lieut. E. H. de Armond	2
J. H. Hunt	3	W. H. Dodds	0
T. Strong	Back	Lieut. J. R. Allen	1
Total		Total	4

Goals.—For Filibusters: J. H. Hunt, 4; T. Strong, 1. Penalty—J. H. Hunt, 1. Total—4. West Point—Lieut. E. H. de Armond, 1; J. K. Kerr, 2. Penalty—J. K. Kerr, ½; Lieut. E. H. de Armond, ½. Total—2.

SULLIVAN WINS EASILY.

Young Sam Langford Proves No Match for Fighting Irishman.

The members of the Sharkey A. C. saw a short bout at the weekly stag of the club last night, when Paddy Sullivan, after playing with Young Sam Langford for four rounds, was ordered to his corner soon after the fifth round started in order to save the negro from further punishment. Sullivan was in fine shape, and his colored opponent was never in the running after the first bell sounded. Paddy soon got his hard-hitting right hand working and landed with ease in every session.

AUTO RACER HORAN HURT.

Car Turns Over Going at High Speed and Driver's Leg Is Broken.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—An Amplex racing car, driven by Joe Horan of New York, skidded and turned over while going at high speed on the Indianapolis speedway late to-day, and Horan suffered a broken leg. His mechanician, Emmett Ward, was bruised.

Callan Auto Law Changes Favored.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—The Senate Committee on Internal Affairs has reported favorably the amendments to the Callan automobile law. All of the suggestions made by Secretary of State Lazansky as to new features in the law relating to its amendment were acted upon favorably. The renewal fee for chauffeurs' licenses has been reduced from $5 to $2, but new licenses will remain at $5. A proposed amendment taxing motor cycles $5 a year was rejected.

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Fashionable Waists and Blouses

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At $10 Values to $15 and $12.50 Values to $18

Of voile, batiste and marquisette; plain, or trimmed with colored embroideries or real laces.

Purchases made between now and June 1st will be charged on bills rendered July 1st.

FITZ HERBERT A TRAILER.

The Nigger Takes Measure of S. C. Hildreth's Turf Star In Toronto Cup Race.

TORONTO, May 24.—The holiday crowd of 15,000 racegoers at Woodbine were treated to a day of magnificent racing to-day. The sensation of the day was the winning by The Nigger of the rich Toronto Cup Handicap, to which a purse of $5,000 was added. S. C. Hildreth won the race two years ago with King James, and victory to-day would have given him permanent possession of the cup. His Zeus was poorly ridden by an apprentice, but even then he was beaten less than half a head, while his Fitz Herbert finished fifth. The Nigger's lucky supporters got 40 to 1 straight.

Hildreth, however, won two firsts, two seconds, and a third on the day's operations.

Two Vanderbilt Horses Win Races.

PARIS, May 24.—W. K. Vanderbilt's horses won two events on the racing card at Le Tremblay to-day. Sesame won the Prix Frivola and Golden secured first place in the Prix Beadsman.

Roslyn Estates

SUBURBAN SATISFACTION

Exists in full measure in Roslyn Estates. Many refined families of moderate means are enjoying it in this exceptional suburban home place in the high wooded hills of the North Shore near New York. Are you looking for this sort of life? Write us.

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DECORATION DAY brings the inevitable rush demand for new footwear.

How *can* you dress your feet more neatly and appropriately than with this four-dollar "Arlington," for men—made in Russet and Black Calf?

It is perfect in fit and comfort. Its style suits the most critical—like the 73 *other* Spring Regals for Men do.

The *price you pay* for each pair of Regal Shoes is stamped on the shoes at the factory and is shown on the price-tag in Regal Store windows.

That price *includes:* our low cost of manufacture and selling, and only a 5% profit for us. Chartered accountants certify that fact.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

REGAL STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

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New York City: 305 Broadway, cor. Duane St.; 520 Broadway, cor. Spring St.; 785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.; *Broadway and 27th St.; 1369 Broadway, cor. 37th St., Regal Bldg.; 102 Nassau St., cor. Ann St.; *150 East 14th St., cor. 3d Av.; 338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St., and 68 West 21st St.; *166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.

Brooklyn: *357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St. (City Hall Branch); 512 Fulton St.; *301 Broadway, near Marcy Av.; *1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.; *1375 Broadway, near Gates Av.; 512 Fulton St. Newark, N. J.: 825 Broad St. Jersey City, N. J.: 108-108½ Newark Av. Paterson, N. J.: 225 Main St.

FOR WOMEN.

New York City: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th St.; *Broadway and 37th St., Regal Bldg.; 338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.; *166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av.; 150 East 14th St., cor. 3d Av.; *Cor. Broadway and 27th St.

Brooklyn: *466 Fifth Av., bet. 10th and 11th Sts.; *301 Broadway, near Marcy Av.; *1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.; *1375 Broadway, near Gates Av.; 512 Fulton St. Newark, N. J.: 825 Broad St. Jersey City, N. J.: 108-108½ Newark Av. Paterson, N. J.: 225 Main St.

Newark, N. J.: 825 Broad St., near Market St. Jersey City, N. J.: *108-108½ Newark Av. Paterson, N. J.: 225 Main St. Hoboken, N. J.: 304 Washington St. Elizabeth N. J.: 98 Broad St.

Children's Stores: New York City: *166 West 125th St., cor. 7th Av. Brooklyn, N. Y.: 512 Fulton St., *466 Fifth Av. Jersey City, N. J.: *108-108½ Newark Av. Newark, N. J.: 825 Broad St.

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A WINNING *high-low* collar for every Jack in the summer game of comfort seeking. Looks *high; feels* low. Correct in style and shape. Hand-made and four-ply. It's the Collar for you for *now.*

15c., Two for 25c.

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Fibergras Suit Cases,	14 to 26 in.	1.10 to	4.75
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It's horse sense that our Summer suits of smooth finished worsteds wear well—wear better than most suits.

There's no nap to rub off.

Besides, patterns are so restful that they never tire the eye.

$22 to $48.

Youths' sizes, 32 to 35 inch chest, $22 to $30.

One thing's certain—weather's uncertain.

Mackintoshes are always good company, if they're as good as ours.

One specially good at $15.

Lay low!

That's what low shoes say to high shoes now.

Quantities of both black and russet Oxfords of unusually soft and pliable leathers.

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Three Broadway Stores

at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

GIANTS CLIMB INTO FIRST PLACE IN RACE

New Yorks Pass Philadelphias, Season's Leaders, by Defeating the Reds.

MARQUARD IN FINE FORM

Cincinnati Gets Only Two Hits Off "Rube," Who Is Unusually Steady and Effective—St. Louis Upsets Phillies.

THE SCORE.

New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, rf	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	0	0	1	3	0
Snodgrass, cf	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Murray, lf	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b	3	0	1	1	1	11	0	0
Bridwell, ss	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
Devlin, 3b	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
Meyers, c	4	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
Marquard, p	4	1	2	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	32	3	8	2	5	27	11	1

CINCINNATI.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Bescher, lf	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Egan, 2b	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Bates, cf	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	1	0	1	8	0	0
Mitchell, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grant, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Downey, ss	3	0	0	0	1	3	3	1
Clarke, c	3	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Gaspar, p	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
*McLean	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
McQuillen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	2	2	8	24	9	1

*Batted for Gaspar in the eighth inning.

Three-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Egan. Stolen bases—Devore, Snodgrass, Murray. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 10. Struck out—By Marquard, 8; by Gaspar, 5. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Gaspar, 2. Hit by pitchers—By Gaspar, 2, (Snodgrass, Murray.) Hits—Off Gaspar, 8 in 8 innings, (at bat, 28;) off McQuillen, 0 in 1 inning, (at bat, 4.) Umpires—Messrs Klem and Doyle. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

The Giants hurdled into first place in the nerve-racking argument for the National League muslin on the Hilltop yesterday, leaping over the Phillies and setting the pace by virtue of a 2 to 1 victory over the Redlegs of Clarke Griffith. If history has nothing more in store of "Rube" Marquard, it must at least warble the glad tidings that Richard gave the Giants the substantial push which landed them in front for the first time in the 1911 race.

The Giants are in first place in the National League race for the first time since May, 1910. On May 8 of last year New York passed Pittsburg and stayed in front for only a short time, a disastrous campaign against the St. Louis Cardinals pushing them down to fifth place on May 17. That was the lowest the Giants got last season, for they began to climb soon after that, and for the rest of the season alternated between third and second place. The Cubs took the lead last year about the end of May and held it to the end of the season.

Marquard gave the Reds a pair of hits in the first inning, and after that not a Rhinelander pummeled safely. During the afternoon only thirty-two men faced him, and he made eight of these mangle the atmosphere. "Rube" used to be a generous spendthrift, but yesterday he Santa Claused only two men to first. There he stood on the mound, a human straw, tossing the ball from the east side as he faced south, making the bulb duck from the Cincinnati bats as they crowded up to meet it.

"Rube" wafted over an out-drop that was a yard wide and all silk. You'd think it was going to ride in behind the batsmen, when suddenly it would bend around and soar over the dish, while the batter was thinking of protecting his ribs. "Rube" had speed, too, and just for variety he often resorted to a swift, high peg that almost rubbed the Cincinnati teeth. There seemed to be no limit to the man's cleverness. He perpetrated a bunt near the third base chalk line in the second inning and beat it out to first. And again he jammed a liner to centre field. It begins to look as if "Rube's" ship was in.

Henry Gaspar hurled against the Giants and he, too, pitched nickle-plated ball, but what chance did he have when Marquard was performing miracles? The two boxmen had a jolly, stiff battle, but there never was a time when Marquard didn't hold the trump hand. Umpire Klem's eagle eye seemed to detect some fault in both pitchers' feet. Twice he ran out to the box and objected to the way "Rube" and Gaspar were planting their Cinderellas on the rubber. Klem insisted on the pitchers moving their feet away so that he could see if the box was still there.

It was a cold, gray afternoon, the kind that makes you think of a deck of cards and a pile of chips. Some 3,000 souls silently admired the tilt. If it had been a hot day and a big crowd, Marquard's great performance would have started a riot of joy, and "Rube" would have been escorted downtown and presented with the City Hall, inasmuch as Dr. Cook still has the key to the city. The only outburst of enthusiasm was shown by Truxton McGraw, the manager's Boston bulldog, who threw double flips in front of the bench after every inning. He almost swallowed "Rube's" glove, he was so glad.

Just neglect your business for a few minutes and get this. Bescher, the first Red up in the opening stanza, saluted the first ball that Marquard turned loose with a lusty larrup into left field.

Somebody, who was whispering through his roof, yelled for another pitcher to hurry out and warm up. You'll be shown, Mister, how much you know about it before this is over.

Egan sacrificed Bescher to second, and he ambled to third while Bridwell was tossing Bates out at first. Hoblitzel then drove in the Reds' only run with a hale and hearty smash to left field. After that first inning, Rube tightened up, locked the hit trunk, and threw the key away. During the next eight innings Marquard had Cincinnati yelping for smelling salts. Not a hit did they get, not one. Clarke Griffith, seeing that his clan couldn't plaster the "Rube's" spins, set out to conversation with "Rube" after a manner that was calculated to start him skyward. Klem told Griff to close his lips and hide himself under the bench. Which Griff did.

The Giants were lucky to reach Gaspar early, because it was then or not at all. After Devore was deceased, Egan to Hobby, Lawrence Doyle manfully trounced the bulb to the dark recesses of right field, and pulled up and garaged his car at third base for a moment. Snodgrass rolled a grounder to Tommy Downey at short, Thomas tossing the ball to the plate to get Doyle. The Giant Captain traveled in through the air, toes foremost, and in a dizzy fadeaway slide subwayed under Clarke and tacked up a run.

In the second inning Devlin singled and Meyers went out at first, via Downey and Hoblitzel. Marquard outgalloped a bunt, and Devore singled to right, scoring Devlin and winning the game. New York had plenty of runners on the cushions after that—ten of them—but Gaspar didn't let down the bars when a run was in sight. Twice Red Murray had chances to clean up with the bases full, but on each occasion he passed away without a struggle.

Phillies' Sixth Straight Defeat.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 24.—By losing to-day's game to St. Louis, 4 to 2, Philadelphia was defeated for the sixth consecutive time. Moore pitched eight innings and was hit safely in only one of them, the third, when four singles, a base on balls, and two errors gave St. Louis four runs. Golden was very effective with men on the bases. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b	4	1	1	5	0
Smith, ss	4	1	1	1	2
Ellis, lf	4	0	0	4	1
K'tchy, 1b	4	0	1	6	1
Evans, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Oakes, cf	2	1	0	1	0
Bres'h'n, c	2	0	0	7	1
Golden, p	3	1	1	1	2
Total	31	4	5	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ch'ce, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Knabe, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Walsh, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Magee, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Pask't, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Lud'us, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
Doolan, ss	3	1	2	0	2
Dooin, c	4	0	1	9	1
Moore, p	2	0	0	0	0
H'phries, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Alexand'r	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	27	7

*Batted for Moore in eighth inning.

Errors—Ellis, Mowrey, Oakes, Welchance, Dooin.

St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Dooin, Welchance, Doolan.

Stolen bases—Oakes, Knabe, Magee. Struck out—By Golden, 7; by Moore, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Golden, 3; off Moore, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 7. Pitchers' record—Off Moore, 4 hits and 28 times at bat in eight innings; off Humphries, 1 hit and 3 times at bat in one inning. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone.

Three Hits in Ninth Beat Boston.

BOSTON, May 24.—Playing through a light rain, Chicago won from Boston to-day, 4 to 2. The visitors scored two runs in the first inning on hits and Mattern's inability to locate the plate, but errors by Zimmerman and Saier in the seventh inning allowed Boston to tie the score. In the ninth inning, a hit by Zimmerman, followed by a double by Sheckard and a triple by Schulte, drove in the winning runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sheck'd, lf	3	2	0	1	0
Schulte, rf	4	1	2	3	0
Hofman, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	15	0
Doyle, 3b	3	0	0	0	3
Tinker, ss	4	0	0	0	3
Zim'm'n, 2b	4	0	2	3	7
Archer, c	3	0	0	1	1
McIntire, p	3	1	1	0	2
Total	32	4	8	27	15

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butler, 3b	4	1	1	0	1
Sweeney, 2b	4	0	2	3	4
Herzog, ss	3	0	1	3	3
Miller, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Jing'ton, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Goode, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Tenney, 1b	2	0	0	13	1
Rariden, c	4	0	0	4	2
Mattern, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	31	2	5	27	10

Errors—Butler, Herzog, Mattern, Hofman, Saier, Zimmerman.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Herzog, Sweeney, Sheckard. Three-base hit—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—McIntire, Schulte, Herzog, Tenney, Mattern. Stolen base—Sheckard. Double plays—Tenney, Rariden, and Tenney; Sweeney and Tenney. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Mattern, 5; off McIntire, 1. Struck out—By McIntire, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

At Princeton, N. J.

										R.	H.	E.
Michigan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	7	2
Princeton	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	—5	8	2

Batteries—Smith, Campbell, and Borleske; S. V. White, Woodle, and Lackey. Umpire—Mr. Bedford.

At Burlington, Vt.

										R.	H.	E.
Vermont	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	—6	8	3
Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3	6	

Batteries—Malcolm and Connelly; Hanley and Conley. Umpire—Mr. O'Brien. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

At West Point, N. Y.

										R.	H.	E.
West Point	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	7
Holy Cross	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	—5	12	3

Batteries—Devore and Davenport; Lynch and Ganus. Umpires—Messrs. Cullen and Hassett.

At Philadelphia.

										R.	H.	E.
Brown	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4	5	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	11	1

Batteries—Warner and Harris; Marshall and Hawk, Cozens. Umpires—Messrs. Sternberg and Adams.

At Hartford, Conn.

										R.	H.	E.
Springfield T. S.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	6	1
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	4	2

Batteries—Shott and Kelly; Warner and L'Hereux. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Lawton.

At Bethlehem, Penn.

										R.	H.	E.
Penn. State	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6	10	1
Lehigh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	5	2

Batteries—Kiepfer, Murphy, and Young; Manion, Shellenberger, and Bell.

At Carlisle, Penn.

										R.	H.	E.
Dickinson	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	4	2	
Frank. and Marsh.	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5	4	3

Batteries—Hock and Wise; Mylin and Walker.

At Pennington, N. J.

										R.	H.	E.
Pennington	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—7	5	2
Trenton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	2	5

Batteries—Westcott and Bills; Applegate and Hoffman.

Scores of Other Games.

At Orono, Me.—Bowdoin, 4; Maine, 2.

At Exeter, N. H.—Phillips Exeter, 7; Norwich University, 2.

At Cambridge—Morris Heights, 1; Harvard Freshmen, 0.

At Iowa City, Ia.—University of Iowa, 2; Waseda University of Japan, 0.

At Ossining, N. Y.—Mount Pleasant Academy, 29; Eastern School, 2.

At Bronxville, N. Y.—Concordia, 8; White Plains High School, 2.

At Tarrytown, N. Y.—Mackenzie School, 6; Hackley School, 3.

At Lakeville, Conn.—Pawling School, 2; Hotchkiss School, 0.

Fined for Baseball Gambling.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24.—George Bannon, a former Connecticut League baseball player; Arthur Janswick, prominent in local bowling circles; Louis Ihne and John J. Carney, saloonkeepers; John Crowley, associated with Carney, and Elmer Burch were arraigned in the City Court to-day charged with conducting baseball pools in this city. Burch pleaded guilty and was fined $50 on each of three counts. The others did not enter pleas, their cases being continued until Saturday. The men were arrested last night, the action being the first taken following a warning by Chief of Police Henry D. Cowles that arrests would follow if the conducting of such pools did not cease.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 3.
Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 5.
(Eleven innings.)
St. Louis, 1; Boston, 0.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Montreal, 14; Providence, 3.
Providence, 4, Montreal, 2.
Toronto, 7; Baltimore, 2.
Baltimore, 11; Toronto, 6.
Rochester, 4; Newark, 3.
Jersey City, 12; Buffalo, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	21	12	.636	St. Louis	15	15	.500
Philadelphia	22	13	.629	Cincinnati	13	16	.448
Chicago	21	13	.618	Brooklyn	13	21	.382
Pittsburg	19	14	.576	Boston	8	28	.222

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	29	8	.784	Boston	17	16	.515
Philadelphia	18	15	.545	Cleveland	16	21	.432
New York	17	15	.531	Washington	11	22	.333
Chicago	16	15	.516	St. Louis	12	24	.333

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	24	6	.800	Montreal	11	16	.407
Buffalo	17	10	.630	Providence	11	17	.393
Toronto	18	11	.621	Newark	10	20	.333
Baltimore	14	13	.483	Jersey City	8	18	.307

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York—4 P. M.
(American League Park.)
Pittsburg at Brooklyn—4 P. M.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Providence at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Newark.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

NEW YORK AGAIN DOWNS WHITE SOX

Caldwell Saves Game When "King" Brockett Gets Wild in Fourth Inning—Score 5 to 3.

THE SCORE.

New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
McIntyre, cf	4	1	2	7	1	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	0
Dougherty, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Bodie, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, 1b	3	1	0	7	1	0
Tannehill, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	0
Corhan, ss	2	0	1	1	1	0
Payne, c	3	0	0	3	0	0
Olmstead, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
†Callahan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	5	†26	6	0

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, cf	5	0	1	6	0	0
Wolter, rf	5	2	2	1	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	0
Cree, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Knight, 1b	4	0	2	8	1	0
Gardner, 2b	2	0	0	4	2	0
Johnson, ss	4	0	1	1	3	1
Blair, c	3	1	0	5	0	0
Brockett, p	1	0	1	0	3	0
Caldwell, p	3	0	2	1	2	0
Total	35	5	12	27	12	2

*Batted for Olmstead in ninth inning.
†Caldwell out, hit by batted ball.

Two-base hits—Caldwell, Bodie, McIntyre, Brockett, Corhan, Hartzell. Home run—Wolter. Hits—Off Brockett, 2 in 3 1-3 innings; off Caldwell, 3 in 5 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Corhan, (2,) Gardner, (2,) Lord. Stolen base—Bodie. Double play—McIntyre and Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 8. Bases on balls—Off Olmstead, 3; off Brockett, 3; off Caldwell, 1. Struck out—By Brockett, 1; by Caldwell, 1; by Olmstead, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Connolly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Yankees again humiliated the White Sox at the South Side ball park to-day, but it took two twirlers to turn the trick. Both Brockett and Caldwell performed, and when the end came the New York players had the long end of the score by a 5-to-3 tally. It was unfortunate Fred Olmstead who decorated the hill for the Sox. Prior to to-day's game the Sox were traveling along in second position, with the place almost cinched. But when defeat loomed up before them they fell out of second place, and wound up in fourth position.

It wasn't a pitcher's battle, but when the summary was totaled it was found that the Yankees had outhit the Sox 11 to 5, and that is the keynote of the situation. While Brockett started away for New York he only lasted for three and a third innings. The Sox weren't hitting, but Brockett was wild, and this prompted Hemphill, who is Acting Captain in the absence of Chase, to take him out. He had three on the bags when the hoist was applied, and therefore Caldwell, the relief twirler, had a giant task upon his hands. There was one out, three on, and two balls, and no strikes on Olmstead when Caldwell assumed the burden. He endeavored to warm up prior to getting started, but Duffy objected and as a result Olmstead walked, forcing in the third Sox run.

But there Caldwell stopped. He allowed a hit here and there, but as far as stretching them into runs the Sox didn't have a chance.

The New Yorkers scored first in the opening inning. Daniels fouled out, but Wolter hit a slow out curve so deep in centre field that he had made the entire circuit before the ball was relayed in. They scored a second run in the second inning when Blair walked and scored on Brockett's double to centre.

The Sox also started early. McIntyre drove a single to centre in the first inning and went to third on Lord's drive to right. Dougherty flew out to Johnson, and right afterward Johnson fell down on "Ping" Bodie's hard grounder, allowing McIntyre to score. Bodie stole second, and on Blair's wild throw kept on home. He didn't get there without tribulation, however, for Brockett got in his way and tripped him. Umpire Connolly allowed Bodie to score on the interference.

Then came the finish of Brockett in the fourth. He walked Collins, and on a try for a double play Tannehill made first safely and Collins was safe at second. Corhan sacrificed them ahead and Payne was walked, filling the bags. Then came Caldwell, who got through after forcing in Collins.

Olmstead was in difficulties two or three times, but it wasn't until the eighth that the visitors added to their score and put the game on ice. After Wolter had flied out to Dougherty, Hartzell dropped a Texas leaguer in right field. Cree sent a hard one to short right field and Knight beat out a bunted ball toward third. Hartzell came across on Gardner's long fly to centre and Cree scored on Johnson's hit to centre. Blair flew out to centre.

After two were out in the ninth inning Wolter laid down a perfect bunt and beat it out. Hartzell doubled to deep centre and Wolter came across with the fifth and last run of the game.

Detroit Wins in Eleventh Inning.

DETROIT, May 24.—Detroit defeated Washington 6 to 5 to-day in an eleven-inning game. Crawford stole second and third and brought in the winning run on Cunningham's error. The three pitchers walked twenty men. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf	4	1	2	3	1
Bush, ss	3	0	0	6	4
Cobb, cf	5	0	2	2	1
Crawf'd, rf	6	1	1	0	2
Delehty, 2b	5	0	2	7	2
Mor'ty, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Hess, 1b	2	1	0	9	2
Lathers, 1b	2	0	0	2	0
Stanage, c	4	1	1	2	3
Works, p	5	1	2	1	4
‡Shaller	0	1	0	0	0
Total	40	6	10	33	23

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan, cf	4	2	2	1	0
Conroy, 3b	5	0	2	2	3
Lelivelt, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Gessler, rf	3	1	2	1	0
M'B'de, ss	6	0	1	5	4
Cun'h'm, 2b	4	1	1	1	6
Som'lot, 1b	4	0	0	13	1
Henry, c	5	0	2	8	3
Groom, p	1	0	0	0	1
*Schaefer	0	0	0	0	0
†Walker	0	1	0	0	0
Hughes, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	37	5	11	‡32	19

*Batted for Groom in the ninth inning.
†Ran for Schaefer in the ninth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
‖Batted for Ness in the eighth inning.

Errors—McBride, Cunningham, Bush, (2,) Crawford, Moriarty.

Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1—6
Washington	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—5

Left on bases—Washington, 12; Detroit, 12. Two-base hits—Works, Jones, Cobb. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Pitchers' records—Off Groom, 7 hits in eight innings; off Hughes, 3 hits in three innings. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Stanage, Lelivelt, Sommerlot, Groom. Stolen bases—Crawford, (2,) Jones, Moriarty, Conroy, Lelivelt, (2,) Gessler, Henry. Double play—McBride and Sommerlot. Struck out—By Works, 2; by Groom, 6; by Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Bases on balls—Off Works, 10; off Groom, 8; off Hughes, 2. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Dineen.

Five Hits for Baker; Athletics Win.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—Philadelphia made it three straight from Cleveland to-day, winning 9 to 1. Baker's batting featured. In five times at bat he made two singles, two doubles, and a triple. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lord, lf	5	1	3	2	0
Oldring, cf	4	0	0	2	
Collins, 2b	5	1	0	3	3
Baker, 3b	5	3	5	0	3
Davis, 1b	3	1	2	10	1
Murphy, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Barry, ss	5	2	2	3	0
Thomas, c	5	1	3	6	0
Coombs, p	4	0	2	0	3
Total	40	9	17	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	5	0	2	1	0
Olson, ss	3	0	1	3	4
Easterly, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Stovall, 1b	4	0	0	7	0
De Mott, cf	4	0	0	1	1
Land, c	4	0	0	9	2
H'kness, p	2	1	0	0	1
*Fisher	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	1	6	27	13

*Batted for Harkness in the ninth inning.

Errors—Barry, Land.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	—9
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Easterly, Graney, Baker (2), Thomas, Lord (2), Barry. Three-base hit—Baker. Sacrifice hit—Oldring. Sacrifice fly—Murphy. Stolen bases—Baker, Davis, Barry. First base on balls—Off Harkness, 2; off Coombs, 5. Struck out—By Harkness, 4; by Coombs, 5. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 9. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Perrine and Sheridan.

Browns Win Light Hitting Game.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Pelty allowed only three scattered hits, and St. Louis defeated Boston to-day, 1 to 0. In the first Meloan doubled and scored the only run of the game when Laporte singled. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Austin, 3b	2	0	0	1	1
Meloan, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Laporte, 2b	3	0	1	2	1
Hogan, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Clarke, c	2	0	0	6	0
Wallace, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Myers, 1b	3	0	1	10	0
Pelty, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	26	1	4	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Yerkes, 2b	4	0	0	2	4
Lewis, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Engle, 3b	4	0	0	1	1
Wagner, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Carrigan, 1b	2	0	1	9	0
N'maker, c	3	0	0	3	2
Riggert, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Wood, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	29	0	3	24	11

Error—Wagner.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Lewis, Meloan. Double play—Wagner and Carrigan. Stolen base—Carrigan. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 3; off Wood, 2. Struck out—By Wood, 3; by Pelty, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullen.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Buffalo.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	—12	17	4

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THE FUTURE OF THE "TRUSTS."

Nine of the largest furnace manufacturing concerns in the country, we are informed by a press dispatch from Chicago, have just effected a merger. Plans for the merger were prepared some time ago, it is stated, but it was decided that the announcement should be deferred until the Supreme Court should have handed down its decision in the Standard Oil case. The formation of this new "trust," we imagine, will be pointed to as an evidence that the court by its decision has robbed the statute of its terrors. But were not mergers and combinations and the organization of holding companies by scores and hundreds effected during all the years when Judge PECKHAM's stern interpretation of the law held good? Is it not notorious that the anti-trust law did not prevent the formation of "trusts"? The failure of the law to prevent combinations has been pointed to as an evidence of the American business man's contempt for law. That is an unjust aspersion. American business men have organized "trusts," as they are popularly called, not because they flouted the law or intended to defy it, but because they did not, they could not, believe that it was the intention of Congress to prohibit aggregations of capital and of administrative ability to which there is an almost universal tendency in the modern industrial world. Honestly desiring, not to restrain trade, but to promote it, and expand its volume, these men, or most of them, have felt confident that their mergers and combinations would not be pronounced unlawful.

The men of affairs have understood the law better than the courts and the lawyers. As it is now interpreted to us by the Supreme Court, the old mistake of supposing, as Judge PECKHAM evidently did suppose in the Trans-Missouri case, that the act forbids every kind of contract in restraint not only of trade, but of competition, is corrected. In reviewing the history of the act the other day we showed that, while the bill as originally introduced did pronounce unlawful all contracts which tended "to prevent full and free competition," that phrase was struck out after it had been demonstrated in debate that a law containing such a provision would be absolutely unworkable, since it would make unlawful multitudes of common agreements and contracts indispensable in the daily transaction of business. As amended, the bill did not contain the word "competition," and the law nowhere prohibits restraints of competition save that by declaring to be unlawful all restraints of trade, it necessarily forbids those undue restraints of competition that operate to restrain trade.

The law was not so understood, and could not be so applied and enforced, under Justice PECKHAM's interpretation, which made no distinction between restraint of competition and restraint of trade, a distinction which Congress was most careful to make. The difference is vital. For instance, Judge LACOMBE of the Circuit Court of Appeals in his opinion in the Tobacco case interpreted the former decisions of the Supreme Court to mean that the language of the act "is to be construed as prohibiting any contract or combination whose direct effect is to prevent the free play of competition, and thus tend to deprive the country of the services of any number of independent dealers, however small." Judge LACOMBE felt, and said, that "thus construed, the statute is revolutionary." But he did not wish to be understood as implying that "the construction is incorrect." We now know that that construction was incorrect. Take Judge LACOMBE's illustration, which had been much referred to:

> Size is not made the test; two individuals have been driving rival express wagons between villages in two contiguous States, who enter into a combination to join forces and operate a single line, restrain an existing competition, and, it would seem, to make little difference whether they make such combination more effective by forming a partnership or not.

No wonder the Judge declared a statute revolutionary which bore that meaning. Let us carry out the illustration. Suppose these two expressmen, each with a capital of $1,500, are equipped each with an express wagon and a team of horses costing $1,000. They do a good business in competition, and make money. But there is business enough for three wagons. Neither has capital enough to purchase another pair of horses and an express wagon. They combine "in the form of a trust or otherwise," and the united capital of $1,000 suffices to buy a third wagon. In combination they do more business; there is business enough for three wagons, and they have three wagons. They do not restrain trade, they promote that "free flow of commerce" which the courts and the lawyers have so much insisted on as the end sought to be accomplished by the act. That is to say, these two expressmen have made more commerce and have promoted trade by restricting competition, by abolishing it, in fact. Congress saw not merely the futility but the madness of forbidding all such contracts as that. It is amazing that the bench and the legal profession have been so slow to come to a correct understanding of what Congress meant.

The illustration of the expressmen may be indefinitely extended and applied. Perhaps the contracts condemned in the Trans-Missouri case were improper, dangerous, tending to, or actually leading to, a restraint of trade. Perhaps the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads was, as Judge BREWER found it to be, "unreasonable restraint of inter-State trade and, as such, within the scope of the act." But there are in this country more than 1,200 holding companies, with nearly 10,000 subsidiaries, and representing a capital in excess of ten billions. We venture the prediction that most of these concerns, under judicial examination, would be found to be doing business in a manner in no sense contrary to "the intendment of the act." Their combinations would very likely be found to have restrained competition, but not to have restrained trade. In all these cases, as Chief Justice WHITE declared, "judgment must in every case be called into play in order to determine whether a particular act is embraced within the statutory classes, and whether, if the act is within such classes, its nature or effect causes it to be a restraint of trade within the intendment of the act." To hold to the contrary, as the Chief Justice pointed out, that is, to hold that "every contract, act, or combination of any kind or nature, whether it operated as a restraint of trade or not, was within the statute," would be "destructive of all right to contract or agree or combine in any respect whatever, as to subjects embraced in inter-State trade or commerce."

Thus the light of reason is shed upon a law which, for more than twenty years, has been studied in the darkness of unreason and misunderstanding. The gentlemen of the trusts and combinations, of the contracts and agreements, can have no further excuse for going wrong, and if they get into trouble their sufferings will be the just consequence of presumably guilty acts. If they can get their lawyers to understand the difference between restraint of competition and restraint of trade, a distinction which Congress had clearly in mind, they will in future be able to secure legal advice much better suited for their safe guidance than the darkening counsels for which they have paid such enormous fees in the past. They will know, for their consciences will tell them, whether they intend by some restraint of competition to promote and increase trade, or whether they intend an actual restraint of trade. Their acts will reflect their intent, and the courts will have little difficulty in determining the fact and the measure of their guilt. The Sherman act as Congress passed it, and in spite of a prevailing impression to the contrary nothing has been read into that act, suffices for the protection of the people of this country against restraints of trade. It needs no amendment. But it is a law that men of business, if they are well advised, will faithfully obey.

HOW TO GET AND HOW TO KILL RECIPROCITY.

Mr. NORRIS withdrew the word "bulldoze" from his argument before the Senate committee, but there are others who think it fairly descriptive of the methods the United States has recently used in its tariff relations, and with uniform ill-success. Retaliation during recent months has fared no better with France and Germany and Canada than it fared in 1901 with regard to the duty on wood pulp. The provincial export duties which now stand in the way of the entire reciprocity agreement are Canadian retaliation in return for our retaliation, and a fair example of how to obstruct trade with the intention of promoting it. The provincial export duties existed when the United States and Canada were negotiating, and it was necessary to deal with them. The method adopted was to put economic pressure upon the provinces to convince them of the impolicy of procedure which was beyond direct control by anybody. Accordingly, it was arranged that the United States should relax its duties on imports from other parts of Canada, and thus provide a market which the provinces levying the export duties could not enter until they placed themselves on an equality with the rest of Canada.

If it be improper to describe as bulldozing the policy that provoked this retaliation it remains the same thing by any other name, and Canada is a party to the economic pressure put upon its provinces to remove the duties. The result is an immediate measure of freer trade forthwith as an installment on account, with provision for enlarging it through the interests of those now blocking the way.

The alternative method is that proposed by Senator ROOT. Instead of taking what he can get when he can get it, he proposes to place a premium upon the maintenance of the system which the agreement is designed to end. Instead of accepting cheaper materials for American mills and providing wages for American workmen, he proposes to give an indefinite lease of life to conditions created by the provinces which it is designed to bulldoze, or persuade, let us say. The amount of benefit to any American interests is derisory, and the amount of detriment is disproportionately large. Whether Senator ROOT's clients are workmen or the trust, the fact remains that he will damage others more than he will benefit those whose interests he is seeking to protect.

Mr. NORRIS's argument epitomized the way to get reciprocity as a whole as well as in part. Senator ROOT's amendment embodies the entire art of how to kill with a healing draught. It may be that Senator ROOT's sort of reciprocity is not a bad sort, but it is also a sort which we cannot have, and which prevents our getting what we can have. In the blunt words of Senator STONE yesterday, "That was what it was intended to do." Such imputations of motives are always regrettable, but it would be interesting to have Senator ROOT discuss the effect of the amendment which so many misunderstand.

BETS AND THE "SPORT OF KINGS."

We have received from Mr. R. T. WILSON, Jr., who is President of the Saratoga Racing Association, an exposition from his point of view of what the two Gittins bills, affecting the responsibility of Directors for gambling conducted upon their tracks, would accomplish. Mr. WILSON makes three disclaimers:

> Neither of these bills repeals, amends or affects, directly or indirectly, any of the Agnew-Hart laws, and, furthermore, there is no hidden meaning in either bill.
>
> Neither bill re-enacts, directly or indirectly, any of the Percy-Gray laws.
>
> Neither bill in any way re-enacts the so-called Directors' Liability law which was repealed last year, and which gave special immunity to Directors of race tracks provided they caused to be posted on their grounds notices prohibiting gambling. This is one point upon which many have become confused. It is not proposed to return to that special immunity law.

The Legislature last year struck from the statute, in the section declaring its intent to punish any one who kept a place to be used for gambling, the words "to be"; the law now reads "any place used for gambling." This law does not refer to race tracks, but to all gambling establishments. Should the courts sustain it, Mr. WILSON says the proprietor of any hotel, baseball field, fair, or even private dwelling, where a bet might be made, would be responsible under the law whether he knew that his establishment was being used for betting or not. Senator GITTINS's first bill restores the words "to be."

The second bill limits the prohibition, imposed by last year's Legislature, of bookmaking, "either with or without writing," by defining what "without writing" means. Here is the definition:

> Bookmaking without writing, referred to in this statute, shall mean the laying of odds to all comers and to the public.

The reason why the Legislature last year recanted its adoption of this amendment, Mr. WILSON says, was that it feared the definition might permit betting in poolrooms. But, as a matter of fact, "it had nothing to do with poolrooms, since they come under the penal law regarding gambling establishments."

Mr. WILSON makes the point that the law, as it now stands, is disregarded in most clubs and hotels, and, if enforced, it would work a hardship upon the proprietors of such establishments. We think it would work a hardship. It would be difficult to convince us, however, that the expensive establishments maintained for the "sport of kings" can be made profitable, or even self-supporting, without high admittance fees, which would not be paid merely to witness the races by large numbers of persons who enter the racing enclosures. The additional inducement of the privilege to lay wagers must be given. Frankly, horse racing, as developed in this State, depends upon betting for its support. If the Gittins bills would not help gambling, at the track or elsewhere, they would fail in their purpose to help horse racing.

THE INCOME TAX REPORT.

It is the intention of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly to report favorably "the" income tax amendment. It will be interesting to see what the debaters of the full house will do to the arguments which were so convincing to the Committeemen, and so unsatisfactory to everybody else. Professor SELIGMAN was the big gun of the supporters of the tax and he has been refuted by judicious commentators as easily as he overcame in his absence the gentleman who was Gov. DIX's predecessor, and who will be so influential in considering the proper weight to be attached to the phrase "from whatever source derived" if the Professor shall succeed in raising a case before the Justice. It would seem that ordinary prudence would suggest to the friends of "the" amendment that the case against the law should not be made unnecessarily convincing. Surely they would rather have a law with a presumption in its favor. Why then persist with a law so vulnerable, rather than strengthen it at its weak points?

For example, the Treasury circular announcing the loan for which subscriptions are now asked, says the bonds "will be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority." Is it sure that the exemption will continue after the ratification of the amendment with the words "from whatever source derived?" Would not Federal bonds then be liable to Federal taxation, and might they not come to be taxed, as is the custom with Nations enjoying an income tax? In that case it is not likely that United States bonds would sell so advantageously in comparison with other National bonds as they now promise to do. Even the possibility of a tax would act detrimentally to the billion of bonds outstanding, and would embarrass the already difficult problem of dealing with bonds floated above their investment value.

It would be sad to have the income tax approved, and find it collected from those now fancying that only the rich will pay. This question of exemption brings up also the question of the fairness of the working of exemption. New York not only contains the largest volume of wealth in the country, it also contains the largest proportion, of considerable fortunes. Wherever the limit of exemption should be placed, more would be exempt elsewhere than in New York. The result would be that an exemption fair on its face would penalize residence in New York. The tax on New York fortunes would be enlarged considerably, and relatively might be multiplied several times. It would seem that this and other points might well be considered by legislators of New York, when "the" amendment comes before the Assembly.

The oranges of Rhodesia in South Africa will have their market in England, according to The London Times, during the Summer months, "when this class of fruit does not come from other parts of the world." The oranges of Rhodesia are pronounced by the experts equal to the finest Californian fruit. If this is so, there is no reason why they should not be shipped here. But on June 4, the cold storage liner Voltaire, sailing from Buenos Aires, is due in port with a consignment of grapes from Argentina and of oranges from Brazil. These are experimental shipments. Perhaps we won't have to import our Summer oranges from Rhodesia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Inexcusable, but Explicable.

Though the lynching of the negro SWEAT at Gallatin, Tenn., this week, was not for "the usual cause," the double murder which it is assumed—plausibly enough, but not quite certainly—he committed was of such peculiar atrocity that the savage vengeance inflicted by the mob of "prominent citizens," while of course not excusable, is so easily explicable that there is some difficulty in making condemnation of it as sincere as severe.

Not only theoretically, but actually and practically, every lynching, in communities where the machinery of the law is in working order, is a crime worse, when viewed in all its relations, than any which it nominally or really punishes. But the limitations of human patience are narrower than those of human reason, and everywhere there are many more persons who, with the provocation which the people of Gallatin had, would take part in a lynching than there are who, after their blood had cooled, would attempt to justify it.

The negro had already committed one murder, and the law, after imposing a wholly inadequate punishment, had shown its fallibility and unwisdom by letting him loose to kill again. That did not tend to make the law respected, and while it did not really warrant resort to summary slaughter, since the original fault was less in the law than in those whose duty it was to see to it that the law was right and rightly enforced, still none can wonder that after the second killings the sense of this remote responsibility vanished in the hot flame of anger.

Curiously enough, the Judge whom the negro shot had himself signed the petition that won a pardon and freed him from jail—had joined in declaring that, though he had killed a woman for refusing to go to a dance with him, he was of good character. This added to the heinousness of the man's crime, since it showed him destitude of gratitude, but in cold logic it somewhat detracts from the sympathy which would otherwise be felt for his victim. Probably more than one member of the mob that stamped on SWEAT until he was more than half dead before they hanged him also signed the same petition, and the memory of that fact increased the fierce determination of the lynchers to make impossible any further mistakes as to that particular ruffian.

It Was Only a Specimen of Folklore.

When we printed, the other day, a letter which gravely told how the writer's father had saved a tree from ravening bugs by boring a hole in its trunk and plugging up the hole after filling it with sulphur, our object was to present what we thought was an interesting survival up to times comparatively recent of ancient superstition and ignorance. We credited our correspondent with fully realizing the wild absurdity, as a means of killing or driving away insects, of putting a substance practically insoluble in water into a part of a tree that is as thoroughly dead as the most active of sawmills could ever make it. Least of all did we expect or fear that in these enlightened days anybody would attempt to substitute for scientific spraying the ridiculous sulphur-in-a-hole expedient.

But Dr. ROBERT A. MORRIS, who knows a thing or two about humans as well as about trees and bugs, warns us that the so amusing letter will be taken seriously by many people. He says that it will give them added trust in tree quacks who still go around auger in hand, exploiting the old belief, and that the result will be a deplorable and of course quite useless mutilation of imperiled trees that could easily enough be saved by the adoption of sensible and scientific methods.

This is very dreadful and fills us with remorse. We would like to think Dr. MORRIS wrong—that he underrates the intelligence of his contemporaries; we do think that, so far as readers of THE TIMES go, his apprehensions are exaggerated or altogether fanciful. Just the same he has scared us so that we hasten to proclaim with emphasis and solemnity that so far from having any faith in subcortegenous administration of sulphur—or anything else—as a vermicide or vermifuge for trees, we can heartily join him in assuring all and sundry that there's nothing in it. Anybody who tries the silly scheme will waste time, more or less hurt trees that have more than enemies enough, and will give his heirs a plausible excuse for trying to break his will after he dies, on the ground of mental weakness.

Open Every Day in the Year.

In determining to keep the new Public Library open every day in the year, including—as that determination naturally would—Sundays and holidays, the Trustees have taken most commendable action.

Such little antagonism as they will thus arouse they can safely afford to ignore, for by rising above the ancient and almost universal habit of seeking excuses for closing libraries as often and as long as possible, and for doing it just when people have most time to visit and use them, the Trustees have shown a peculiar fitness for their position, and have added very appreciably to the value of their great institution.

Of course, some of the excuses for shutting library doors have been fairly good. To keep open all the time costs more than keeping open part of the time, and libraries are often desperately poor. Again, there are some difficulties of administration which are lightened when the public is periodically shut out. These difficulties can be met, however, by executive ability, when the inclination to do so exists, and the New York Public Library, thanks be, is not poor now and will always have the money it needs if only it will prove its determination to serve public interests and conveniences.

Most effective of all motives for closing libraries just when people want them most is the not mysterious fondness of librarians and their assistants for "days off." These, of course, they should have, like other people, but it is not necessary that they should all have the same days for their own purposes.

DEFEATING "LOAN SHARKS."

A Successful Example Was Set in Philadelphia by Jacob Gimbel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your readers may feel an interest in the methods adopted some years ago by Mr. Jacob Gimbel to thwart the "loan sharks" that thrive on the necessities of the struggling clerk and other workers. About ten years ago Mr. Gimbel initiated a system which not only deprived the shark of his power but which is certain, if adopted by other equally philanthropic men, to put the usurer out of business altogether. The "sharks" will lend the clerk $15 and takes notes from him to the amount of $25, to be paid in monthly installments. From the $15 advanced they deduct $1, which they claim as an examination fee. Later on when payment is in default and legal proceedings result, attachment is made and the victim of the money lender probably loses his employment.

About two years ago when some of the Philadelphia loan companies acted unfairly and threatened suits, Mr. Gimbel called the attention of the city authorities to the condition of affairs, a plan which resulted in a wholesale arrest of the "loan sharks" in Philadelphia. They were arrested as keepers of disorderly houses. In one case the Commonwealth, owing to lack of evidence, did not make out in its contention, but the action of the authorities has pretty nearly succeeded in ridding Philadelphia of the obnoxious usurers.

In the State of Pennsylvania a lender cannot recover for any sum other than the amount actually loaned, plus 6 per cent. The only dollar fee which is deducted originally from the amount borrowed has in every case been returned to the borrower. It is deducted ostensibly as a fee for examination into the moral risk, but this simply consists of questions asked the borrower as to his financial standing, rate of salary, and name of employer—consequently there is nothing to justify the forfeit.

Mr. Gimbel, in addition to initiating legal action, originated a system by which his firm advances money to employes without interest, and pays all legal expenses arising out of the loan. Not a cent has been lost and the small amount deducted from salaries in liquidation is not felt by the borrowers. D. Y. L.

New York, May 24, 1911.

A Statement by Col. Williams.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to the following misstatements in your editorial of to-day's issue:

1. That under the Brooklyn Rapid Transit proposal "Richmond gets nothing at all, not even a promise." We do pledge ourselves to operate a tunnel to Richmond if constructed by the city and upon more favorable terms to the city than those proposed by the Interborough Company.

2. That our plan "gives very little to Manhattan." We offer 14.684 miles of subway routes in Manhattan, with a possible addition of 1.335 miles, excluding East River bridges and tunnel, in place of 13.406 miles offered by the Interborough Company.

3. That the Interborough offer is "better for Queens." That offer calls for 5.407 miles of immediate construction and operation in Queens, while our offer calls for immediate construction and operation of 12.55 miles.

Our proposal, therefore, is strictly a five-borough route. It offers more mileage in the three boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens than does the Interborough offer, and it makes more possible the operation of a line to Richmond by presenting better operating terms for the city. T. S. WILLIAMS, President,
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
New York, May 24, 1911.

Corrects Judge Hinckley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date Judge H. M. Hinckley, who charges Dr. Grant with being Unitarian in his views, makes a very grave error in stating that Campbell Morgan of the London Temple said "that the time would come when the world will have 10,000 Christs." Judge Hinckley is mixing up the Rev. Campbell Morgan of Westminster Chapel with the Rev. R. J. Campbell of the London City Temple.

Any one who has read Campbell Morgan's "The Crises of the Christ" and followed up R. J. Campbell's "New Theology" will know what a mistake it is to place such a denial of the divinity of Christ on Campbell Morgan.

Judge H. M. Hinckley should lose no time in correcting his misrepresentation.

RUPERT GEORGE COOKE.
Rockville Centre, N. Y., May 24, 1911.

Street Sprinkler's Waste of Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning, about 8:45 A. M., on Third Avenue, near Ninety-fourth Street, Manhattan, I saw a street sprinkler generously scattering water about while the rain was falling. This seemed a waste of water to me, and I wondered how the city could expect us to be sparing in our use of water when a city department deliberately and publicly wasted it.

New York, May 24, 1911. IVAN KELSO.

Appreciation for The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a high sense of appreciation, which almost amounts to reverence, for THE NEW YORK TIMES, its principles, character, and general excellence, as the leading newspaper of the land. W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, May 24, 1911.

DID NOT ATTACK GOV. HUGHES

Prof. Seligman Says His Remarks on the Income Tax Were Misunderstood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The daily papers have given much space during the last few days to some alleged comments of mine on Gov. Hughes in connection with the income tax. By presenting only part of my statement they have given a no doubt unintentional, but none the less erroneous account. Will you permit me, without going with any fullness into the argument, to state what I actually did say?

The chief argument that has been advanced in the State of New York during the past year against the proposed Constitutional amendment is that the words "from whatever source derived" would subject State and municipal bonds to taxation, and would cause such a possible depreciation as to impair the credit of the State or municipality, and perhaps to imperil its finances.

My point was that in the first place, as Senator Root, Senator Borah, and other great lawyers had pointed out, these words would not subject State and municipal bonds to taxation at all. But in the second place I argued that even if the amendment subjected them to taxation it would not have the economic result mentioned above. I called attention to the fact that the argument that the State bonds would suffer a depreciation in value was commonly ascribed to Gov. Hughes. I told the committee that there was no man in the country for whom I had a more profound respect and affection than Gov. Hughes.

But I went on to say that if Gov. Hughes had intended to convey any such idea he would have been grossly mistaken, and would have committed an error of which the average college student would not be guilty. After explaining my reasons for this, namely, that a new general and universal income tax on all forms of securities and property could not possibly affect the relative value of any particular security or class of property, I proceeded to state—and this the reporters omitted entirely from their account—that Gov. Hughes did not mean this as most people imagine, but that he meant something quite different.

I stated that what he really meant was that an amendment which failed expressly to grant to the States a constitutional immunity from taxation would operate as a burden on them. This opinion I was very careful to state was, from the economic point of view, perfectly logical, even though the position seemed to me to be on the whole an untenable one—untenable because the only result of an express exemption of State bonds from taxation would be to enhance their market value, and there was in my opinion no reason why State and municipal bonds should be put in this preferred position—a position which even Federal bonds do not occupy; for although indeed at the present time Federal bonds are declared to be exempt from Federal taxation, this is the result only of a statute and not of any constitutional immunity, and the statute is not at all unlikely to be changed. Other countries, like England and France, which formerly exempted their own National bonds, now tax them, and if we should have a general income tax it is not at all improbable that before long the same result will ensue here.

I went on to point out that there are really only three possible positions to take as to the economic effects of the proposed constitutional amendment upon State and municipal securities: either (1) they would go up in price, or (2) the price would remain unchanged, or (3) they would go down in price.

The first position is the one that follows from the argument of Senators Root and Borah that State and municipal bonds would enjoy an immunity from a tax that is imposed on all other forms of property. The second position that the price will remain the same is one which follows from what I stated was the position of Gov. Hughes, who objected to the proposed amendment on the ground that the bonds would thereby not be enhanced in value. The third argument is the position of those who are opposed to the income tax for various reasons, but who prefer to put their objection on the ground that the value of the bonds will fall and the credit of the State be impaired—an argument which they attempt to foist on Gov. Hughes.

My point was that Gov. Hughes occupied the second and not the third position, and that he could not have taken the third position, which his quoted words might seem to imply, without exposing himself to serious criticism. What I was attempting to attack was the reasoning not of Gov. Hughes, but of those who shelter themselves under his great reputation. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

New York, May 24, 1911.

Needs an Escalator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just been reading in this morning's issue of THE TIMES about the proposed escalator for Morningside Park, and would suggest that the Public Service Commission also consider the idea of putting a similar convenience at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue up to the Viaduct, where it is very much needed.

New York, May 24, 1911. H. K. W.

HOPE'S DERELICTS.

"If all the ships I have at sea
Should come a-sailing home to me. * * * *"

So proudly, proudly, they sailed away,
Their banners floating free,
The beautiful galleons of faith and hope,
To harvest the ripened sea!
In spendthrift mood the far Summer sun
Poured splendrous gold enow,
And never a cloud enstained the blue
On the glad horizon's brow!
And laughing hands, from the clamorous beach,
With garlands starred the tide,
With garlands of deathless amaranth
Enspeeded the ships of pride!

And ever they sail the halcyon seas
As the happy trade winds blow,
Garner the seas of man's fartherest hope
Where fabled riches glow!
While lone and lost, on the widening deep,
Adrift in the virgin ways,
They seek nor part, nor answering light,
Nor charter the changeless days!
Their garlands are withered; their silken sails
Shred soft from the rotted mast,
Fall tenderly as unnoticed tears
Of one who o'er broods the past!

And ever, a-crowd on the weary beach,
The gossip watchers wait,
Abide the dawn on the homing sails
Of the ships sent forth in state!
With dullard fingers trace trembling tracks
On the seamless satin tide,
The vanished paths of the conquering ships
When valiant Hope plowed beside!
Always they gossip of wind and of wave,
Of Captain and pilot true,
And scheme fair skies for the ladened ships
Cleaving homeward the under blue!

But deeping, deeping, they prostrate lie
In the hidden sapphire glooms,
Wandering riches that rock at ease
On couches of coral blooms!
And idle, idle, the masterless sea
Croons o'er them his thoughts of old,
Loiters from marge to marge of the world
In plagent and placid mold!
Forgotten clean the conquering sails
That waste in the sapphire glooms,
The beautiful galleons rocking at ease
On couches of coral blooms!

Forgotten clean the watchers drear
On the lonely, lonely shore,
The shivering gossips that babble aye
Of the homing treasure store!
All barren, barren, the endless sea,
All barren the margin sky,
With never a thread on the careless blue
To gladden a dimming eye!
Nor ever a moan for the secret dead
A-wreck in the sapphire tombs,
The broken riches rocking at ease
On couches of coral blooms!

REA WOODMAN.

50,000 VISITORS SEE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY

Attendants Busy Preventing Confusion as They Inspect the Great Building.

THE BIBLIOPHILES RETURN

Were Waiting for the Reading Room to Open—First Book Loaned, a Treatise on Farming, Taken by a Woman.

More than 50,000 persons visited the new public library yesterday. It was the first day of business as well as the first day on which no card was required for admission, and apparently almost every one who was in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth to Forty-second Street stopped to inspect the new building. The crowd came from every direction and from all parts of the city to inspect the new $9,000,000 building on a $20,000,000 site which houses 1,000,000 volumes.

The library was open for thirteen hours, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, and it was estimated that the average was 4,000 newcomers each hour of that period, while at some hours the number was much larger. The flow was so steady and strong that to avoid confusion library attendants had to separate the incoming and outgoing tides at the Fifth Avenue entrance.

Dr. Billings, the Director, and Assistant Director Anderson spent one of the busiest days of their lives getting the intricate book-receiving and book-serving machinery properly started. Neither spent much time at his desk, but went about the building, floor by floor, seeing to it that each department was working without hitch, and that the people were getting what they wanted.

"You have only to look about you," said Dr. Billings with a wave of the hand, when asked about the crowd. "Here they are, everywhere. I don't know how many there are, but surely three or four thousand all the time. I have been so busy all day looking after the departments I haven't had time to keep much count of the crowds or any of the details of the opening."

A steady stream of people poured into the new central circulation department on the Forty-second Street side of the building. The new department, in charge of Miss Anna Burns, was ready for business promptly at 9 o'clock, and a few moments later a woman, whose umbrella was dripping from the shower that was passing over, pressed forward to the desk and presented a card, saying she wanted a book. She was the first to get a book from the new library. She presented a card from the Bloomingdale branch, 206 West 100th Street and demanded a practical treatise entitled "Farm Management." The attendant concealed a little surprise that the first book loaned by the great book palace related to the raising with profit of the humble potato.

The central circulation department now has 8,000 volumes on its sheives, but the number is rapidly increasing. Persons bearing cards from any other branch will be entitled to take books from the central department. Benjamin Adams, chief of the circulation department, spent much of yesterday in the new reading room seeing that the machinery as well oiled and evenly running.

One of the most interesting features of the first day in the library was the return of the real bibliophiles to the big general reading room on the third floor. Most of these are old men, many with thin white hair and thick untrimmed gray beards. They love books so well that their whole time was spent in the Astor or Lenox Libraries, particularly the former. Since these buildings were closed about a month ago they have wandered about like lost souls with nowhere to go but the parks. These men for the most part are book aristocrats, who read Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and who know by heart the best there is in the poetry of the world. Their names are unknown to the library attendants, though their faces have been familiar for many years. They were not included in the list of 500 invited to the formal opening on Tuesday by President Taft, nor were they among the 15,000 invited to the inspection later. But they were on hand yesterday morning when the library opened lined up at the entrance, and when the doors of the great reading room swung open on well-oiled hinges for the first time the faithful entered single file, looks of "home-at-last" satisfaction shining in their weather-beaten faces.

Each one wrote the name of his favorite volume on a card and passed in to pick a seat which doubtless he will keep until he dies, for he is never out of it long enough for any one to get it. Most of them sat in the same seats day after day at the Astor Library until these seats came to be generally recognized as theirs, and no regular visitor though of disputing their right.

GAYNOR FOR NIGHT REMOVAL.

Approves Edwards's Plan for Extending Garbage Scheme to Whole City.

Mayor Gaynor sent to Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards yesterday this letter:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
May 24, 1911.

Sir: I have your letter explaining that the experiment of removing ashes, garbage, and rubbish from the streets at night has proved successful in the districts in which you have of late been doing that work, and recommending that such work be done in the whole city at night hereafter, although the cost will be increased about $400,000 a year.

The only objections which I have received to such night removal is from light sleepers, who claim that it wakes them up. On the other hand, the day removal is very offensive to every one, especially when there is any breeze. I think your judgment in the matter is correct, and I approve your recommendation that the work be done by night in the whole city. I suppose it will take a little time to get ready.

It seems to me that the work should be completed by 6 o'clock in the morning. It should be actually done during the night, and not in the morning, when early people, who constitute the majority, are on their way to work. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

William H. Edwards, Esq., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, City of New York.

The Commissioner believes that the experiment has proved a success and that the district affected should be extended.

MONEY FOR A "SANE 4TH."

Committee Acknowledges Private Subscriptions Amounting to $2,500.

The "safe and sane" Fourth of July Celebration Committee announced yesterday that its contributions from private sources amount to more than $2,500. The subscription list is as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$1,842
George W. Perkins	200
F. Augustus Schermerhorn	100
M. C. D. Borden	100
John D. Archbold	100
Cash	100
Felix M. Warburg	50
Major Gen. Charles F. Roe	25
James A. MacDonald	20
Frank Mann	10
Edward Lazansky	10
H. A. Cassebeer	10
Frederick De P. Foster	10
Ellen Collins	5
Joseph L. Delafield	5
Joseph Frey	3
Miss Mary Taber	2
Frank Sakser	2
Cash	1
Total	$2,595

The Aldermen have voted the committee $50,000 and it is trying to raise a like amount by private subscription.

Test Case on Creosote Imports.

A test suit questioning the ruling of James F. Curtiss, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, admitting creosote oil free of duty, has been filed with the Board of United States General Appraisers. The importer who brought the suit demands that a 20 per cent. duty be placed on the product. His name has not been disclosed. The matter, it is said, will be appealed. The 20 per cent. decision is said to have cost the Government $4,000,000 in duties.

CORONATION GREED STIRS ENGLISH PRESS

Hotels Are Reproached for Keeping Many Americans Away by High Terms.

SLUMP IN HOUSE RENTALS

Agents Learn the Lesson of Last Coronation and Reduce Them—High-Priced Restaurants Deserted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—The English papers have taken up the question of the slump in London of American visitors to the coronation reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatches on Sunday. The Evening Standard to-day made the subject the leading feature of articles along the lines indicated by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and The Daily Mail to-morrow will publish a story headed "The Coronation Greed in London. Slump in Prices." The Mail's article will say:

"Cablegrams from the United States show that all save the very wealthy are being kept away from England and London by the fear of topmost prices for everything. Through American travel agencies in London a multitude of inquiries have been made as to hotel accommodations during coronation time, but after replies from the agents nothing more has been heard from the great majority of inquiries. Their silence significantly shows what they think of the terms asked by many hotel proprietors and managers, and indicates that they refuse to let their pockets be drained to make a London hotel harvest.

"It can scarcely be wondered at that would-be visitors are afraid of coming to London when some hotels are refusing to accept bookings unless rooms are taken for a fortnight, or, in some cases, for a month; when seven guineas (about $37) a night for two weeks has been asked and paid for a single room in a Central London hotel; when £200 ($1,000) a week is demanded for a suite in another hotel, and when the occupier of a flat in Pall Mall seeks to let his windows for 1,000 guineas ($5,250) for coronation day, and for 500 guineas ($2,625) for seeing the royal progress through London.

"Very wealthy people are, of course, coming, despite the high tariffs; but the great class of moderately well-to-do do not want to be bled, and so, up to the present, display no intention of visiting London."

The Mail goes on to point out that the lesson of the last coronation seems, however, to have been learned in some quarters. Prices for furnished houses in the West End, owing to the lack of demand, have been reduced to the average, and house agents have now hundreds of well-placed houses on their books at moderate rentals. One Mayfair house owner, for example, who wanted £1,200 ($6,000) for the month of June, instead of £600 ($3,000,) asked for in an ordinary year, is now glad to accept £300 ($1,500.)

Hotels outside the small ring of great Central London establishments are revising their coronation tariffs. Outside the centre of London there are hotels of excellent class by the score and private hotels and boarding houses by the hundred where rooms may now be obtained at modest figures. In these establishments there is accommodation for everybody who wishes to be in London for the historic days of the coronation.

It may be added that even in the case of English patrons certain hotelkeepers seem to have overreached themselves. London at present is absolutely packed with visitors, chiefly from the country; but several restaurants, where prices have recently been raised, with ill-considered disregard for the feelings of regular patrons, are empty.

THIRD COURT IN LONDON.

A Number of Americans Presented—Fourth Court To-night.

LONDON, May 24.—The third of the series of brilliant Courts of the London season was held at Buckingham Palace to-night. The Colonial delegates, who are here for the Imperial Conference, were well represented, while most of the members of the foreign Embassies and a host of officials were present.

Mrs. Reid, wife of the American Ambassador, presented in the diplomatic circle Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of Joseph H. Choate, ex-American Ambassador at London, and Miss Lucy Buckler, daughter of William H. Buckler of Baltimore, and in the general circle Mrs. Charles W. Brega and her sister, Miss Enders of Chicago; Mrs. William B. Bourn of San Francisco, and Mrs. J. H. Bull of San Francisco, wife of Capt. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., and Miss Margery F. Bull.

Another Court will be held to-morrow evening, at which several other Americans will be presented.

Morgan-Maires Wedding Plans.

Plans are completed for the marriage of Miss Ethel Bernice Maires, daughter of Mrs. Estelle N. Maires of 176 West Ninety-fifth Street, and Oscar A. Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tali Esen Morgan of Ocean Grove, N. J., which is to take place on Wednesday evening, June 7, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. Virtus R. Scott of this city will be the bride's only attendant. Kays Morgan will act as his brother's best man. The ushers chosen are Jerome Loton Horton of New York, Nicholas Schmidt of Millburn, N. J.; Edward A. R. Brown of Springfield, Mass., and Russell Rogers of Point Pleasant, N. J.

Mrs. W. H. Crocker on the Lusitania.

Mrs. William H. Crocker of San Francisco, who was presented at the second Court of King George with her daughter, will arrive on the Lusitania to-night from England. Mr. Crocker will arrive from the West to-morrow morning and join his wife here. They will stay at the St. Regis, and later attend the Yale graduation exercises, when their son takes his degree. Mrs. Crocker will then return to England for the coronation, with Mr. Crocker and their son. Mrs. Crocker has taken Lord Ingestre's house in Cavendish Square, London, for the season, where her daughter will remain until she returns.

Harman-Alpers Wedding on June 8.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Ruth Alpers, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Alpers of Westfield, N. J., to William Jordan Harman of Pulaski, Va., on Thursday evening, June 8, at the Congregational Church in Westfield. The bride's father is a member of the firm of Watson, Alpers & Co. of this city and a brother of the former Mayor of Westfield.

Robinson Leech's Bachelor Dinner.

Robinson Leech, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Leech of 94 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, whose marriage to Miss Mary Buchanan Jennings is set for June 1 in the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Friday night.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. James de Laval Flower and Miss Estelle H. Flower will sail on Saturday on the Cedric for England, where they will join Mrs. Flower's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey, and later go to Switzerland as their guests.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Ashmore and Henry Varnum Poor on June 15 in St. George's Church will be quiet, owing to the death on Monday of the former's uncle, Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore.

Mrs. James Wilson Clark of 104 East Seventy-third Street is booked to sail to-day on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, to be absent several months in Europe.

Mrs. Charles A. Childs of 26 East Fifty-sixth Street plans leaving town June 10 for Newport for the season there.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Glover have closed their town house and opened Moorlands, their country place at Fairfield, Conn.

The Misses Mary Ludlow Fowler and Elizabeth B. G. Fowler, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, who sailed late in April, will spend the Summer abroad.

Mrs. Harry Braker and her daughters, the Misses Madeleine and Corinne Gelshenen, are at the Hotel de l'Athenee, Paris.

Lieut. Carlyon Wilfroy Bellairs, R. N., (retired,) a former member of Parliament, will arrive on the Lusitania to-night. His marriage to Mrs. Horatio W. Garrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pierson of Lawrence, L. I., is expected to take place shortly.

Mrs. Elkins and Miss Katharine Elkins, who have been at the Waldorf-Astoria and who will sail to-day for Europe, plan to spend the Summer at one of the German health resorts.

Mrs. John I. Waterbury is giving a reception from 4 to 7 this afternoon at her home, Fairfield House, Glen Road, Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar of 8 East Thirty-seventh Street sailed on the Mauretania yesterday for a six weeks' trip to London and Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Middleton and W. T. Middleton will open their house, Homewood, at Bar Harbor this week.

MRS. HELEN MOORE TO WED.

Widow of Nat. P. Moore Engaged to Hastings Arnold, New York Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., May 24.—Friends here of Mrs. Helen Fargo Moore, widow of Nathaniel P. Moore, who died suddenly in Chicago about two years ago, were not surprised to-day at the announcement of her engagement to Hastings Arnold, an attorney of New York.

Mrs. Moore, who spends the greater part of each year in Montecito with her father-in-law, J. Hobart Moore, is now in New York at the home of her father, M. P. Fargo of Wells Fargo & Co.

Hastings Arnold was here two months ago with financial men who contemplate the building of an electric road through California from San Francisco to San Diego. He visited Mrs. Moore in Montecito. Their friendship has been of long standing.

ARMY GARDEN PARTY TO-DAY.

Society to Attend Benefit on Governors Island for Relief Society.

Society will attend the annual garden party to be given this afternoon from 2 to 6 on Governors Island for the benefit of the New York branch of the Army Relief Society, which has for its object the collecting of funds for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the regular army of the United States.

In case of inclement weather the guests will be conveyed in carriages from the island boat landing to the officers' clubhouse, where refreshments may be had. The Twenty-ninth Infantry band will give a concert, and there will be dancing and other amusements. One of the thrilling features of the military programme will be an attack on the fort.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant will hold a reception for the visitors on the piazza of their home, and will be assisted by many notables, including the new Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson. Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Stephen Pell, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mrs. Ulysses Grant, 3d, Mrs. Daniel Lamont, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, and many others.

Tickets may be obtained at the Governors Island boat landing at South Ferry this afternoon.

Miss Edith Le Moyne to Wed June 14.

The marriage of Miss Edith Le Moyne, daughter of the late McPherson Le Moyne of Boston, Mass., and Canada, and Charles Carroll White, son of the late William M. White of Utica, N. Y., will take place at the Seigmurial Manor on the Isle aux Grues in the St. Lawrence River on June 14.

The couple's engagement was announced last November. Mr. White is a graduate of Cornell, a Squadron A man, and belongs to many clubs.

Mrs. Elmer Black to Give Luncheon.

Mrs. Elmer Black will give a luncheon on Monday at Sherry's for the Very Rev. W. Moore Ede, Dean of Worcester; the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, and J. Allen Baker, M. P. Mrs. Black will sail on Wednesday on the Lusitania.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Seven Steamships—The Arrivals.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of those booked to depart on them are:

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, (Hamburg.)—Mrs. Charles E. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose R. Adams, Ramon Arias-Feraud, Jr., Miss Mary D. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bloch, Mrs. C. M. Bartas, Mrs. Walter H. Bryant, Miss Florence Born, B. S. Castles, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, C. S. Campbell-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison H. Coleman, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Miss Janet Fish, Mrs. Hannah Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Glaser, Miss Fannie Greenhut, Frank King Howard, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Homan, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hostetter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hammerslough, Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Hepp, Col. E. H. Haskell, Mrs. Frieda A. Hardenbergh, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kraemer-Wust, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Lapham, Mrs. M. J. Lissauer, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Nathanson, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Edwin Burt Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Read, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Stier, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Rudolph J. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Speyer, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrington Walker, and Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson.

SAVOIE, (Havre)—Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Aguilar, Jose M. Arza, B. H. Buxton, Mrs. E. Caubert de Clery, A. J. H. Dubuc, Mr. and Mrs. J. Durand Ruel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Ferrer y Picabia, Joseph L. Graf, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Miller, Mrs. W. B. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Georges Pellerin, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Venon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weiss, Mrs. Pauline Vidal, and Paul L. Richards.

BARBAROSSA, (Bremen)—Mrs. Josephine L. Adams, Miss Elizabeth Beale, Mrs. Arthur E. Cramer, Mrs. A. Koerting Fischer, Mrs. Alfred Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hazedorn, Mrs. R. H. Kilpatrick, Mrs. George C. Lovery, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. W. Marcy, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Palmenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schlitz, and C. Howard Walker.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen)—A. L. Ainess, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Miss Vera de Blumenthal, Mrs. Ingeborg Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Freeman, Miss Florence Mayward, Prof. C. W. Larson, Mrs. W. J. Resch, Dr. and Mrs. David A. Scannel, Prof. Philip Tronitz, and Mrs. Charles H. Winslow.

GERMANIA, (Naples)—Miss F. O. M. Barnes, Mrs. Josephine Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Rene Foy, Miss Mildred Jordan, E. W. Merrill, the Rev. and Mrs. T. V. Moore, Miss L. C. Paget, Ralph A. Parker, and Robert G. Welsh.

URANIUM, (Rotterdam)—Julius Blankman, Richard Ederheimer, Mrs. Marie Guttman, Miss Elsie C. Hausman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Schaeffer, Miss Agnes Slade, Mrs. Katherine Slaray, and Selli Simonson.

TAORMINA, (Naples)—Mrs. Matilde Bovi, Antonio Bernhardi, Robert Edwards, Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Klucken, and J. A. Menda.

The steamships arriving yesterday and some of the passengers were:

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, (Bremen.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Charles Arnold, Miss Jennie Byrd Bryan, Frank L. Babbott, Charles S. Bell, Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. Frances Carnwright, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fairschild, Mrs. John W. Garret, Lady Duff-Gordon, Mrs. Charles C. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Lehrs, Mrs. Lindley Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCloud, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Newburger, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nicholson, Mrs. James B. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ruphus R. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Subira, Walter D. Stern, Mrs. Benjamin Warder, and E. F. Yates.

ORTAVA, (Southampton, via West Indies.)—Miss Maria D. Amadar, F. H. Brown, E. S. Berry, H. V. Clarke, W. A. Donelan, B. Gomes Cassares, William Hern, A. D. Peters, G. L. Sleeper, Capt. C. W. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Young.

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PILGRIMS PAY HONOR TO ENVOY HAMMOND

Give the Special Coronation Ambassador a Dinner and Bid Him Godspeed.

TOAST TO A GUNLESS WORLD

Depew Defines the Envoy's Duties and Tells What Will Be Expected of Him.

The Pilgrims of the United States to the number of 250 assembled at a dinner at the Plaza last night to say farewell and other nice things to John Hays Hammond, Special Ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King George V. England, the United States, and the prospective arbitration treaty between the two countries came in for almost as much well-wishing and godspeeding as Mr. Hammond himself, who was hailed as a white-winged dove of peace. Everybody felt happy and peaceful and Anglo-American, and joined heartily in the toast that the two great cousins' "hands across the sea" speedily become hands around the world.

At the speakers' table, under draped flags of Great Britain and the United States, besides W. Butler Duncan, President of the Pilgrims, and Mr. Hammond himself, sat President John H. Finley of the City College, British Consul General Courtenay Walter Bennett, Patrick Francis Murphy, Chauncey M. Depew, Col. Daniel Appleton, Henry Clews, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Alexander C. Humphreys, Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, Dr. Nell Macphatter, Ogden Mills, David Mitchell Morrison, Magistrate McAdoo, Esmond Ovey, and Lloyd B. Sanderson.

President Duncan, as toastmaster, popped the genial corks of oratory by proposing a toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk to the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and three hearty cheers. Next came a toast to "The King," which was given to the strains of "God Save the King" and followed by three more cheers. President Duncan thereupon introduced the first speaker, President Finley of City College, who was to deliver the official godspeed of the Pilgrims to Mr. Hammond.

"This assembly has gathered to watch and applaud the beginning of a flight," he said, "on the part of this international envoy, who is to carry our prayers and hopes for the new Georgian season to that land from which many of our ancestors came to this land in an earlier Georgian season. I, however, cannot help regarding him not as an Ambassador to a King, but as a man of the very highest and broadest sympathies, a true brother of Misericordia. He has besides international fame as a scientist. Even the earth knows him and respects his skill so much that she tells him where her most precious treasures are stored. Need I quote from that most ancient man Solomon, who said of him: 'He that is diligent in business shall stand before Kings.' Our guest to-night is a noble man in this land where nobility is title. Democracy, after all, is forever dreaming of a nation of Kings, and this man is being sent as one of our own Kings to represent us at the coronation."

Dr. Finley proposed the health of the Special Ambassador and the toast "that the thousands of miles of soldierless, fortless, gunless Anglo-American boundaries may be extended until there rests not only across the sea but around the world."

On responding to the well-wishing and the toast, Mr. Hammond said:

"My mission will not be merely an honorary one to be discharged in a perfunctory manner, for I expect to meet old friends among the British and colonial statesmen and also among the empire builders of Great Britan—men with whom I have co-operated in opening up the civilization vast provinces under the British flag. I may say, not immodestly, that I have in this way rendered some services in fostering good relations between the two English-speaking nations.

"The promotion of commercial relations is one of the most effective means of establishing universal peace, and I would deprecate criticism of the so-called 'dollar diplomacy' as unjust and unfortunate. Despite all opposition, dollar diplomacy is here to stay, for it recognizes the vital principle of the interdependence of nations based primarily on their commercial relations, relations which alone can obliterate differences of race, creed, or politics as concerns the final establishment of the brotherhood of man.

The New Diplomacy.

"Modern diplomacy has changed much within recent years, and to-day, instead of Ambassadors being sent abroad to lie, they are sent abroad to tell the truth for their country. My mission is not diplomatic. So far as I know, no State secrets have been intrusted to me which might be indiscreetly divulged; but yet, I, being a man of conservative temperament, prefer to keep off the grass, so to speak, in the discussion of international problems, and to confine my remarks to the well-beaten paths of glittering generalities and platitudes."

Mr. Hammond concluded by reading at some length, selections which he had written in a biography of his friend, Cecil Rhodes, whom he praised unstintedly as "the greatest Englishman, who is dead." He told of Rhodes's relation to him, and his anxiety at the time of Mr. Hammond's capture and death sentence after the Jameson raid in 1896.

A telegram from the British Ambassador, the Right Hon. James Bryce, at Washington, was read, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the dinner, and wishing the Special Ambassador godspeed. The wishes of the British Embassy were delivered officially to Mr. Hammond by the British Consul General.

Patrick Francis Murphy, the next speaker, commisorated with the Special Ambassador in the new worries that had fallen to his lot, especially in his hesitation as to whether at the Coronation, he will wear knee breeches and show 'is golden calf, and whether he has a right, at the dinners to be given to him, to be depraved into drinking other people's health until his own is affected." Mr. Murphy spoke in favor of the speedy passage of the arbitration treaty with England, adding that he "supposed we could keep our private opinions nevertheless."

Mr. Depew, the last speaker, seemed to know more than any one else just what the nature of a Special Ambassador's duties are.

"The Special Ambassador during the ceremonies," he said, "is the whole show. The regular Ambassador is not in it. As a result, the regular Ambassador has never yet, however he may have acted outwardly, accepted with any cordiality the presence of this functionary who precedes himself. The Special Ambassador is the President of the United States. Everywhere, at all places, he is received as the President of the United States. In other words, he is Taft, and I am sure our genial, companionable, and attractive President has happily chosen in making our friend Hammond on this occasion his personal representative.

"Never has a Special Ambassador greeted a King at the coronation with a message from the President at a more auspicious moment than now, when the perpetual settlement of disputes by arbitration, suggested by President Taft and cordially seconded by King George, is receiving unprecedented welcome and approval from Parliament and from the people of this country."

ASKS ACTORS' FUND INQUIRY.

President Frohman Invites 11 Theatrical Clubs to Examine Finances.

As an aftermath of the annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America, held on May 8, the Trustees, through the President, Daniel Frohman, have sent a letter to various theatrical clubs, asking that representatives be appointed to examine the affairs of the fund. At the annual meeting some disturbance was raised by objections on the part of several present to the control of the fund, and to the management of the institution. Mr. Frohman's letter follows:

I write you in behalf of the Actors' Fund of America.

In certain quarters questions have been raised as to whether the finances of the Actors' Fund were administered with the proper economy and care.

At the last annual meeting, held on May 8, a motion was made to investigate the books of the fund, but the motion was overruled by the body of members present as reflecting upon the integrity of the officers.

Nevertheless, at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees it was unanimously resolved as follows:

"That the said Board of Trustess invite the chief executive of eleven reputable and representative theatrical organizations of New York to serve as a committee for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Actors' Fund of America. Said committee to consist of the presiding officers of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, the Actors' Order of Friendship, the Actors' Society, the Professional Woman's League, the Lambs, the Players, the Friars, the Greenroom Club, the Vaudeville Comedy Club, the White Rats, and the Twelfth Night Club, providing said presiding officers are members of, but not officers of, the Actors' Fund of America. In the event of any one of the presiding officers being ineligible by reason of being an officer or non-member of the Actors' Fund of America, he is requested to appoint from his organization an eligible substitute."

I therefore, as President of the Actors' Fund of America, beg respectfully to ask if you will name a member of your club, who will meet representatives of the other clubs for the purpose of a conference, and to select representatives who shall investigate the books and accounts as aforesaid, and who shall make a report both to their separate clubs and to the dramatic profession at large, believing that the above organizations named are all interested professionally and otherwise in the Actors' Fund of America.

At the meeting in question a motion was made, but not passed, that a committee be appointed to examine the books of the fund and report to them. The specific objection raised was to the expenses entailed in disbursing the moneys of the fund.

THE PHILHARMONIC'S PLANS.

Society to Continue Last Season's Policy, with Stransky as Conductor.

The Philharmonic Society made known yesterday a few of its plans for next season, when Josef Stransky will take the place of conductor, left vacant by the death of Gustav Mahler. The approaching season will be the seventieth of the society and its policy, adopted last season, will be continued, except for the substitution of Thursday concerts for those hitherto given on Tuesday. Sixteen pairs of concerts will be given on Thursday evenings and Friday afternoons. There will also be eight Sunday afternoon concerts, all at Carnegie Hall.

The announcement reads: "The same low subscription prices, which provided for a marked reduction, particularly in the cheaper seats, will again prevail. The orchestra, under its new leader, will continue to meet for daily rehearsal or performance during a period of twenty-three weeks.

"The first week of the box office sale, Oct. 16 to 21, will be exclusively for last season's subscribers, who have the privilege of securing their former seats up to Saturday evening, Oct. 21. After that date all seats and boxes not thus claimed, or previously reserved by new subscribers, will be available for public sale, which will continue from Tuesday morning, Oct. 21, to the date of the initial concerts."

The soloists already engaged include Mme. Johanna Gadski, Miss Kathleen Parlow, Josef Lhevinne, Harold Bauer, Henry P. Schmitt, and Arthur Friedheim.

BESSIE CLAYTON ARRIVES.

Left London When Her Husband, Julian Mitchell, Was Reported Dying.

Bessie Clayton, the dancer, who is the wife of Julian Mitchell, the stage director, arrived in New York yesterday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie in response to a cable message that Mr. Mitchell was very ill. Miss Clayton and Mr. Mitchell have been estranged for some time, and about a year ago she entered suit for divorce. The divorce was never granted.

When she arrived yesterday her first inquiry was as to her husband's condition. One person told her that he had died, another that he was better. She called up the Lambs' Club, where he is living, and learned the truth about him, that he had been very ill, but was convalescing. She then said that she would go to her home on Long Island for a while, and afterward return to London without seeing him. It was expected by some of her friends that her trip might mean a reconciliation, but she stated that since he was convalescing, such a thing was not probable. If he had been dying, she said, she would have gone to him.

Miss Louise Alexander, who was named in the divorce proceedings, was formerly the wife of Louis Strang, an automobile racer. Miss Clayton has been dancing in London.

Tempest Added to "Pinafore" Cast.

The management of the "Pinafore" revival announced yesterday that Tempest, of the team of Tempest and Sunshine, has been added to the cast for the operetta. Sunshine will continue at the Winter Garden, where both have been playing this season.

Clason Point Opens Saturday.

Clason Point in the Bronx will open for the season next Saturday. Many new attractions have been added to the amusement park. They include the Witching Waves Whirlpool, the Galloping Merry-Go-Round, a large hippodrome with an old-fashioned circus, and an enlarged swimming pool. Many of last Summer's attractions have been retained, including the Italian sunken gardens and the roller coasters.

Falls to Head Yale Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24.—Edward H. Harriman, son of William Averill Harriman, lost a hard fight to win the Presidency of the Yale navy to-day, being beaten by the son of the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Joseph Richmond Walker.

Celebrate Empire Day Here.

Nearly 100 members of the British Schools and Universities Club of this city celebrated Empire Day last night by dining at Delmonico's. Bishop Frederick Courtney presided and the speakers were Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast of Harvard University, Justice W. A. Weir of the Superior Court of Quebec, the Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, and Charles Johnston.

Divorced from Sidney C. Love.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 24.—Mrs. Marjorie B. Love obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from her husband, Sidney C. Love, from Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh in Chambers here to-day. The testimony will not be made public. The couple were married in Chicago on Oct. 30, 1907. Mr. Love was a Stock Exchange broker, with offices at 2 Wall Street, this city. They lived for a time at the St. Regis and later at 11 West Thirty-seventh Street, which house Mrs. Love still owns, as well as one here in White Plains.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Percy Haswell will begin a season in stock at the Royal Alexandria Theatre, in Toronto, on June 5, opening in "The Cottage in the Air," which has not been acted in stock before. Lee Grove, business manager of the Comedy Theatre in New York, will be manager of the company.

A. Toxen Worm of the Shubert offices has been appointed by Mayor Gaynor as a member of the Fourth of July Committee to arrange for public patriotic celebrations and entertainments on July 4. The officers of the committee are: Herman Ridder, Edward Hagaman Hall, Isaac M. Seligman, and William A. Johnston.

Signor Alberteris of the Metropolitan Opera House has written a one-act dramatic pantomime called "The Beauty of Naples," that will be presented for the first time at Hammerstein's Victoria Roof Garden early in June. The piece has to do with the Camorra in Italy.

WIN EQUAL PAY IN HIGH SCHOOLS, TOO

Women Teachers Carry Their Fight to Victory by 25 Votes to 18.

DAVIS LAW NOW IN THE WAY

It Must Be Repealed in Albany Before the Women Have Their Way—School Board Would Control All Salaries.

The women teachers won yesterday their long fight for equal pay, so far as it was dependent upon the Board of Education. The board a week ago went on record in favor of making the salaries of the women teachers and the men teachers in the elementary schools equal by raising the women's and lowering the men's pay. At its meeting yesterday afternoon it voted to raise the salaries of the women teachers in the high schools to what the men now receive.

The total cost to the city of this general equalization will be about $3,134,940 above the teachers' present pay schedule, while the increased cost of the equalization in the high schools alone will be about $700,000, half of which, according to Miss Olivia Leventritt, one of the Board members, will be much money thrown to the winds so far as benefit to the city is concerned.

The matter came before the board yesterday after action had failed a week ago because of a deadlock in the board. Two reports had been presented, the majority of the special committee favoring certain increases in the salaries of both men and women teachers, but not increasing the women's to equal the men's. The additional cost implied was about $350,000. The minority report was for complete equalization and the erasure of the word "sex" from all the public school salary schedules. This meant an extra expenditure of $700,000. At the meeting of May 17 the board deadlocked by a vote of 21 to 21 over these reports.

When they were again up for consideration yesterday, the discussion was quite as lively as when the questions were fresh from the committee. Miss Leventritt, who had taken a stand a week ago for the majority report against the minority report, sought to emphasize three arguments against the equalization which she regarded as vital. One was that the city was already paying its women teachers higher salaries than any other city in the United States. The second argument was that this city was already getting for its money the best women teachers to be had in America. On the other hand, the best men were not coming here because the salaries were already lower than men of the best training and culture could make in other places and other callings. The third argument was an amplification of the other two, that is, that it would cost $350,000 to $370,000 in addition to the increased schedule provided for in the majority report, and that this sum could be productive of no good whatever.

One of the Commissioners who had switched over to the women teachers' side was J. T. Mahoney, a Gaynor appointee. Mr. Mahoney explained his change of heart by saying he did not believe the high school men teachers were of as low an order as other members of the board had stated them to be. So far as his observation went, he said, the City College graduates held their own with the graduates of any other institution.

Commissioner Somers said sarcastically that he thought Supt. Maxwell would blush with shame to hear that his schools were so inferior to the schools of smaller cities. As for him he favored not taking two bites at this equal pay cherry, but swallowing the whole cherry at one gulp and giving the women everything they wanted.

The minority report was then adopted by a vote of 25 to 18.

This action means that the present Board of Education will put the equal pay schedules into effect if the Legislature will repeal the Davis law and give back to the Board of Education the absolute power to fix salaries, a thing it has not had for a long time. But even then the equal-pay schedules cannot be made effective until the Board of Estimate gives the necessary additional money. As the Board of estimate has declined several times to appropriate about the same amount asked for to increase the teachers' salaries, the Education Commissioners have no assurance that it will soon virtually reverse itself.

In addition, it was pointed out yesterday that while this board is committed to equal pay by a majority of about seven members, the proposed bill, if passed, will contain nothing to prevent the board next year, with the addition of new members, from making the teachers' salaries anything but equal, and as low as it pleases. Many regard victory for the women as due more to a desire of leading board members to get the salary schedules back in their hands than to any desire to help the women's cause.

Ex-Judge Tighe's Funeral.

Many men prominent in professional, political, and business life in Brooklyn attended yesterday the funeral of ex-Magistrate James G. Tighe, from his home, 158 Bergen Street, where he committed suicide on Sunday. He was buried beside his wife, Ellen, in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Tighe died ten years ago.

Obituary Notes.

CONRAD PFEIFFER, one of the most prominent Germans of Detroit, Mich., died yesterday of apoplexy. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER, a daughter of Gerrit Smith, philanthropist and abolitionist, and the widow of Col. C. D. Miller of the 129th New York Regiment, died at the age of 83 years at her home in Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday. Mrs. Miller was at first much opposed to women taking part in the affairs of the world, but was won over by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and became one of the staunchest advocates of woman suffrage. She was Mrs. Miller in 1851, introduced the bloomer costume for women.

Lieut. Col. EDMUND K. RUSSELL, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday at the age of 71 years. He was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1858 and a Second Lieutenant of the Sixty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry in 1861. He took part in the Virginia peninsula campaign in the civil war, and was made a Lieutenant Colonel in 1904 for civil war service.

CYPRIAN PRESTON, a retired dry goods merchant of 44 West Fifty-fourth Street, died at his home on Tuesday at the age of 85 years. He was born in Camden, N. J., but went to Illinois at the age of twenty-one years and established a dry goods business there. Later he had stores also in Evansville, Ind. He retired from active business in 1867, and had lived in this city since 1877.

CHARLES E. KNAPP of Sheppard Knapp & Co., furniture and carpet dealers, died at his home, 900 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born in Yorktown in 1831. He served as an officer in the Eighth Regiment as a young man, and later in suppressing the draft riots in 1862. He leaves his wife and one son, E. Frost Knapp.

Dr. ROBERT W. ELLS, Dominion Geologist of Canada, died of paralysis on Monday at Ottawa, Ontario. He had been on the staff of the Canadian Geological Survey since 1872 and was well known to geologists throughout the continent. He was a Fellow of the American Geological Society. He was 66 years old.

FRANCIS LOUIS VERLEY of Kingston, Jamaica, and once well known in New York, died at his home in South Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday at the age of 61 years. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

CHARLES MUNSON DEAN, prominent in the tobacco trade, and for thirty years connected with P. Lorillard & Co. in Ohio and New Jersey, and later with the Continental Tobacco Company, died at his home, 109 West Eighth Street, Bayonne, on Monday. He was 68 years old.

Mrs. JOHN M. BULWINKLE, the wife of a stationer in Brooklyn, who was a Bible class teacher, died at her home, 351 Cumberland Street, yesterday. She was a member of the Board of Deaconesses of the New York East Conference, President of the Helping Hand Society, and a member of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

GORDON WILLIAMS BRADY, who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his Deaconship in the Baptist denomination last November, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at his home, 107 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn. He was the senior Deacon in the Trinity Baptist Church in that borough for twenty years. Mr. Brady was a builder. He was 76 years old.

JOSEPH M. WARD, eldest son of the late Gov. Marcus L. Ward, died at Carlsbad, Germany, last Friday. His death was due to pneumonia. Cable information was sent by Marcus L. Ward, a brother, to Ira Joralemon, who has charge of the Ward interests in Newark, N. J. Mr. Ward was born in Newark seventy years ago. He was for many years engaged in the rubber business, with headquarters in New York City. He retired years ago and made his home with Marcus L. Ward in the old Ward mansion in Washington Street, Newark. He was a generous contributor to charity. Mr. Ward was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and was much interested in the New Jersey Masonic Home.

UNION BANK INQUIRY.

Superintendent Looking Into the Affairs of the Defunct Concern

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., who took charge of the State Banking Department yesterday, began his administration by ordering a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Union Bank of Brooklyn. The bank closed its doors in April, 1910, and up to the present time its 25,000 depositors have not succeeded in recovering one cent of their savings.

Early this month a committee of depositors called on Gov. Dix and urged him and the Legislature to sanction a general and open investigation of the bank's affairs. It was alleged that the note for $8,000 made by a certain examiner in the State Banking Department had been sent around from one branch of the bank to another to keep it out of sight before the investigation following the failure began.

Mr. Van Tuyl said that the proposed investigation probably would begin within a week.

BRICK CHURCH CALLS PASTOR

Invites Dr. W. P. Merrill to Take Vacant Pulpit.

The congregation of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, of which Henry Van Dyke has been the pastor, following the nomination already made by their session, of which Dr. Van Dyke is the Moderator, unanimously decided last night to give Dr. William P. Merrill of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, a call to the pastorate. Dr. Van Dyke returned to the church at the death of Dr. Richards sixteen months ago, simply to fill in the time until he could get some one to fill the pulpit regularly.

After the congregation had elected Dr. Merrill last night, Dr. Van Dyke said: "I promised to get you a better man than I am, and I think I have kept that promise."

William Pierson Merrill was born in Orange, N. J., Jan. 10, 1867. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1887. He took his theological degree at Union Theological Seminary in 1890, and his degree of D. D. at Rutgers in 1894. He was married to Clara Seymour Helmer of Chicago in 1895. He was pastor of Trinity Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, 1890-95; and has been pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago since 1895. He is the author of "Faith Building" and "Faith and Sight," and he is the Moderator of the Chicago Presbytery.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline on Confirmation of Reports of Cut in Steel Prices by One of the Independents.

STEEL CORPORATION'S STAND

Would Reduce Prices, It Is Said, Only If Convinced That This Would Lead to Large Increase in Orders.

At the close of the day after the cut in prices announced by the Republic Iron and Steel Company had caused a general decline on the Stock Exchange, it was said that it was still undecided whether or not the cut would lead to a general open market in the steel trade. Supplementing the statement of Chairman Gary, that he could not say just what the outcome would be, another man, closely in touch with Steel Corporation affairs, expressed the belief that it was unlikely that the course announced yesterday by one of the Steel Corporation's competitors would result in a general cut in prices. It was pointed out that the settled policy of the Steel Corporation is to lower its prices only when cuts may be necessary to protect its customers, or when the management of the corporation is convinced that a reduction in prices would be beneficial to the steel trade as a whole. A mere desire to obtain a larger share of current orders would not, it was said, induce the corporation to cut prices.

Although the stock market was disturbed yesterday by the steel trade news the opinion was expressed in conservative quarters that not too much importance was to be attached to the step taken yesterday by one of the independent steel companies. In any event, the record of events following the general decline in steel prices, which occurred in February, 1909, and, further back, in August, 1904, makes it possible to contemplate a general revision of prices at this time, without any of the misgivings which the stock market displayed over yesterday's incidents. Increased business, and in due course increased earnings, followed, with only little delay, upon both of these general reductions, and a similar result could reasonably be counted upon in the present instance. This assurance would seem greatly to outweigh any temporary uneasiness.

In February, 1909, when the steel trade was confronted by a similar situation, the production of pig iron amounted to 1,707,340 tons. The open market in steel was declared at the close of that month, and within sixty days the trade showed decided signs of increased activity. Iron production increased steadily, and by October, 1909, it had mounted to 2,599,541 tons, which marked a new high point in the country's output. The Steel Corporation's unfilled orders at the close of the March quarter, that year, amounted to 3,542,595 tons. By the end of the September quarter they had increased to 4,796,833 tons, and by the end of the year to 5,927,081 tons. This same period saw an increase in the Steel Corporation's earnings from $22,921,000 in the March quarter, to $40,982,000 in the December quarter. These events closely paralleled those which followed the cut in prices in August, 1904. The present slackness of the steel trade, which has led up to price cuts, is indicated by the fact that the Steel Corporation is operating at about 63 per cent. of capacity. Last month the country's iron output was 2,065,000 tons, compared with last year's maximum of 2,617,949 tons. On May 1 the corporation's unfilled orders amounted to 3,218,704 tons, which was only 544,000 tons above the low record reached at the close of last December.

Naturally the selling pressure was largely directed yesterday against United States Steel, which contributed close to one-third of the day's business, but its net loss was confined to what, under the circumstances, was the moderate figure of 1¼ points. Unquestionably the turning back into the property of surplus earnings, during the past ten years, has put the Steel Corporation in a position of exceptional strength to meet such a situation as now confronts the steel trade. The belief was expressed yesterday by those whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, that the Steel Corporation will make a general reduction in its prices, only if convinced that such a reduction would bring a large increase in orders and a general stimulation of the steel trade, with all that that would mean to the general business of the country.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Associated Merchants for dividend on common.
Heywood Brothers & Wakefield for dividend on common.
Plaza Operating Co. for dividend on common.
Rochester Railway and Light for dividend on preferred.
United Cigar Manufacturers for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Homestake Mining Co.
North Pennsylvania Railroad.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.
Vandalia Railway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¼@2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 2½@3 per cent. for four months, 2¾@3 per cent. for five months, 3@3¼ per cent. for seven months, and 3¼@3½ per cent. for over the year.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3¼@3½ per cent. for three to five months, and at 3¼@4 per cent. for six months, according to grade.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2⅝ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2 per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 2⅝ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $315,888,891; balance, $130,014,911; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $809,068.

The local banks have lost $245,000 on Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Cable.	Sight.
London	$4.8635@$4.8670	$4.8665@$4.8670
Paris	5.20 less 1-64@5.20 less 1-32	5.20 less 1-16@5.20 less 5-64
Berlin	95¼	95 1-16 plus 1-64
Switzerland	5.19⅜ less 1-16	check, 5.20
Holland	40⅜	
Belgium	5.21⅛	check, 5.21¼ less 1-16

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

	60 days.	90 days.
London—Bankers'	$4.8315	$4.8345
London—Commercial	$4.84	90 days, $4.8365
Paris—Bankers'	5.22¼ less 1-32	90 days, 5.23¼ less 1-16
Paris—Commercial	5.22⅛ less 1-16	90 days, 5.23⅜
Berlin—Bankers'	.94⅝	90 days, .94⅝ 9-16
Berlin—Commercial	.94⅜	90 days, .94¼ plus 1-32

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 10c discount; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; St. Paul, 80c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 78⅛c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London at 24⅝d per ounce and unchanged in New York at 53⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales May 24, 1911 595,766
From Jan. 1, 1911 41,228,048
Same date last year 79,708,892

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7⅞	8¼	100	Allis-Chalmers	8	8	8	8	− ¼
30⅝	30½	100	Allis-Chalmers pf.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	− ½
67½	67⅝	18,500	Amalgamated Copper	68	68⅞	67⅞	67¾	−1
58¾	59	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	58⅝	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	− ⅛
49¾	49⅞	12,900	Am. Beet Sugar	48¾	50¼	48⅞	49⅜	+ ⅜
99	99½	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	100	100	100	...
133	135	200	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	134½	134½	133	133	+3
12	12¼	1,500	Am. Can	12	12⅜	12	12	− ⅛
87¼	87½	1,500	Am. Can pf.	88	88	87½	87½	−1
55⅜	56⅛	300	Am. Car & Foundry	56	56	56	56	− ¼
50½	50¾	1,150	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	50¼	49¾	50¼	− ⅛
24	24¼	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	24½	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
22	22	100	Am. Ice Securities	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
11	11½	100	Am. Linseed	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
31½	32	200	Am. Linseed pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
41¾	42¼	500	Am. Locomotive	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
106½	106¾	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	− ¼
106½	107	11,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	107	107	106¾	106¾	− ⅛
120	121	140	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	81	81	79½	79½	−1½
119¼	120	400	Am. Sugar Refining	106⅞	106⅞	106¾	106¾	− ⅛
148⅜	148⅝	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	120¾	120¾	120	120¼	+ ⅛
101	101½	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
33	34	500	Am. Tobacco pf.	149	148⅝	148⅝	149¼	+ ⅛
93¼	94	200	Am. Woolen	101¾	102⅜	101½	101½	...
89	89⅞	100	Am. Woolen pf.	94	94¾	94	94¼	− ⅛
40	40⅞	200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	− ⅛
112¼	112⅝	8,800	Anaconda Copper Co.	30	30	30	30	− ⅛
106¾	106⅞	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	39¼	40¾	40¼	40½	− ⅛
89	89½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	112⅞	113¼	112½	112½	− ⅛
		50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	− ⅛
337⅛	338	200	Bank of Commerce	495	500	495	500	+ 7
62⅝	62¾	300	Bethlehem Steel	89⅞	89⅞	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
79⅞	80	2,500	Bethlehem Steel pf.	215	215	215	215	...
233	233½	700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32⅞	...
30	30¼	2,300	Canadian Pacific	61¼	62¾	61¾	62¾	+1½
102	106	200	Central Leather Co.	80½	80¼	79¾	79⅞	− ¼
82	82¼	3,300	Central Leather Co. pf.	233½	233⅝	233½	233½	− ⅛
21¼	22	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	30½	31	30⅜	30⅜	− ⅛
123½	123	8,400	Chicago Gt. Western	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ⅛
148	148¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82⅜	82⅞	82	82	...
24¾	25¼	600	Chi. & Northwestern	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	− ⅛
83½	85¼	2,520	Chino Copper	124½	124½	123⅝	123⅝	−1
77	77½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	148¼	148¼	148	148	...
		150	Col. South. 1st pf.	24¾	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
245¾	145¼	6,900	Comstock Tunnel	33⅜	3½	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅛
15	15¼	900	Consolidated Gas	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	...
82½	82	600	Corn Products Ref.	*33	33	29	33	...
6⅝	6¾	100	Corn Products Ref. pf.	145¼	145⅝	145¼	145¼	...
36	36⅝	350	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	128	128	128	128	...
32¼	32⅝	1,800	Distillers' Securities	67	67	67	67	...
50¾	50⅞	4,800	Erie	37	37	36⅞	36⅞	...
40¼	40⅜	1,800	Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	− ⅝
64½	64⅝	200	Erie 2d pf.	51	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅛
160½	160⅝	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
5⅞	6	3,900	General Electric	65	65	65	65	− ½
125⅝	125⅞	600	Goldfield Consol.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+1⅛
61½		6,000	Great Northern pf.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	...
127	140	400	G. N. certs. Ore Prop.	130¾	130⅜	129¾	129⅞	− ⅛
19	19¼	500	Hocking Valley	61¾	62¼	61¾	62	− ¾
52⅜	53¼	800	Interborough-Met.	128	128	128	128	− ¼
126	126½	1,100	Interborough-Met. pf.	19¼	19⅞	19	19	−6
51¼	51⅞	200	Int. Harvester	53⅜	53⅝	52½	52½	− ⅝
40	40¼	1,500	Int. Paper pf.	127	126½	126½	126½	−1
89⅞	90½	200	Int. Steam Pump	51¾	51¾	50¾	51⅛	−1
18	18	1,100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	40	40	40	40	+ ½
		400	Iowa Central	88¾	90	88¾	90	...
38	38⅜	700	Iowa Central pf.	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+1¼
34½	34⅝	200	Kansas City South.	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
67½	68½	100	Kan. City South. pf.	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
7	8	700	Keokuk & Des Moines	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	− ⅛
40	45	100	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7	− ⅛
106⅜	106⅞	2,000	Laclede Gas	42	42	42	42	...
178	178¼	5,300	Lehigh Valley	106¾	106¾	106½	106½	− ⅛
147½	147⅝	400	Louisville & Nash.	178¾	179	178	178	− ⅛
90⅛	92¼	200	Mackay Cos.	148¼	148¼	147½	147½	−1⅜
20¼	20⅞	600	Miami Copper	90	90	90	90	...
29	31	200	Minn. & St. Louis	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
136¼	137½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	30	30½	30	30⅛	− ⅛
89¼	90	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	137½	137½	137½	137½	+ ⅛
24¾	34½	400	Mo., Kansas & Texas	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
50	50⅝	14,000	Missouri Pacific	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	− ⅛
137	138	50	Nat. Biscuit Co.	51	51¼	49¾	50	− ⅛
128	128¾	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	138	136	136	136	...
		40	Nat. City Bank	128½	128½	128½	128½	− ⅛
55	55½	200	Nat. Lead Co.	398	398	395¼	395¼	− ⅝
61	63	200	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf.	56	56	55¾	55¾	...
29¼	30¾	400	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	63	63	63	63	−1
19¼	19⅝	1,700	Nevada Con. Copper	30½	30½	30	30	− ⅛
108¾	108⅞	400	New York Central	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
141	144	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. Sub. cfs. 3d pd.	108¾	108⅞	108½	108½	− ½
42⅜	42⅞	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	144	144	144	144	...
108¼	108⅜	2,500	Norfolk & Western	43¼	43¼	43	43	− ⅛
74	75	100	North American	108⅛	108⅝	108	108¼	...
128⅛	128¼	11,900	Northern Pacific	76	76	75	75	−1
49	50	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	129¼	129⅞	128¼	128¼	− ⅛
122¼	122⅝	4,680	Pennsylvania R. R.	49½	50	49½	49½	− ⅛
		26,883	Pennsylvania Rights	122⅝	122⅝	122¼	122⅜	− ⅛
105½	106	620	People's Gas, Chicago	2 7-32	2 15-64	2 3-16	2 7-32	...
114¼	114½	800	Philadelphia Co.	106	106	106½	106	−1-32
21¼	21½	2,520	Pittsburg Coal	114¼	114¼	113⅜	114	− ⅛
86¼	86½	6,100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	− ¾
90	91	100	Pressed Steel Car	85	86⅝	84⅜	86⅛	+2
101	101	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	...
162	162¾	100	Pullman Co.	101	101	101	101	...
34¾	35	200	R'way Steel Spring	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	...
100	102¾	400	R'way Steel Spring pf.	35	35	35	35	...
17⅝	18	700	Ray Consol. Copper	102½	102½	102	102	+ ⅜
159½	159¼	100,500	Reading	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
90	90¼	500	Reading 1st pf.	160⅜	161	159	159¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	29⅞	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	89½	90	89½	90	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	31¼	31½	29⅞	29⅞	−1⅛
32	32¼	5,200	Rock Island Co.	95	95	93½	93½	− ⅝
63	64	910	Rock Island Co. pf.	32¾	33	32	32	− ⅛
41¾	42	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	64	64	63¼	63¼	− ⅛
67¾	68	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	− ⅛
118¾	118¾	5,800	Southern Pacific	67⅞	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛	− ⅛
28⅝	28⅞	1,500	Southern R'way	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	− ⅛
66½	67¼	500	South. R'way pf. ext.	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	− ⅛
38⅜	38¾	3,500	Tennessee Copper	67¾	67¾	67	67	− ⅛
128	130	115	Texas Co.	38¾	38⅝	38½	38½	− ⅛
27	27½	200	Texas & Pacific	129½	129½	129½	129½	− ⅛
11⅞	12	230	Third Avenue	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
20⅜	21¼	400	Toledo, St. L. & W.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	− ⅛
50¾	51½	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
82⅝	85	2,900	Underwood Typewrit.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	− ⅛
107	109	120	Underwood Typew. pf.	78¾	83½	78¾	83½	+ ¼
183	183½	48,100	Union Pacific	108	108	108	108	...
94½	94⅞	500	Union Pacific pf.	183⅞	184¼	182⅞	183	−1⅜
106¾	106¾	200	United Dry Goods pf.	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	− ⅛
93½	97	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	106⅝	106⅝	106¾	106¾	− ⅛
41	42½	100	United R'ways Invest.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
71	72½	200	United Rys. Invest.pf.	41	41	41	41	+ ⅜
17¼	18	800	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71	− ½
55¾	57	100	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	17⅞	18	17½	18	− ½
79	79¼	400	U. S. Realty & Imp.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	− ⅛
41¾	41¾	700	U. S. Rubber	79	79½	79	79	− ⅛
113½	113⅞	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼	− ⅛
78¼	78⅝	181,600	U. S. Steel	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	− ⅛
110	110½	1,700	U. S. Steel pf.	79⅛	79⅜	78¾	78⅝	− ⅛
47¼	47¾	20,025	Utah Copper	119⅞	119⅞	119⅜	119⅜	− ⅛
59	59⅞	6,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47½	48¼	47	47½	− ⅝
37⅝	37½	400	Wabash pf.	58½	59¼	58	58⅝	− ⅝
173	175	40	Wells Fargo Express	38	38	37½	37½	− ⅛
59¼	60	1,400	Western Maryland	173⅜	174½	173⅜	174½	− ⅛
82⅞	83	25,981	Western Union Tel.	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	+1
72	73	3,300	Westinghouse E. & M.	80⅞	84½	80⅞	83	+1½
				73⅝	74½	73	73	− ½

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	101¼
2s, c., 1930	100¼	
3s, r., 1918	101⅜	102⅜
3s, c., 1918	101⅜	
4s, r., 1925	114⅜	115
4s, c., 1925	114⅜	115
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100½	101¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	101¼
Adams Exp.	242	246
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	103
A. B. S. & Fdy.	93½	95½
A. C. & F. pf.	118	120
Am. Coal	70	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	97	100
Am. Exp.	241	243
A. H. & L.	4¼	4½
Am. Malt.	4	5
Am. M. pf.	34	36½
Am. S. pf. B.	88	88½
Am. Snuff.	280	
Am. Sn. pf.	100	106
Am. St. Pfd.	43	44
A. T. C.	82	86
Ann Arbor.	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
Asso. Oil	51½	54
A. T. & S. F. pf.	104	104⅛
Atl. C. L.	127½	128
Batopilas M.	1⅞	2½
B. Un. G.	142¾	143½
Bruns. Ter.	9	10
B., R. & P.	110	
B., R. & P. pf.	120	150
Burk. Co.	29	31
Canada So.	67	72¼
C. R. R. of N. J.	275	280
C. & S. A. Tel.	119	120½
Chi. & Alt.	31½	32
Chi. & Alt. pf.		66½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	107	
Chi. Gt. W.	4¾	44
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. P. pf.	153	155
C. & N. W. pf.	201	210
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	155	165
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	2½	3
Chi. Un. T. pf. ctfs. sta.	5	6½
C., C., C. & St. L.	59	64
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95½	100
Cleve. & P.	166	
Cleve. & P. Special	90	
Col. F. & I. pf.	110	115
Col. & So.	55	56
Col. & So. 2d pf.	72½	74½
Col. & H. C. & I., full paid	12½	14
Cons. Coal	102¾	
C. G. L.	70	
Crex Carpet	70	75
Cub.-Am. S.	36	38½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	90	92½
Del. & H.	171	178
D., L. & W.	505	580
D. & R. G.	30¾	31
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	15

	Bid.	Asked.
Det. Edison	110	
Det. & M.	100	
Det. pf.	100	
Det. U. R.	72¼	78½
D. S. S. & A.	14½	15¼
D. S. S. & A. pf.	24	28
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	96	98
Ev. & T. H.	83	85
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	88½
F. M. & S. pf.	28	29¾
Gen. C. Co.	132	140
Gen. C. Co. pf.	107	108
Granby Con.	30	60
Hav. E. R. pf.	97½	
Homestake	84½	87½
Ill. Cent.	139	140
Ill. C. l. l.	94¼	
Inger.-Rand	90	
Inger.-Rand. pf.	94	
Int. H. pf.	124	126
Int. Paper	11⅜	11⅞
Jol. & Chi.	163¼	
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	76	78
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	70	76¼
L. Steel	42	46
L. E. & W.	16½	19
L. E. & W. pf.	35	37
Lake Shore	323	450
Long Island	57	60
Mackay Cos. pf.	76¼	76¾
Mah. C. R.	500	
Manh. Beach	2¼	3½
Man. Elev.	186	188
Md. C. pf.	50	
Mer. Marine	4¼	4¾
Mer. Marine pf.	17¼	18
May Dept. Stores	73	75
May Dept. Stores pf.	109	
Mich. Cent.		180
M. & St. L.	44	46½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	140⅝	153
Mo., K. & T.	66⅛	68
Mor. & Es.	175	180
N. C. & St. L.	148	155
Nat. Enam.	16½	18
Nat. Enam. pf.	85	92
Nat. L. pf.	107	109
N. Cent. C.	90	93
N. Y. A. B.	71	74
N. Y. C. & St. L.	58	60
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	102	107
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	84	90
N. Y. D. Co.		25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.		66
N. Y. L. & W.	120	125
N. Y., N. H. & H.	143½	145⅝
Norf. So.	48	50
Norf. & W. pf.	89	91
Nor. Cent.	245	
N. O. T. & Light	43½	44½
Ont. Mining	1⅝	2¼
Pac. Coast.	96	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	84	105

	Bid.	Asked.
Pac. Mail	25⅜	26½
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	94	99
Peo. & E.	17	21
Pere Marq.		80
Pere M. 2d pf.	88	
P., C., C. & St. L.	92	95
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	115
P., Ft. W. & C.	106¾	
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	103½	
Pitts. St. pf.	119	119½
Quicksilver	2½	2½
Q'ksil'r pf.	2	2½
Rdg. 2d pf.	96¼	97
Rens. & S.	185½	200
R., W. & O.	119¼	
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	66
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	21¾	22
St. L. & S. W.	31¼	32
St. L. & S. W. pf.	51	52
Sears-Roeb.	140	141
Sears-Roeb. pf.	120	121½
So. P. R. S.	78½	90
So. P. R. S. pf.	107½	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	81½	83

	Bid.	Asked.
T. P. L. Tr.	87½	95
T., P. & W.	16	17
T. R. & L.	7¼	7½
T. C. R. T.	109⅞	110½
T. C. R. T. pf.	134¼	145
U. B. & P.	7	7⅝
U. B. & P. pf.	57	59½
Un. Cig. M. pf.	104½	105
Un. Dry G.	104½	105
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	25	26
U. S. Exp.	98	100
U. S. R. & Ref.	4	5
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	11½	19
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	77	78
U. & B. R.	163	
Va. R. & P.		42½
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	125	126
Va. I. C. & Coke	60	64
Vulcan Det.	10¾	20
Vulcan Det. pf.	51	60
Wabash	16½	16¾
West. Md. pf.	79½	81¼
Westingh'se 1st pf.	116	117
W. & L. E.	4½	5
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	15

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Cramps Ship & Engine Bldg. Co.
Electric Boat Co. Stocks
Indiana Lighting Co. 4s
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Madison Sq. Garden Co. 5s & Stock
Mexican Lead Co. Com. & Pfd.
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Capital and Surplus.....$23,000,000
Deposits.....133,000,000

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between William L. De Veze and William P. Hasson, under the firm name of William L. De Veze Company, and doing business at No. 11 Lispenard Street, New York City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. William P. Hasson has retired from said firm and business, but the said William L. De Veze will continue the business at the same place and under the same firm name. Said William L. De Veze has assumed the liabilities of the said copartnership.
Dated New York, N. Y., May 23, 1911.
WILLIAM L. DE VEZE,
WILLIAM P. HASSON.
DAVID ROSENGARTEN, Attorney, 64 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Office of
SHOEMAKER, BATES & COMPANY,
37 Wall Street, New York, May 1st, 1911.
The firm of SHOEMAKER, BATES & COMPANY is hereby dissolved, such dissolution to take effect at this date. Mr. Henry W. Shoemaker will sign the firm name in liquidation.
HENRY W. SHOEMAKER,
T. TOWAR BATES,
WILLIAM F. WHITEHOUSE.

The New York Times Weekly Financial Review gives valuable service to investors, bankers, and brokers. Reliable information on bonds, stocks, cotton, wheat, and metals. Full quotations of all securities dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year. Strong holder to preserve the Review sent on receipt of One Dollar.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Harriman Financing Announcement.

The long-expected news of financing by the Harriman system to pay for some of the extensive improvements authorized a few months ago by the Directors may be given to the public to-day. The matter has been hanging fire, but the final details are near settlement. The offering, it is understood, will be a large one. It will probably consist of the new Oregon Short Line bonds. Arrangements for placing a large block of these abroad have been pending.

***

June Disbursements Again.

The difficulties in the way of anything like a complete estimate of the amounts to be paid out in dividends and interest in any given period are, of course, great, and results must vary when the figures are carried beyond the stocks and bonds listed on the Exchange. An early estimate of the disbursements put the total at $80,000,000, or about $5,000,000 less than the payments in the same month last year. The statistics of The Journal of Commerce, published yesterday, make the sum of dividends and interest to be paid out $94,620,590, compared with $86,949,121 in June a year ago. Of the total the interest payments will amount to $44,200,000, compared with $42,300,000 last year. Dividends will require $50,482,590, compared with $44,649,121 last year.

***

Money Rates Relax Again.

Curtailment in stock market activity since the close of last week has had the effect of materially lessening the demand from Stock Exchange houses for time loans, with the result that interest rates for all periods have declined from the level established last week. The rates bid for such loans have now gone back very close to the figures quoted during the period of extreme stock market dullness which preceeded the handing down of the Standard Oil decision. The over-the-year rates held firm somewhat longer than the shorter periods, but yesterday these, too, were quoted lower and Stock Exchange houses were bidding only sparingly for such loans. A feature of the offering of money for use until next January was the large supply of such funds which could be borrowed at 4 per cent. on all industrial collateral. For loans secured by the usual mixture of railroad and industrial securities, funds for the over-the-year period were offered under 4 per cent. A somewhat firmer tone in the commercial paper market, which was brought about toward the close of last week by the higher time money rates then prevailing, has again given place to the condition of great ease which up to last week had prevailed in the commercial paper market.

***

Shifting U. S. Bond Investments.

In preparation for bidding on the new issues of United States Government 3 per cent. bonds, tenders for $50,000,000 of which will be received by the Treasury up to Jue 17, a number of holders of the outstanding 4 per cent. and 2 per cent. issues of United States bonds have been putting their holdings on the market. One large institution which held $1,000,000 of 4 per cent. Government bonds has sold these and is reported to have purchased a large amount of the new bonds in the anticipatory market which has been made for them in the last week. Another institution has disposed of $1,000,000 2s, and, according to report, is planning to put in a bid for this amout of 3s at the forthcoming sale. The inquiries which are coming to the New York banks have so far come principally from banking institutions, but a certain number of individual inquiries have also been received. The case of one individual investor was mentioned yesterday who has requested his bank to put in a bid for $40,000 of the new 3s. It is considered likely that these individual inquiries for the bonds will increase as the time for the sale approaches. The effect of the sales of the outstanding bonds has been a slight, but steady, decline from the prices recently prevailing for the 2 per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds. The latter sold down to 114⅝ and the 2s to 100½.

***

Western Municipal Bonds.

The resort lately had by several Western municipalities to the sale of their bonds at auction thus departing from the usual methods for placing such issues adds interest to the experience of one of the English railways in a search for the best method of puting out additional stock. The London & Southwestern recently had to dispose of $1,250,000 of new stock. At a recent annual meeting the shareholders had suggested the advisability of having all future issues first offered to the shareholders themselves. The management explained that this system, in connection with relatively small issues, had been found not to work entirely satisfactorily, and that it was for this reason that the stock had been placed for sale in the hands of brokers at a margin under the current market price. To avoid resort to either of these methods in the case of the latest issue, the management of the company invited tenders for the stock from a number of dealers, very much as important contracts are let. In the case of our own corporation issues, other than those offered for subscription by the stockholders, it is customary to deal directly with a single banking house, but occasionally competition among several houses is an incident of the sale of such securities.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Heavy selling of U. S. Steel was again in evidence on the Philadelphia Exchange, the quotation receding below 79. The remainder of the local list was quiet. Cambria Steel and Lake Superior were only slightly affected by the heaviness of U. S. Steel. Philadelphia Company eased off a trifle and so did Pennsylvania warrants and Asphalt warrants. The coolers were inactive and faifly steady. Electric Storage Battery was a strong spot, but U. G. I. and Philadelphia Electric were inclined to sag, and so was Tonopah Mining; Belmont, on the contrary, holding very firm.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	American Cement	13	13	13
100	American Milling	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
50	American Rys.	44¼	44	44¼
25	Am. Beet Sugar	50	50	50
50	Amal. Copper	67½	67½	67½
126	Cambria Steel	46	45½	45½
991	Electric Storage	54½	53⅝	53⅞
20	Ins. Co. N. A.	21	21	21
100	Lake Superior	28⅞	28½	28⅝
22	Lehigh Nav.	86⅜	86⅜	87
343	Lehigh war.	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜
10	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	87½	87½	87½
100	Lehigh Transit t. c.	9	9	9
25	Lehigh Trns. pf. t. c.	22⅞	22½	22⅞
388	Phila. R. T.	18	17½	17½
655	Phila. R. T. tr. cfs.	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
50	Penn. Steel pf.	106¼	106¼	106½
223	Penn. R. R.	61 7-16	61¼	61¼
2,463	Penn. R. R. war.	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
537	Phila. Co.	57⅛	56⅞	57
72	Phila. Co. pf.	43½	43⅜	43⅜
575	Phila. Electric	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
54	Penn. Salt	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
8,512	Reading	80⅜	79½	79 9-16
125	Tonopah Belmont	6¼	6 3-16	6¼
270	Tonopah Mining	6¼	5⅞	6¼
140	U. G. I.	87	86⅜	86⅞
14,985	U. S. Steel	79½	78⅜	78½
1,066	Union Traction	46	45¾	45¾
100	W. & Va. Ry.	39	39	39
50	W. & Va. Ry pf.	69	69	69

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $17,703,218; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $34,512,729.

The total balance in General Fund was $78,704,472.

Ordinary receipts yesterday were $2,510,102, with ordinary disbursements of $1,058,083.

The deficit to date this fiscal year is $600,626, as against $16,739,509 at this time last year.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, May 24.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were easier to-day.

The approach of the settlement and the Whitsuntide holidays checked business on the Stock Exchange. Home rails, Consols, and American stocks eased off on profit taking and Mexican shares declined two points on liquidation. Kaffirs were fairly steady.

American securities opened easy and a fraction lower, but immediately reacted and advanced on covering and light support. Later weakness developed in United States Steel and the market receded to the opening level. In the afternoon unfavorable Wall Street advices caused additional losses, and the closing was easy at the lowest.

Bar silver steady, 24⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £198,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

Gold premium at Madrid, 7.05; at Lisbon, 10.

PARIS, May 24.—Prices opened steady on the Bourse to-day. Later the market reacted and closed heavy.

Three per cent. rentes, 95 francs 97½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 31½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, May 24.—Prices generally were rather weak on the Börse to-day. Canadian Pacific was firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 2¼ per cent.

Private discount rate, 2¾ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	81 5-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	81 5-16	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	8⅜	40⅜	40½	+ ⅛
Atchison	116	112⅜	113⅜	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	239⅞	233⅜	234	— ⅝
St. Paul	127⅜	124¼	124⅜	— ⅛
Erie	33⅞	32⅝	33¼	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	52	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	143	139	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	152½	148⅝	148½	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	111½	108½	109	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	63	122⅜	122⅜	— ⅛
Reading	82½	160⅝	160⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	121⅜	118⅜	119	— ⅝
Union Pacific	185½	183⅛	184⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	80⅞	78⅜	79⅝	— ⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	123¼	119⅞	119⅝	+ ⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
3d week May.	171,938	194,788	*22,850
July 1-May 21.	8,904,581	8,295,465	609,115
Wabash:			
3d week May.	537,633	533,840	3,793
July 1-May 21.	26,633,468	25,700,550	932,918
LONDON UNDERGROUND (London Tramways:)			United
Week May 20..	£6,334	£10,174	*£3,840
Jan. 1-May 20.	115,853	117,264	*1,411
LONDON UNDERGROUND (Tubes:)			
Week May 20..	13,470	15,575	*2,105
Jan. 1-May 20.	280,840	268,020	12,820
LONDON UNDERGROUND (Metropolitan District:)			
Week May 20..	11,591	12,580	*989
Jan. 1-May 20.	234,430	218,733	15,697
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—			
Mileages	827.33	827.35	.03
Freight rev.	511,258	657,015	*145,756
Pass. rev.	128,834	115,186	13,647
Oth. trans. rev.	81,504	68,676	12,828
Non-trans. rev.	8,623	10,380	*1,746
Tot. op. rev.	730,220	851,247	*121,026
Mt. way & str.	65,491	88,043	*22,552
Mt. of equip.	104,098	98,922	5,176
Traffic exp.	26,143	31,509	*5,365
Trans. exp.	281,536	305,849	*44,313
Gen. exp.	37,880	31,414	6,465
Tot. op. exp.	495,151	555,740	*60,589
Tot. net rev.	235,069	295,506	*60,457
Taxes	5,547	29,064	*23,517
Op. income	229,522	266,442	*36,920
July 1 to April 30:			
Tot. op. rev.	8,444,915	7,861,464	583,450
Tot. op. exp.	5,305,787	5,136,543	259,243
Tot. net rev.	3,049,128	2,724,920	324,207
Taxes	292,651	269,036	23,615
Op. income	2,756,476	2,455,884	300,592
PITTSBURG, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN, for the quarter ended March 31, 1911—			
Total op. revs.	304,232	302,639	1,633
Total op. exps.	253,853	249,609	4,244
Net op. rev.	50,369	53,030	*2,711
Taxes accrued	4,654	4,710	*56
Op. income	45,715	48,370	*2,655
Other income	60,130	37,849	22,281
Gross income	105,845	86,219	19,626
Total deductions fr. gross inc.	85,491	76,453	19,038
Net corp. inc.	10,354	9,766	588

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

UNITED STATES REALTY & IMPROVEMENT CO. for the year ended April 30—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross	8,437,290	$,621,730	$,498,353
Int. acc., dep., &c.	714,197	855,608	891,700
Balance	2,723,093	2,766,122	2,606,658
Gen. & corp. ex. &c.	609,543	558,921	456,268
Net income	2,113,549	2,207,199	2,150,390
Interest on deb. bonds, &c.	600,000	642,800	664,200
Surplus	1,513,549	1,564,400	1,486,190
Dividends	808,140	767,733	646,512
Surplus	705,409	796,667	839,678

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Illinois Brick reflected some buying, and advanced a fraction. United States Steel declined in sympathy with the Eastern market. Diamond Match also reacted some. There was only moderate activity in the elevated shares, and prices were easy. Metropolitan common sold unchanged at 25, and the preferred sold off a shade by the close. South Side was up a fraction, and Northwestern conceded about an equal amount. Trading elsewhere throughout the list showed inconsiderable price changes.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Am. Can	12⅝	12	12
200	Am. Can pf.	88	87¾	87¾
116	Chicago Pneu. Tool.	52	51⅝	52
24	Chicago Telephone	122	122	122
700	Com'wealth Edison	128⅛	128⅛	128½
146	Diamond Match	100⅝	100	100
16	Illinois Brick	64	64	64
120	K. C. Ry. & L. pf.	50	49⅞	49⅞
25	McCrum-Howell	46¼	46½	46½
220	McCrum-Howell pf.	94	93¾	93¾
225	Met. Elevated pf.	25	25	25
585	Met. Elevated pf.	71¼	71	71
100	National Carbon	120	120	120
190	Northwestern Elev.	26½	26⅜	26½
100	People's Gas	106¼	106	106¼
15	Quaker Oats pf.	106	106	106
717	Sears-Roebuck pf.	140½	139⅜	140
50	South Side Elev.	74½	74½	74½
30	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
50	United Boxboard	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
160	U. S. Steel	79½	78¾	78¾

BONDS.

$7,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	102½	102½	102½
8,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Com. Edison	102	102	102
1,000	Com. Electric 5s	101¼	101¼	101½
2,000	Com. Electric 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Com. Electric 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
11,000	Northwestern Elev. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8,000	South Side Elev. 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	Consumers' Gas 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper 5s, Apr. 1, 1913	100⅝	100¾	4.71
Am. Cig. B 4s, Mar. 15, 1912	99⅝	100⅛	3.87
Ann Arbor 5s, May 1, 1913	98½	99	5.54
Balt. & Ohio 4½s, June 1, 1913	100¼	100¼	4.37
Beth. Steel Co. 6s, Nov. 1, 1914	100⅝	101	5.67
Ches. & Ohio 4½s, June 1, 1914	99⅛	99⅜	4.63
C., H. & D. pur. m. 4s, July 1, 1913	..	99	4.37
Chi. & Alton 5s, Mar. 15, 1913	99¼	99⅜	5.14
Erie 6s, Apr. 8, 1914	100¾	101	5.53
Gen. Motors 6s, Oct. 1, 1915	98⅞	99⅛	6.21
Gen. Rubber 4½s, July 1, 1915	96⅞	97½	5.27
Hudson Co. 6s, Feb. 1, 1913	98	98½	6.96
Int. & G. N. 5s, May 15, 1914	98¾	99¼	5.31
K. C. Ry. & L. 6s, Sep., 1912	99½	100	6.00
Lack. St. conv. deb. 5s, March, 1915	..	94½	6.30
Minn. & St. L. 5s, Feb., 1913	99½	99¾	7.50
M., K. & T. 5s, May 1, 1913	99⅜	99⅝	5.19
N. R. or M. 4½s, June 1, 1913	99	99¼	4.76
N. Y. Cen. 4½s, Mar. 1, 1914	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Pac. T. & T. 5s, Jan. 5, 1913	100⅜	100¾	4.59
Pere Mar. 6s, July 1, 1912	98⅜	99¼	6.12
St. L. & S. F. 5s, Mar. 1, 1913	99	99½	5.29
St. L. & S. F. 5s, June 1, 1913	99	99¼	5.47
Southern Ry. 6s, Feb. 1, 1913	100¼	100¼	4.61
Tidewater Co. 6s, June 1, 1913	100⅛	100¼	5.01
Wabash 4½s, May 1, 1913	96	97	6.11
West T. & T. 5s, Feb. 1, 1912	100¼	101	4.42
Westing. 6s, Aug. 1, 1913	101⅜	101⅞	5.08

Accrued interest to be added.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	May, '58, l'chg.	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., '60, l'chg.	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s	May, '57, l'chg.	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108¼
4½s	Nov., '57, l'chg.	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108¼
4½s	May, '17, l'chg.	102½	103	102½	103
4½s	May, '17, l'chg.	102½	103	102½	103
4s	May, '57, l'chg.	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., '56, reg.	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
4s	May, '16, l'chg.	99½	100	99½	100
4½s	March, '60, old.	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	March, '60, new.	104¼	104½	104¼	104¼
3½s	May, '54, coup.	89⅛	89¼	89⅛	89¼
3½s	N. '54, coup., l'g.	89⅛	89¼	89⅛	89¼
3½s	May, '54, reg.	89	89¾	89	89¾
3½s	Nov., '41, reg.	89⅞	90¼	89¾	90¼

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Divergent tendencies were again manifest during the session, with the May option at Chicago continuing to reflect a short interest and concentrated holdings. This month displayed independent strength, and for a time deterred selling in other options, but in the late trading a preponderance of optimistic crop advices, particularly from the American and Canadian Northwest, had a pronounced effect. Substantial net declines resulted, and these crop reports coming in the face of limited cash inquiry and unsatisfactory flour advices were instrumental in an increase of bearish sentiment. Reports of Northwestern millers showing indifference at offerings of new Winter wheat were also a factor.

Cables received at the outset were better than anticipated, the foreign markets also showing signs of having been oversold. Practically no news of importance, excepting possibly the seamen's strike abroad, accompanied the relative steadiness. Some complaints over dry conditions in Russia were at hand, but later rains were reported in that country, and on the whole crop information from abroad is not encouraging to holders.

The technical position aside from May seemed to be less strained during the session. Moreover, there are many who express the belief that under the strength of that option other months are being sold, the theory being that following the culmination of the May deal bear aggressiveness will be in greater force, especially if conditions of weather continue satisfactory.

The Northwestern Miller reported crop conditions in the Dakotas and Minnesota as very promising, while flour trade was said to be slow, buyers exhibiting but little confidence in values. Winter wheat advices from other authorities were also in the main favorable, although an estimate by The Commercial West on Oklahoma was bullish. This was for an outturn of from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, while last year the crop was 25,000,000 bushels. On the other hand, following numerous optimistic statements from unbiased sources, an estimate of the Canadian wheat crop was received placing the increase at 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels, with prospects of 100,000,000 bushels increase if no unfavorable weather develops to the end of the season. Last year the crop of Canada amounted to approximately 150,000,000 bushels, and it was pointed out that with such an enormous increase the marketing of this wheat would be an important factor in the event of the Canadian reciprocity agreement passing.

Export sales amounted to three loads of Manitoba, and, although some interests claimed business in new crop wheat recently, bids are generally asserted to be under a workable basis. Cash No. 2 red quoted at 97c, free on board, afloat, for export; No. 2 hard, $1.07½; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.07⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 97¼c.

CORN.—The development of a good cash and export demand at levels slightly lower than those prevailing with a cessation of offerings from the country encourages bull speculation. Weather conditions are good, and, although movement has increased, the corn has been well cared for. The reduction in stocks from week to week reflects the large business doing, and it is expected that fully 500,000 bushels of corn will leave the local port in the very near future. Values ruled at higher levels during most of the day, with May leading, but toward the close, in sympathy with wheat, a reaction developed. Cash No. 2 export quoted at 62c, free on board.

OATS.—There was a good demand from large interests, part of which was credited to shorts, and under this buying general gains were the rule. At the close the demand was less urgent, and some recessions occurred. Crop reports are generally good, although from Oklahoma pessimistic advices are received, rain being required. Cash standards quoted at 40¼@; No. 2 white, 41c, and No. 3 white, 40¼c.

PROVISIONS.—Although hog advices continue disappointing to the bulls, receipts being equal to the present good demand, the future market exhibits a steady undertone. This is thought to largely represent the undoing of hedges by packing interests rather than any decided improvement in the speculative inquiry.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	96¾	96¼
July	95⅝	94⅜	94¾	95¼
September	94½	93½	93½	93⅝
Corn—				
May	..	..	61	60½
July	..	..	60½	60¼
Lard—				
Spot	..	..	8.24@8.26	8.23
June	..	..	8.21@8.26	8.24
July	..	..	8.25@8.32	8.27
September	..	..	8.34@8.39	8.34
January	..	..	7.87@7.95	7.90

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	99¾	98	99	98
July	88⅞	87¾	87⅞	88½
September	87⅝	86¾	86⅞	87⅝
December	89¾	88¾	88⅞	89½
Corn—				
May	55½	53	53½	52¾
July	53	52½	52½	52⅝
September	53½	53	53	53
December	51⅝	51¼	51¼	51⅓
Oats—				
May	34¼	34¼	34⅜	34¼
July	34½	34	34⅛	34
September	34½	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝
December	35⅝	35	35	34⅞
Lard—				
May	8.10	8.07½	8.10	8.10
July	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.15
September	8.27½	8.22½	8.25	8.22½
Ribs—				
May	7.92½	7.87½	7.90	7.82½
July	7.90	7.85	7.87½	7.82½
September	7.85	7.80	7.82½	7.80
Pork—				
May	..	..	14.75	14.62½
July	14.75	14.67½	14.75	14.62½
September	..	..	14.10	14.07½

COTTONSEED OIL.

A renewal of support thought to be from leading refining interests accounted for the movement of values to the highs recently scored. The steadiness in the pure lard market in conjunction with fairly good reports from consuming centres were given as factors for the good undertone, but nevertheless sentiment was very much mixed. This confusion was augmented on the curb, where trading probably exceeded that of the entire session, the result being a slight shading in prices. Considerable of the late dealings was thought to represent switching, but the outward buying by bulls and the subsequent small decline was unfavorably commented upon. It is known that some unusually well informed operators took profits during the day, but nevertheless express moderately bullish views, principally on the belief that control is in strong hands. Future quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.68@6.90	6.73
May	..	..	6.68@6.90	6.70
June	6.69	6.68	6.60@6.70	6.65
July	6.70	6.65	6.70@6.71	6.68
August	6.75	6.70	6.75@6.76	6.74
September	6.73	6.69	6.73@6.74	6.72
October	6.30	6.25	6.30@6.31	6.29
November	5.97	5.94	5.97@5.98	5.94
December	5.94	5.89	5.94@5.95	5.91

COTTON.

Opinions prevalent during the session were that bulls are not desirous of enforcing higher levels at the present time. It was also believed that there has been quiet selling the last few days by important holders, with the South conspicuous in this respect yesterday, and, in all probabilities, the cotton has passed into weaker hands. Demand from shorts is still noticeable, but it is not thought that they will display trepidation around current levels, inasmuch as they refused to be intimidated when old crop options were 20 points higher and new crop deliveries also firmer.

At the start the market was 2 to 4 points higher as a rule, but these levels proved to be the best of the session, and values sagged thereafter, with the close not far from the low. Expectations, however, were that a renewal of bull support would be manifest on any material setback, and there is still enough nervousness in regard to crop conditions, especially with the improved trade outlook, to deter aggressive bear selling.

Prominent crop experts found conditions rather serious in Oklahoma, and the more northerly sections of Texas, while in other sections of the belt, the plant was said to be making favorable progress. The Carolinas are surely in need of rain, but as to the urgency of this, opinions vary. Yesterday there were scattered rains east of the Mississippi, with thunder showers predicted in sections where precipitation will be beneficial. This was a factor toward the reluctancy of buyers, but a disposition was shown to await the actual extent of the rainfall.

Foreign bulls supported prices in the Liverpool market, and the good cables from there were instrumental in the early steadiness locally, Manchester reports, however, are not of a character so optimistic as recently, and this partly reflects in the demand for spots at Livernool and at American southern points. Nevertheless, but little cotton is being directed to be applied on July delivery, locally, holders being unwilling sellers. Some bulls have been emphasizing the point that the disparity being greater in August than in July, less will be shipped that month, but of course, it must be remembered that new cotton will be then available.

Trade showed a diminution in the local future market, there being an inclination, already shown, to await the Government report. General expectations are for an increased acreage of at least 4 per cent., ranging to an extreme of 8 per cent., while condition estimates vary from the 10-year average of 80.9 to 88. Last year the report was 82 per cent.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	15.87	15.85	15.76@15.77	15.84
June	15.88	15.88	15.76@15.78	15.85
July	15.97	15.82	15.85@15.87	15.94
August	15.42	15.25	15.27@15.28	15.40
September	13.64	13.57	13.59@13.61	13.64
October	13.20	13.13	13.15@13.16	13.16
November	..	..	13.05@13.07	13.07
December	13.15	13.05	13.07@13.08	13.09
January	13.12

PRICE CUTS TO BEGIN WITH REPUBLIC STEEL

Chairman Topping Informs the Trade That His Company Is Going After Business.

BARS TO LEAD THE WAY

Judge Gary Confers with the Independents and the Trade Does Not Look for a Steel War Yet.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company announced yesterday that it was going after business with "a more aggressive sales policy." This statement was made by Chairman Topping at yesterday's monthly meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the medium through which Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, had held in the industry in orderly resistance to temptations toward price cutting through three successive slumps in steel orders since the panic of 1907.

It was the Republic Iron and Steel Company which started the price war of 1904, and although there were many steel men in New York yesterday who were unwilling to attach much importance to the intention of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Wall Street wondered whether the contemplated action was the beginning of an attempt of John W. Gates, who is a dominant figure in Republic Steel, to lead a revolt against the policy of price maintenance which Judge Gary has directed.

After the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, at which President Topping came out with his declaration of independence, Judge Gary and half a dozen of the leading independents met at luncheon in the Railroad Club, at 30 Church Street, and talked things over. Judge Gary left for a trip to the West immediately afterward, but he left this statement behind of what he had to say:

Judge Gary Non-Committal.

"I have seen the statement published by John A. Topping, Chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Board, and have consulted with many of the prominent and representative men connected with the steel industry. Just what the outcome will be I cannot say at this time. I believe, however, that the friendly and cooperative relations which have heretofore existed will be continued by the steel interests generally. Our principles and policies have hitherto been stated, and published. I cannot be more specific for the present."

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, among the independents, is the second largest manufacturer of steel bars in the country. It is also a large manufacturer of iron bars, bolts, and nuts, spikes, and other forms of railroad iron. It has not been a competitor of the Steel Corporation in plates or other finished steel products, but it has plants building, which will soon put it in the plate market.

The price of bar steel has been nominally $1.40 a hundred-weight, Pittsburg, for some time, but it has been a current report in the trade that this price was being shaded. Yesterday there were reports from Pittsburg of sales as low as $1.25, which is $5 a ton lower than the lowest price previously reported. There are many different prices for different kinds of bars, and the independents, who have favored the Gary policy, have maintained that no soft bars have been sold below $1.40. The Republic Company, like many of the smaller independents, does much business in re-rolled steel bars, which sell under the price for new material.

Mr. Topping's Statement.

Chairman Topping would not say yesterday after the meeting what the prices were of which he complained. He confined himself to this statement:

John A. Topping, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, stated that on account of the low prices of iron and steel bars, made by some of the smaller manufacturers, that his company had been unable to secure what it regarded as a fair proportion of current tonnage and had been unable to maintain an economical operation on that account, and that the board had, therefore, determined on a more aggressive sales policy.

The steel bar situation was the principal subject of comment in the trade papers which went to press yesterday. The Iron Trade Review says of the announced policy of the Republic Company:

The significance of this action pertains chiefly to the bar market, in which this company is a large producer. Since in some directions it has been considered that steel bar prices have been out of line with other steel products, it is problematical whether this action will affect other finished lines.

It was only last week that the principal manufacturers of steel bars met in New York to discuss the situation. It was said in trade circles that only "one or two" had favored cuts. The Republic Company was one.

No Cutting Since 1908.

The last time any considerable price cutting developed in the steel industry followed the long stagnation in business through 1908. After holding the market for the year succeeding the panic, the Steel Corporation announced that it was going to get its share, and a price war started which put prices down to the lowest levels since 1904. This was in February, and by summer the independents showed no further disposition to fight.

Prices rose again in the late Summer and Fall of 1909, but they never went back to the old levels, with the exception of steel rails, which have not varied from the standard price of $28 a ton for ten years. The average price of eight standard products was $36.11 in 1910, compared with $40.63 per gross ton in 1907, and is now $35.50, or only 26 cents per gross ton higher than the average price of 1909. The 1904 average was $34.89 per ton.

Bar prices, which are on the same level as beams, have been regarded as out of line with the rest of the market by some steel men, and it was not generally believed yesterday that cuts in other products would follow immediately, if at all. One steel man said he expected the producers to stand pat at least until the crop uncertainty was over. Then there might be cuts if the harvests were poor.

REALTY EARNINGS FALL OFF.

United States Company Reports Gross Profits of $2,723,693.

The annual report of the United States Realty and Improvement Company for the year ended April 29 shows gross earnings of $3,437,289, compared with $3,621,730 in the previous year. The charges for interest, depreciation, and expenses of unproductive real estate were $714,197, against $855,608, leaving gross profit of $2,723,093, against $2,766,122 in 1910.

General expenses totaled $600,543, against $558,921, leaving net earnings of $2,113,549, compared with the previous year's showing of $2,207,199. Interest on the debenture bonds decreased from $642,800 to $600,000, leaving net profit for the year of $1,513,549, which compares with $1,564,400.

Dividends paid increased from $767,788 to $808,140, leaving a surplus for the year over dividends of $705,409, and bringing the total surplus at the close of the year to $1,583,596. From this total there was charged off $719,299 in reduction of good will.

Electric Properties Report.

The annual report of the Electric Properties Company for the year ended April 30, shows income through interest and dividends on securities owned, and interest on notes and accounts receivable, of $251,840. Expenses, including salaries, legal expenses, taxes, &c., amounted to $2,100, leaving a balance of $189,739, compared with $191,741 in the previous year. The result was a surplus for the year of $189,739, compared with $191,741 in the previous year. There were no dividends paid.

RAILROAD BONDS SOLD.

$11,927,000 Central New England 4 Per Cents Now Marketed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24.—The whole of the $11,927,000 of Central New England 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds have been marketed, according to New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad officials here. From the sale the New Haven company received about $11,000,000 cash, representing past advances for improvements and other investments in the Central New England. Of this sum $6,700,000 will be held in the New Haven company's treasury to pay off that amount of five year 5 per cent. notes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Corporation due next January. The rest will be held for the general purposes of the corporation.

Of the $30,000,000 convertible 3½ per cent. debenture bonds of the New Haven company, which became convertible into stock at a ratio of three to two last January, with a convertible option extending for several years, about $17,500,000 has been converted into the shares of the corporation.

King Leaves the Cotton Exchange.

William V. King, for many years Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, has retired on account of ill health. He sent in his resignation a month ago, but agreed to hold on until after the annual election, which takes place on June 5.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For Account of Superintendent of Banks, in Charge of Carnegie Trust Company.
$25,000 Virginia Anthracite Coal Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1923; 250 shares Southern Ice Corporation; 4 demand notes of the Virginia Anthracite Coal Company, payable to order of W. J. Paine, aggregating $29,052.54, $200 the lot.
By Order of Bayard L. Peck, as Assignee of Whitney & Kitchen.
$4,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1939, 66⅛.
100 shares American Ice Company preferred, $100 each, 85⅝.
100 shares Mine Securities Corporation, $5 each; 7,500 shares Trappers Flat Mining and Milling Company, $1 each; 1,000 shares Boston-Mexican Mines Company, $7 the lot.
$750 note of Lloyd Collis, dated Feb. 22, 1910, due Aug. 22, 1911, $655.
$229.30 judgment against Alfred Jenkins, Jr., docketed April 3, 1908, $4.
$24,000 judgment against John B. Sexton, docketed Oct. 6, 1909, on which $498.75 has been paid, $6.
$27,348 15-100 judgment against Henry Spratley, docketed June 16, 1909, on which $8,473.75 has been credited, $1.
By Order of Executors of Caroline Phelps Stokes, deceased.
151 shares American Brass Company, $100 each, 125⅝-125¾.
By Order of Executors.
50 shares Interborough Rapid Transit Company, $100 each, 188.
$2,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1987, coupons January and July, accrued interest to be charged, 122¾.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons January and July, accrued interest to be charged, 109½.
$2,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1937, coupons January and July, accrued interest to be charged, 101¼.
$2,000 Fort Worth & Denver City Railway first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1921, coupons June and December, accrued interest to be charged, 112¾.
$2,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1937, coupons April and October, accrued interest to be charged, 99¾.
For Account of Whom It May Concern.
$165,000 Hudson River Electric Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, with August, 1908, and subsequent coupons attached, $17,000.
$5,575 detached coupons from bonds of Hudson River Electric Power Company, due February, 1908, 223 at $25 each, $200.
$20,000 Hudson River Water Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, with November, 1910, and subsequent coupons attached; $1,500 detached coupons from the above bonds, viz.: 20 due May, 1909; 20 due November, 1909; 20 due May, 1910, 60 in all, $25 each, 80¾.
10 shares National Reserve Bank, $100 each, 89.
11 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 210.
5 shares Chemical National Bank, (deliverable by transfer,) $100 each, 432.
$15,000 State of Louisiana (new consolidated) 4 per cent. bonds, due January, 1914, coupons January and July, accrued interest to be charged, 99¼.
$1,000 Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due October, 1996, (Central Trust Company certificate of deposit,) 10¾.
20 shares Consolidated Fire Alarm Company common, $100 each, $10 the lot.
$75 10-100 Bramon Estates Company preferred scrip, Y. T. certificate, $10 the lot.
$500 Knoxville Power Company first mortgage 6 per cent. eight-year bond, due October, 1915, 91.
99 shares Iron Steamboat Company of New Jersey, $10 each, $1.65 per share.
10 shares People's Surety Company of New York, $100 each, 60.
20,000 shares Orphan Copper Company, $5 each, $160 the lot.
200 shares Broadway National Bank of Chelsea, Mass., $100 each, 90.
$25,000 Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company first mortgage forty-year 5 per cent. bond, due 1946, interest March and September, accrued interest to be charged, 56.
$4,000 Murray Hill Park first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1920, $1,000 guaranteed by Guarantee Mortgage and Title Insurance Company of Passaic, N. J.; $3,000 not guaranteed, 88-96.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.06	Hale & Norcross	.29
Alpha Con.	.07	Julia	.90
Andes	.22	Mexican	4.60
Belcher	.22	Occidental Con.	.65
Best & Belcher	.67	Overman	.37
Bullion	.16	Ophir	2.40
Caledonia	.35	Potosi	.38
Challenge Con.	.17	Savage	.36
Chollar	.24	Sag Belcher	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.96	Sierra Nevada	.55
Con. Imperial	.05	Union Con.	1.47½
Crown Point	.65	Utah Con.	.14
Gould & Curry	.28	Yellow Jacket	.60

Silver bars, 53⅝; Mexican dollars, 47½@50; drafts, sight, 1@1¼ per cent. premium; telegraph, 3@4 per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	6.20	Booth	.07
Jim Butler	.25	Comb. Fraction	.07
McNamara	.11	C. O. D.	.08
Midway	.20	Gold'd Con. M.	6.05
Montana	.05	Gold'd Kedanas	.05
North Star	.80	Gold'd Merger	.08
Tonopah Extension	1.00	Jumbo Extension	.27
West End	.50	Lone Star	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Red Hills	.01
Atlanta	.11	Sandstorm Kendall	.08
Blue Bell	.01	Silver Pick	.05
		Nevada Hills	3.07½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Speyer & Co. offered yesterday the $20,000,000 of new Missouri Pacific three-year 5 per cent. notes at 98¾ and accrued interest, and it was announced that no further subscription would be received as the notes had been largely oversubscribed.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, which has been making appraisals of real estate in cities of the South, the West and Middle West, has announced the extension of this service to New York City and vicinity.

The Western Maryland has sold to a syndicate headed by Blair & Co. $4,100,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds to provide for maturing issues. The bankers have disposed of a large part of the issue.

The Kansas Gas and Electric Company has acquired all the property and franchises of the Independence Electric Company, Independence, Kan. The first-named company was incorporated in 1909 to acquire by consolidation the United Gas Company, Edison Light and Power Company, Gas and Electrical Appliance Company of Wichita, Kan., and the Home Light, Heat, and Power Company of Pittsburg and Frontenac, Kan. It is controlled by the American Power and Light Company, which in turn is controlled by the Electric Bond and Share Company and affiliated interests.

Stock Exchange Listings.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at their meeting yesterday admitted these securities to listing:

Southern Pacific Company $921,000 San Francisco Terminal first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds for $1,000 each, to be substituted on the list for a like amount of $100 bonds.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company on and after May 31, 1911, $41,263,450 capital stock on official notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total authorized to be listed $519,968,000.

Consolidation Coal Company $10,375,000 first and refunding mortgage forty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1950, Nos. 1 to 10,375, inclusive, for $1,000 each, with authority to add $2,625,000 of said bonds on official notice of issuance, making the total amount authorized to be listed $13,000,000.

Portland Railway, Light and Power Company, $7,486,000 Portland General Electric Company first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1935.

Standard Milling Company, $2,926,000 5 per cent. first mortgage coupon bonds, due 1950; $6,900,000 non-cumulative 6 per cent. preferred stock and $4,600,000 common stock.

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, $3,000,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1948, with authority to add $1,500,000 on official notice of issuance in exchange for Baltimore & Potomac first mortgage tunnel bonds due July 1, 1911, making the total authorized to be listed $15,-970,000.

ATTACK THE CENTRAL AND RUTLAND DEAL

Legal Actions Begun Under Sherman Act Against Both Railroads to Upset Merger.

INSIDE CONSPIRACY CHARGED

One Complaint Says Rutland Directors Were Allied to Buy and Sell Properties for Personal Profits.

The threatened investigation of the New York Central's acquisition and control of the Rutlaand Railroad has reached the courts with the filing of two suits, one in the United States Circuit Court for Vermont, brought by A. C. Spring, and the other in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, brought by J. N. Hunnewell. Samuel Untermyer appears for the complainants in each case.

Mr. Spring asks that the former Directors of the Rutland be compelled to account for their holdings, on which it is alleged they reaped large personal benefits. It is contended that at about the time of Dr. Webb's entrance to the board the Directors formed a conspiracy to acquire various properties and sell them to the Rutland Company at such prices as would enable them to obtain large profits. It is charged that the defendants caused the Champlain Construction Company and the Rutland Canadian Railroad Company to be organized, and that the Directors caused the Rutland Company to guarantee bonds of the Rutland Canadian Railway Company, and that through the medium of the construction company they obtained and distributed $300,000 of Rutland preferred stock, which was clear profit.

It is alleged that the securities of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway Company were turned into the Rutland Company at a price which enabled the defendants to obtain a large profit in money and securities to exceed $500,000. It is also charged that the stock of the Bennington & Rutland was bought for less than $400,000 and sold to the Rutland Company for $950,000.

It is also alleged that the Directors purchased thousands of shares of the preferred stock at $90 a share without giving the other stockholders of the company any right to participate, although at that time the actual market value of the stock was much higher.

It is alleged that these wrongs were concealed and that they have only recently been discovered. A committee composed of Tompkins C. Delavan, John F. Calder, Ralph L. Shainwald, and George N. Towle has been at work upon the matter several months and has caused an extended investigation.

The other suit is brought against the New York Central. It is alleged that the two companies own and operate parallel and competing lines of transportation engaged in inter-State commerce and that on Jan. 15, 1906, the New York Central entered into an unlawful conspiracy with the Directors and controlling stockholders of the Rutland to acquire control of the latter in contravention of the Sherman act.

It is charged that the New York Central wrongfully and unlawfully diverted large quantities of freight and passenger traffic belonging to the Rutland to its own lines and received the income which should have gone to the Rutland, and that by these means the Rutland has been injured in the sum of more than $2,000,000.

It is also charged that the New York Central has forced inequitable and unfair traffic arrangements upon the Rutland, whereby the New York Central takes the lion's share of all joint rates far in excess of the relative value of the services rendered by the New York Central, and that by these means the New York Central has greatly injured the Rutland.

The complaint asks for an accounting, that the New York Central be enjoined from restraining competition and from further perpetrating any of the wrongs set forth, and be prevented from voting any of the Rutland stock.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 24.—There appeared to be a disposition on the part of the trading public to even up its contracts to-day, and as a result the local market suffered a fractional point, and Amalgamated declined to 67¼. Island Creek gained a fraction. The general list closed steady.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..Am. Agr. Chem. 5s.		101¾	101¾	101¾
14,000..Am. Tel. Tel. 4s....		91¾	91¾	91¾
7,500..Arizona Com'l 6s....		91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000..C. B. & Q. joint 4s.		90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000..Gen. Electric cv. 5s..		159	159	159
2,000..Ill. Steel 5s.		103¾	103¾	103¾
3,000..K. C., M. & B. 4s....		92	92	92
1,000..U. P. 1st 4s.		101	101	101
1,000..West. Tel. & Tel. 5s.		99¾	99¾	99¾

RAILROADS.

110..Atchison	112¾	112¾	112¾
30..Boston Elevated	128	128	128
24..Boston & Albany	220½	220½	220½
10..Boston & Maine	105¾	105¾	106½
15..C., J. H. & S. Y. pf.	110	110	110
1..Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127
2,175..Mass. Electric	20¾	20	20½
50..Mass. Elec. pf.	89½	89¼	89½
115..N. Y., N. H. & H.	145	144½	145
44..N. Y., N. H. & H. sub., 75% paid	143¼	143	143
5,488..Penn. rights	2¼	2 5-32	2¼
4..Prov. & Worcester	271	271	271
1..Rutland pf.	40	40	40
185..Union Pacific	183¾	183¾	183¾
87..West End	90¾	90¾	90¾
10..West End pf.	103½	103½	103½
10..Wor., Nash. & R.	149	149	149

TELEPHONES.

1,080..American	149¾	148¾	149
5..New England	146	145¾	146

MISCELLANEOUS.

270..Am. Agr. Chem.	58¾	58¼	58¼
210..Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	103	103	103
50..Am. Pneu. Service	5	5	5
50..Am. Pneu. Svc. 2d pf.	17¼	17	17¼
18..Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	119¾	119½	119¾
58..Am. Woolen pf.	94	93¼	94
100..Boston Land	8	8	8
210..East Boston Land	10	10	10
125..Eastern S. S.	90¼	90¼	90¾
49..Edison	286	286	286
10..Ga. Electric Ry.	135	135	135
100..Gen. Electric	162	160	162
386..Mass. Gas.	91¾	91	91¾
33..Mass. Gas pf.	96	96	96
82..Pullman	162¾	162¼	162¼
10..Reece Buttonhole	14¾	14¾	14¾
15..Swift	102¼	102	102
105..United Fruit	138¾	138¼	138¾
43..United Shoe Machinery	53¾	53¼	53¾
151..Un. Shoe Mach'y pf.	28¼	28	28¼
5,761..U. S. Steel	79¾	78¾	78¾
140..U. S. Steel pf.	119¾	119¼	119¾

MINING.

20..Adventure	7	7	7
20..Algomah	9	9	9
435..Allouez	31½	31¼	31¼
2,495..Amalgamated	68¼	67¼	67¼
100..American Zinc	27¼	27¼	27¼
420..Arizona Commercial	18	17¾	18
100..Atlantic	6	6	6
825..Boston Corbin	15	14½	14½
591..Bute Coalition	20½	20	20½
50..Butte Bakkala	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,051..Calumet & Arizona	57	56	56¼
80..Calumet & Hecla	475	475	475
50..Centennial	13¼	13¼	13¼
445..Chino Copper	25¼	25¼	25¼
126..Copper Range	63¼	63¼	63¼
864..East Butte	13	12¾	12¾
20..Franklin	10¾	10¾	10¾
420..Giroux	6¾	6¼	6¾
130..Granby	84¾	83	83¾
860..Greene Cananea	7 1-16	6 15-16	6 15-16
210..Hancock	28¾	28¾	28¾
229..Indiana	14¾	14¼	14¼
200..Inspiration Copper	26¼	25	25¼
1,065..Island Creek	37¾	37	37¾
1,043..Island Creek pf.	90¾	89	90¼
40..Isle Royale	16	16	16
280..Kerr Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼
50..Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼
950..Lake	37¾	37	37
400..Miami	20¾	20¼	20¼
650..Mohawk	43¼	42½	43¼
454..Nevada	19¾	19¼	19¾
95..New Arcadian	4	4	4
210..Nipissing	10¾	10¾	10¾
8,025..North Butte	34¾	33¾	33¾
810..North Lake	8¾	8	8
10..Oilway	7¾	7¾	7¾
20..Parrot	13	13	13
100..Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼
200..Shannon	11¾	11¾	11¾
5..Shattuck Arizona	18¾	18¼	18¼
50..St. Mary's Land	49¾	49¾	49¾
460..Superior & Boston	6¼	6	6¼
141..Superior & Pittsburg	16	16	16
50..Tamarack	37	37	37
250..Tuolumne Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾
895..Trinity	47¾	47¾	47¾
25..U. S. Smelting	55¾	55¼	55¾
425..U. S. Smelting pf.	47¾	47	47¾
60..Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
90..Utah Con.	16	16	16
510..Utah Copper	48¼	47¾	48
60..Victoria	1¾	1¾	1¾
600..Winona	8¾	8	8
20..Wolverine	112	111¾	112

AGAINST IRON CLAD CONCERN

Creditors Put "Nellie Bly's" Company in Bankruptcy.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in Brooklyn yesterday by several creditors against the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company, of which Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman, who was "Nellie Bly," is President. She says that former employes of the company robbed of her large sums of money, and she has a case pending against them.

Brown Brothers of 59 Wall Street have a claim for $33,000 for money paid on letters of credit; the Seaboard Coal Company is trying to collect $4,000, and Oscar Uns, a Manhattan stationer, says the company owes him $130. These three creditors assert that Mrs. Seaman committed acts of bankruptcy by settling bills amounting to $24,118.78 in the last four months while practically insolvent.

There was a report a few weeks ago that the company was planning to reorganize after an examination of its accounts was finished by a committee of the creditors.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to.

217. NAVY DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.—Proposals will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 A. M. May 31, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for furnishing the following supplies. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number and correspondence be addressed direct to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts: (1) At the navy yard, Boston: Schedule 3,580, building sand, broken stone; Schedule 3,589, asphaltum varnish, petrolatum, liquid metal polish; Schedule 3,590, chain cable iron, solder, deck scrubbing brushes, galvanized iron or steel buckets; Schedule 3,591, scoop shovels, ingot tin and iron; Schedule 3,592, polishing paste. (2) At the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport: Schedule 3,554, constructing toilet rooms; Schedule 3,582, hand taps, round adjustable dies, files; Schedule 3,583, building paper, fire brick, plaster of paris, lime, Portland cement, red brick, crushed stone; Schedule 3,584, naphtha; Schedule 3,587, blue print paper; Schedule 3,588, dry cells; Schedule 3,593, scissors, thimbles, stationery. (3) At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Schedule 3,547, packline; Schedule 3,589, stove gasoline, alcohol, chemicals; Schedule 3,590, heaters for showers and bathrooms, stateroom fixtures; Schedule 3,593, barrels, &c., excelsior, packing hay, vinegar bottles, cotton sheeting, table linen; Schedule 3,594, coffee tins and crates; Schedule 3,595, provisions. (4) At the navy yard, Philadelphia: Schedule 3,559, white lead, white zinc, venetian red; Schedule 3,590, emery cloth, &c.; Schedule 3,591, sand, gravel, scoop shovels. (5) At the Naval Academy, Annapolis: Schedule 3,583, quantity of electrical conductors, arc lamp posts, steel conduit, outlet and switch boxes, vitrobestos, pipe covering, steel or wrought iron pipe, gate valves, cast iron tees. (6) At the navy yard, Washington: Schedule 3,556, steel tanks; Schedule 3,582, brass pipe; Schedule 3,585, foundry sand, gravel, rock, fire clay; Schedule 3,584, alcohol, chemicals, soap powder, resin, paraffin oil, rape seed oil; Schedule 3,585, manganese bronze, ingot copper, pig tin, slab zinc, aluminiform, german silver, antimony, ferrosilicon, wash metal; Schedule 3,586, steel; Schedule 3,587, blue print paper, &c.; Schedule 3,583, rubber-covered wire, white pine, sunpun cotton. (7) At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.: Schedule 3,562, railroad ties, steel rails, frogs, platform cars; Schedule 3,589, venetian red; Schedule 3,591, sand, gravel, air hose, air cocks; Schedule 3,592, concentrated lye. (8) At the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.: Schedule 3,587, surfacing machine woodturning lathe; Schedule 3,589, mineral oil. (9) At the Naval Hospital, North Chicago: Schedule 3,555, quantity of iron beds and hospital furniture. (10) Until 10 o'clock June 13, at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.: Schedule 3,572, silk thread; Schedule 3,573, white cedar, oak, hose, stateroom and bathroom crockery, naval bronze, sheet lead, solder; Schedule 3,574, white zinc, red lead, petrolatum; Schedule 3,575, galvanized iron or steel buckets, block sheaves; hardware; Schedule 3,576, rod and sheet brass, billet steel; Schedule 3,577, iron or steel pipe, valves, steam gauges, unions, composition pipe fittings; Schedule 3,578, steel bolts and nuts, sperm oil, asbestos mill board, magnesia pipe covering, asbestos packing, steam hose; Schedule 3,579, safety matches. (11) Until 10 A. M. June 13, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Schedule 3,574, mineral oil; Schedule 3,578, steel bolts and nuts.

218. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, until June 8, for furnishing the following supplies, covering the annual estimate for the period including June 30, 1912: Electrical material, including fittings, fixtures, batteries, carbons, wire, cable, mica, paint, cross-arm pins, insulating material, soldering material, hardware, torches, fire pots, &c.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Siegel Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits; Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Harris & Mowry Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; M. H. Briggs, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street.

Starr, L., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss G. Chesleigh, ladies' wear; Miss F. Prescott, waists; Hotel Brostell.

O'Callaghan Cloak and Suit Company, Boston, Mass.; R. D. Lidstone, cloaks and suits; Hotel Brostell.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss J. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss D. Collins, ladies' neckwear and ruchings; 834 Fourth Avenue; Holland House.

Ryan, Miss K., Hartford, Conn., ladies' wear; The Breslin.

Siegel, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; R. G. Alexander, bedding; Hotel Grand.

Levi & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; A. Levi, clothing; Hotel Grand.

Abrahamson-Bigelow Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; R. W. Bigelow, cloaks and notions; Hotel Grand.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mme. M. Lannon, knit goods, waists, and muslin underwear; 396 Church Street; Hotel Grand.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; P. M. Farrell, men's, boys', and children's clothing; 225 Fourth Avenue.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Bezzo, cloaks, suits, furs, and shawls; M. Broadway, ribbons, art, and fancy goods; 318 Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. Ayers, wash goods and linings; C. Allen, hosiery and ribbons; 61 Leonard Street; Prince George Hotel.

Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, Ohio; D. V. Davis, wash goods and linings; 2 Walker Street.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. Stern, domestics, flannels, and linens; 320 Church Street.

Malley, Ed., Company, New Haven, Conn.; P. H. Harris, boys' clothing; 320 Church Street.

Porteous & Mitchell Company, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, dry goods; 55 White Street.

Emery Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; J. S. Emery, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; 41 Union Square.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. H. Young, prints; Hebbard, boys' clothing; S. F. Hill, house dresses; 41 Union Square.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Graham, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; Buyers' Association, 69 Fifth Avenue.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Steinberg, millinery; 4 Washington Place.

Sonnenfeld's, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Husch, cloaks and suits; 133 West Twenty-first Street.

Boggs & Buhl, Alleghany City, Penn.; Miss F. L. Frentrupp, millinery; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; J. W. Atkins, laces; H. E. Masselman, furnishing goods; 41 Union Square.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. H. Boyce, domestics; 218 Fourth Avenue.

Zallinger-Harned Company, Allentown, Penn.; Miss M. C. Weiser, notions and laces; Hotel Grand.

Witz, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, overalls; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldberg, ready to wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss J. L. McCluskey, costumes and dresses; 31 Union Square.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 72 Leonard Street.

Phillipsborn, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Phillipsborn, cloaks and suits; 132 West Twenty-first Street.

Jasper Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. Jasper, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. H. Harris, clothing; 320 Church Street; Hotel St. Denis.

McWatters & Dolan Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Dolan, representing; Hotel Imperial.

Good, L. R., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Jenss Brothers, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; F. A. Jenss, furnishing goods; Hotel Brostell.

Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. L. Carter, linens and laces; 31 Union Square; Hotel Brostell.

Bacon, W. & A., Boston, Mass.; B. T. Shuman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Brostell.

Ullman Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; B. H. Ullman, skirts; J. Ullman, skirts; Hoffman House.

Rogers, E. S., Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. S. Rogers, piece goods; Hotel Navarre.

Morehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. Morehouse, dry goods; Miss K. Judge, ladies' underwear and infants' wear; 315 Fourth Avenue.

SALESMAN wishes position with a manufacturer who caters to the jobbing trade; best of references. M. Jy Glassberg, 103 Wooster St.

Next Sunday's New York Times Review of Books

Craftmanship of Writing.

A Book That Should Discourage the Efforts of Ungifted Would-Be Authors.

"The Street of To-day."

Mr. Masefield Produces a Novel of Great Interest but Very Uneven Merit.

Two Great Musicians.

Fuller Maitland's Life of Brahms and Judith Gautier's Reminiscences of Wagner.

Jeffery Farnol "At Home."

A Talk with the English Author of America's Best-Selling Novel, "The Broad-Highway."

Literary Notes from France.

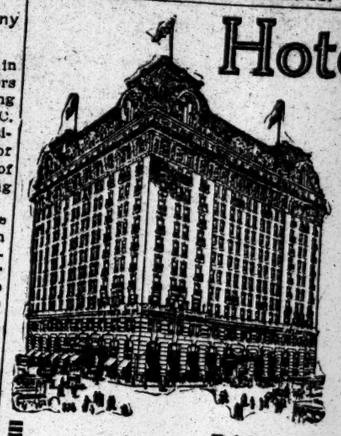
Chaffurin's American Romance, "The End of a Billionaire"—Giraudoux's Harvard Fantasy—Arthur Meyer's Recollections.

A New Life of Rachel.

Mr. Gribble Writes an Exhaustive Biography of the Famous French Actress of the 19th Century.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel Sherman



Randolph and Clark Streets
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Chicago's newest, most complete and most conveniently located hotel. Every room with bath and running ice water.

The Hotel contains three beautiful and splendidly equipped

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions. 1, 2—In re Walton Av. 3—Marsh v. Kissam. 4—Pijux v. Pijux. 5—Stockman v. Finck. 6—De la Verne Mach Co v. Walsh. 7—Aldas v. Wertheimer. 8—Cohn v. Brooks. 9—Goca v. Boston & Albany R R. 10—Isecke v. Phila Cas Co. 11—Mutual Eng Co v. Forest Leasing Co. 12, 13—Speck v. Speck. 14—In re Audery. 15—In re Ceballos. 16—Marino v. Wonham Wagon, Car & Mfg Co. 17—Smith v. Siegel. 18—Reis v. Reis. 19—Herrman v. Leland. 20—Phelps v. Phelps. 21—Fox v. Solomon. 22—Brown v. Brown. 23—Dolinko v. Dolinko. 24—Hatilns v. N Y & Java Trading Co. 25—Kohn v. Kohn. 26—Heagen v. Burger. 27—Bartelstone v. Miller. 28—Lawson v. Coffin. 29—Lott v. Lott. 30—Layman v. Layman. 31—In re Carnegie Trust Co. 32—Brady v. Whitlock, &c, Mfg Co. 33—Wangrow v. Pollock. 34—Speck v. Speck. 35—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 36—Ackerman v. Stover. 37—Royal Bank v. Kenyon-Robinson Paper Co. 38—Payne v. Payne. 39—Cabot v. U S Steel Corp. 40, 41—In re People's Surety Co. 42—Frankel v. Joline 43—In re New St. 44—In re 15th-18th Sts, N R 45—In re Stacy. 46—Algy v. Hanf. 47—Elder v. Warner. 48—Barnard v. Zerega. 49—In re United Harbor No 1. 50—Osburg v. Osburg. 51—In re Carpenter, Kerlin, Gear, &c, Co. 52—Silberberg v. Friedland Realty Co. 53—Scott v. 14th St Bank. 54—Mutterperl v. Brownsville Dist Co. 55—In re Dodge. 56—In re Qurrus Bros. 57—Rush v. Rush. 58—Walker v. City of N Y. 59—Shoty v. Zimmerman. 60—Weiss v. Weiss. 61—Nat Surety Co v. Di Cicco. 62—In re People's Surety Co. 63—Bowne v. Bowne. 64—London v. Wash Sq Realty Co. 65—Godwin v. Liberty-Nassau Bldg Co. 66—Inglis v. Inglis. 67—Zeikus v. Florida East Coast Ry. 68—Quill v. Cuddy. 69—Lion Brewery v. Noonan. 70—Enebol v. Groff. 71—Keller v. Thacher. 72—N Y Life Ins Co v. Hoag. 73—Martin v Solinger Realty Co. 74—Hastings v. Title Ins Co. 75—Kohn v. Cooper. 76—Milton Rathbon Co v. Reicsing. 77—In re Schleisinger. 78—Lake v. Hammerschlag. 79—In re Kaiser Franz Josef. 80—Younger v. Younger. 81—In re Pell. 82—Cass v. Realty Sec Co. 83—Marvin v. Welch. 84—Floersheimer v. Brown. 85—Cohen v. Cohen. 86—Ludewig v. Glemby. 87—Gottesman v. Zimmer. 88—Barver v. Barver. 89—Black v. Bentel. 90—Forstadt v. Kane. 91—Phelps v. Phelps.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gerard, J.—Motions. Demurrer. 194—Guinta v. Irace. Preferred causes. 2707—Meyer v. Cormer. 2385—Greenwald v. Greenwald. 3176—Ensign Realty Co. v. Kelly. 3161—Roche v. Roche. 3144—Jas Dempsey Co v. Lloyd Const Co. 3284—Nadler v. Nadler. General calendar. 2508—Graeffe v. Wolfsohn. 1470—Carvel v. Bindsell. 101—Taylor v. Oppenheim. 2673—Picanik Slide Co v. Hammet. 2679—Toal v. Fisher. 2705—Strachstein v. Strachstein. 2717—Sindler v. Sindler. 2232—Stevens v. Episcopal Church History Co. 2550—Luddington v. Luddington. 852—Dutcher v. Dutcher. 3080—Riker v. Gwynne. 1530—Goettich v. Fischer. 3073—Essayan v. Essayan. 721—Stevens v. Cutting. 1487—Leeran v. Leman. 1037—Connor v. Connor. 737—Tilden v. N Y Realty Owners. 1867—Clements v. Clements. 2710—Fenichel v. Zicherman. 2711—Same v. same. 2704—Ogrodnitzky v. Ogrodnitzky. Undefended divorces. 2783—Lo Gallenee v. Le Gallenee. 1851—Quint v. Quint. 2430—Hinman v. Hinman. 3215—Carman v. Carman. 3229—Sorrentino v. Sorrentino. 1745—Benedict v. Benedict. 1750—Walton v. Walton. 3236—Emmons v. Emmons. 3243—Adler v. Adler. 3249—Benze v. Benze. 3250—Dufour v. Dufour. 1275—Lieberman v. Lieberman. 1291—McWhirter v. McWhirter. 1320—Flig v. Flig. 3253—Thomas v. Thomas. 3257—Scheurlein v. Scheurlein. 3259—Brady v. Brady. 3268—Chiarchiaro v. Chiarchiaro. 3274—Crocker v. Crocker. 3276—Fower v. Power.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—(Criminal Term.) 1—John C Lumsden. 2—Moritz Taub. 3—Fitz Herbert Agard. 4—Hyman Rothenberg. 5—Harry Ferdinand. 6—Frank Robinson. 7—James Lekas. 8—Cornelius Sharkey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—(April Term continued.) (Criminal Term.) 1—Edward Hoffman. 2—John Vaughn. 3—Michael Perrelli. 4—Joseph Burke. 5—Claude T Bowman. 6—Salvatore Borrasi. 7, 8—William D Wilson. 9—Isidor Warshowsky. 10—Louis Buchler. 11—Joseph B Reichman. (4.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—4059—Carnegie Trust Co v. Carpenter. 4200—Sanders v. Davis. 4269—Bates v. M G Samuel & Co. 3940—Loughrey v. Johnson. 4199—Carnegie Trust Co v. Darby. 3588—Tucker v. Glaucas.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—29—Anderson v. Nassau Elec R R. 270—Bunting v. Central Park, &c. 970—Bernstein v. B, Q Co. & Sub R R. 234—Kaarius v. Joline. 235—Carroll v. Whitridge. 260—Chambers v. Interborough R T Co. 250—Cutcliffe v. same. 59—J Isenhower v. B H R R. 40—E Isenhower v. same. 35—Zint v. Int R T Co. 853—Wilkie v. Erie R R. 254—Alexander v. Int R T. 255—Edelman v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Pitzeki, J. 4028—Duffy v. City of N Y. 1423—Cunningham v. Rosensweig. 2122—Murphy v. Elfers. 1952—Gaynor v. Church of St. Anthony of Padua. 2080—Kiely v. Anderson. 5146—Tiedjen v. Nat Elev Co. 1396—Connors v. Galbraith. 1391—Smith v. Goetz. 177—Cont Asphalt Pav Co v. Hudson & Man R R. 1353½—Chapman v. Witherbee & Wood. 1037—Zucker v. Rothchild. 1529, 1530—Onorato v. McLarnon. 2070, 2071—Plotz v. Sicilian Asphalt Pav Co. 1883—Clomposs v. Kaplan. 1543—U S School of Music v. Collier. 1940—Schwamenau v. Martus. 592—Gulli v. McKenna. 1013—Ente v. Plancer. 1417—McCann v. Rusling Co. 258—O'Connell v. Merchants Ref Co. 392—O'Connor v. Holzwasser. 1430—Braun v. Saladino. 1143—Isman v. Loring. 1440—Burton v. Joline. 1449—McHugh v. Duggan. 1461—Conroy v. Goldsmith. 1501—O'Connell v. Thomas & Buckley Oper Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest, 2928—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Co v. Murphy. Inquest, 2956—Same v. Budenbender. Inquest, 3916—People v. P. N. Roonlarick Co. 1273—Witkawsky v. Rafter, 1153—Cammann v. Wittenthal. 1549—Well v. Arickson. 177—Wickstrum v. Peck. 141—Stemmerman v. Kelly. 539—Arnheld v. Cohen. 3110—Intl Import v. Flagstaff, Jr. 3056—Shepard v. City of N Y. 1107—Northern Bank v. Hooker. 1830—Kerby v. Man College. 4328—Cohen v. Gineen Mfg Co. 4086—Burr v. Kaster. 3132—Sutherland v. Clark. 3851—Kaplan v. Rosing. 2071—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brew Co v. Blanck. 3070—Milton Rathburn Co v. Reesberg. 3080—Lewin v. Stern. 2986—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brew Co v. Sorey. 2816—Deniks v. Delaware & Hudson Co. 2922—George Schleicher v. Neurick. 2924—Zarden v. Baumgarten. 2927—Cohen v. Calder. 2967—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brew Co v. Hollander. 2976—Mayhew v. South American Shipping Co. 2978—Silberstein v. Davis. 2997—Conrad v. Reilly. 3007—J. M. Woodworking Co v. Gulliver. 1604—Renault Freres Selling Branch v. Sewall & Alden. 1473—Quereau v. Computing Scale Co. 693—Harris v. Von Clausen. 2441—Joyce v. Field. 2442—Warfield v. Field. 4222—Moore v. City of N Y. 1566—Quill v. Cudy. 753—Gilsey v. Keen. 754—Same v. Same. 2083—Gillies v. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. 823—Edwards v. Dusenbury. 3016—A. J. Bates & Co v. Wheeler. 3017—Korn v. Finger. 3021—Weston v. McAleenan. 3024—Barashick v. Ritter. 3026—Markoe v. Morison. 3042—Kohn v. Powell. 3055—Conway v. MacRae. 3060—Universal Silk Mill v. Crown Silk Mfg Co. 3063—Guttag v. Kassner. 3065—Metz v. Travelers Ins Co. 3077—Culgin v. Title Guar & Surety Co. 3083—Rosenberg v. N Y Theatre Co. 3087—Joseph v. Strauss. 3097—Moffat v. Dockendorff. 3040—Stanford v. Castle Square Opera Co. 3103—F. V. Strauss & Co v. Hammerstein. 3104—Same v. Same. 3133—Makaroff v. Ferrara. 3084—The White Co v. Truesdell. 3093—Waidner v. Reesing. 2974—Elite Distributing Co v. Botza. 3011—Disbrow v. City of N Y. 3044—Randall v. Bonnell. 3124—Oliver Refining Co v. Aspegren. 3137—Jas Everard's Breweries v. Coughlin. 2977—Barr v. Scholl. 3143—Hart & Widder Co v. Rem Recreation Co. 3038—Lustgarten v. New Brunswic Fire Ins Co. 3039—Lustgarten v. British-Am Assur Co.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate. Gabucille Pichon, Dora M. Fassig, Charles Kuber, Paul Peterson, James Brandon, Josephine B. Flagg, George Hauer, Catherine A. Lowerre, Catherine Will, Caroline Tekulsky, Louis Weinberg.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S.—Contested will. Alice E. Benjamin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., McAvoy, J.; Part II., Finelite, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part V., Greene, J.; Part VI., Donnelly, J.; Part VII., Delehanty, J.; Part VIII., La Fetra, J.—Caiendar called in Trial Term, Part III., Room, at 9:45 A. M. 2537—Moore v. Bowles. 3403—Glueck v. Whitridge. 1700—Jencks v. Berg. 3475—Wiesel v. Broidy. 2026—Ditsheck v. G Wuerth Mfg Co. 4853½—Schraeder v. Fine. 3485—Friedman v. Reich. 3493—Cahill v. Joline. 3495—Garvan v. Com'l Bureau Co. 3497—Bernstein v. Roossin. 3068—D'Andrea v. Bronx Dev Co. 3288—Harker v. Otis Elev Co. 5754½—Grossman v. Klosh. 3392—Stern v. Bomardik. 3393—Stecher v. N Y Transp Co. 3395—Dummler v. Schneider. 8404½—Kaden v. Schleiblich. 2687—Ganz v. Battman. 2891—Kirwan v. Alexander. 2853—Pastore v. Livingston. 1435—Gertler v. Brooklyn & Queens Co R R. 3357—Hershkowitz v. Mestrangelo. 3459—Hough v. Stronghold Realty Co. 3461, 3462—Di Malo v. Klein. 8471—Pyle v. Phillips. 5839¼—Ballinsky v. Gross. 3507—Polansky v. Sicklick. 3510—Rosenblaum v. Shapiro. 3513—Niven v. Stroock. 3515—Nash v. Feldbaum. 3518—Darcy v. Iova Brick Works. 3519—Capace v. N Y C & H R R R. 3520—Chapman v. Joline. 3522—N Y C & H R R R v. United Surety Co. 3524—Potts v. Lane. 3525½—Pecara v. Rizzi. 3526—Werner v. Dempsey. 3527—Hallenbeck v. Rafferty. 3528—Edwards v. Hubbell. 3529—Kaufman v. Pierson. 3534—Bozzi v. Reles. 3536—Bache v. Bank of Clinton. 3537—Press v. J C Witte Co. 3539—Bracken v. Sacks & Co. 3540—Schlachman v. Cole.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—3215—Orlikoff v. Weinstock. 3216—Turner v. Linder. 3148—Burrowes v. Mooney. 3188—Pumphrey v. Sonora Phono Co. 3203—2d Nat Bank v. Hazard. 3211—Danciger v. Murphy. 3189—Berman v. Harsh Iron Works. 3198—Silverblatt v. Rosenberger. 3199—Carmel v. Adler. 3201—Harjes v. Virgilo. 3214—Bernstein v. Fidelity & Cas Co. 3222—Loeb v. Doepfner. 3223—Raymond v. D'Angelo. 3225—Carnegie Trust Co v. Thorburn. 3226—Same v. Kyle.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Cronat—Charles N Morgan. Borck v. Newman—John A Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Bates v. Kunkell—Wm Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Crane v. Rosenstock—Max Silverstein. Meyers v. Savoy Imp Co—James Oliver.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Wm M Knolkfe v. Maurice B. Ripen—Wm H Quinn. Michael M Keshon v. Nathan Rubenstein—Albert Sanders. Samuels Greenberg v. M Leonard Frazier—Max S Hamburger.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Joseph Platnik v. Abram A Eagle—William H Saul.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Kelly, J. 1082—Fitzgibbon v. Lingley. 566—Feldman v. Feldman. 936—Magdeburg v. Bank for Savings. 887—Saad v. Saad. 448—Casabona v. Casabona. 572—Lawrie v. Lindsay. 397—Riebling v. Weaver. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1190, including the whole of the May, 1911, calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Stapleton, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J. 797, 7034—Aronson & Greenberg v. B H R R. 2118—Carey v. Given, Jr. 5161—Plum v. Nassau R R et al. 7029—Dworken v. Rogers et al. 6955—Wertheimer v. City of N Y. 6022—Smith v. Berse. 2813—Eglinton v. L I R R. 7045—Hamas v. Stotchen. 7070—Woods v. Shaw. 7072—Graner v. Vernon. 6180—Wilhelm v. Wood et al. 6256—Pistraich v. Hasbrouck Piano Co. 5136—Felten v. B H R R et al. 7078—Kostiecki v. same. 7079—Zeichner v. Katz. 7083—Goldstein v. Transit Dev Co. 7087—Siegel v. Gersenblatt. 7089—Flynn v. Coney Is & B R R. 7091—Van Buskirk v. B H R R. 7100—Crossman v. Gumpert. 7101—Schneider v. South Bklyn R R. 7102—Jacobson v. Jenks Co. 7128—Goldberg v. B H R R. 7130—Coan v. Giordano. 7132—Beyer v. Sheffield Farms Co. 7133—Clooney v. Nassau R R. 7137, 7139—Anzalone v. same. 7140—Branca v. same. 7143—Coyne v. B H R R. 7144—Blind v. Nassau R R. 7145—Moody v. Dincin. 6880—Huemmer v. Rice Co. 6785—Yankauckas v. McTiernan. 6834—Gulick v. Fetherstonhaugh. 3939—Cade v. B H R R. Highest number reached on regular call, 7200.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Kapper, J. 1546—Cattack v. Thrift. Inquest. 1535—Carey v. Fargo.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—In re Elizabeth A. Clark. 1036—Elliott v. Kenyon. 983—Driscoll v. Parry. 1064—Eaton v. Nalley. 385—Powers v. Habishaw Wire Co. 826—Bartnett v. Connolly. 902—Lowerre v. Rider. 944—Davis Confectionery Co v. Rochester-German Ins Co. 987—Tierney v. N Y Tel Co. 1049—Hicks v. Hearn. 1050—Same v. same. 1053—Houghton v. Tilyou. 1054—Moriarty v. N Y C & H R R Co. 1082—Bullock v. same. 1088—Lucas v. same. 1096—Tompkins v. De Saussure-Trenholm. 1098—Patocka v. Horacek. 1099—Surmai v. Garden City Co. Highest number reached, 1100.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 93—Henning v. Town of Greenburgh. People v. Thomas Mandeso. Same v. Gregg Franklin. Same v. William H. Bland.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE TO-DAY.

Franchise Matters.

Public hearing on the application of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company for permission to make certain changes in its routes in the Bronx.

Consideration of the application of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company for permission to make certain changes in its routes in the Bronx.

Consideration of the application of the Barta Publicity Column Company for a franchise to permit the installation of machines on the streets for the sale of postcards, postage stamps, envelopes, &c.

Financial Matters.

Report of the Controller recommending the appropriation of $10,000 to pay the expense of the special Grand Jury investigation of the Triangle Waist Company fire and the Carnegie Trust and other banking investigations.

Report of the Controller recommending the approval of the plans for the construction of a measles pavilion at the Willard Parker Hospital at an estimated cost of $200,000.

Consideration of the appropriation of money to pay for music in the evening playgrounds maintained by the Board of Education during the Summer.

Report of the Controller recommending the appropriation of money for the installation of fireproof stairways in Public Schools 31, 57, 60, 61, and 68, Brooklyn.

Consideration of the approval of a contract for the flushing of the streets in Manhattan.

Public Improvement Matters.

Public hearing on the question of the removal of the sidewalk encroachments on Fourteenth Street, between Third and Sixth Avenues.

POICE DEPARTMENT TRANSFERS.

Dismissed from the force—Capt. John J. O'Brien, 10th Precinct.

Transferred—Patrolman John H. Ward, 158th to 279th Precinct.

Permitted to leave city on twenty days' sick leave—Doorman Patrick J. Padian, 155th Precinct.

Granted full pay while under suspension—Patrolman Frank Hasse, 163d Precinct, April 24 to May 9.

Resigned—Probationary Patrolman John F. Doyle, 43d Precinct.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—First Lieut. J. Pierce, Coast Artillery Corps, at proper time to Fort McDowell, Cal., and report for recruiting duty, relieving First Lieut. T. Duncan.

Col. C. H. Watts, Cavalry, unassigned, retirement from active service is announced.

Capt. J. R. Slattery relieved from Third Batallion of Engineers about June 25, and will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will relieve Capt. G. B. Spalding at Jacksonville, Fla., about July 20.

Capt. Spalding will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., upon being relieved.

Capt. F. A. Pope and Capt. W. L. Guthrie detailed to class at Army Field Engineer School, beginning Sept. 1, and will proceed at proper time to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. W. A. Mitchell, upon being relieved at United States Military Academy, will proceed to Oswego, N. Y.

Major Edgar Judwin relieved from duty with Isthmian Canal Commission when his services can be spared, and will proceed to this city and report to the Chief of Engineers.

Capt. C. H. Knight, upon expiration leave of absence, to Yellowstone Park, Wyo., for duty, relieving Capt. W. Willing.

Capt. Willing, upon being relieved, proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for assignment with First Batallion of Engineers.

Capt. H. W. Stickle relieved from duty with Isthmian Canal Commission when his services can be spared, and proceed to Wilmington, N. C., relieving Capt. E. I. Brown.

Capt. E. D. Peek assigned to duty with Third Batallion of Engineers, and will proceed to San Antonio upon completion of course of instruction at Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Major D. W. Ketcham, Coast Artillery, relieved at Fort Mott, N. J., to Fort Strong, Mass., and assume command that post.

Major E. A. Helmick, Infantry, detailed for service in Inspector General's Department, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., temporary duty, thence to this city duty in Inspector General's office.

The Navy.

Capts. A. P. Niblack and W. S. Sims commissioned Captains in the navy from March 4.

Commanders H. J. Ziegemeier and D. E. Dismukes commissioned Commanders in the navy from March 4.

Lieut. Commander G. C. Day to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander H. G. Sparrow commissioned a Lieutenant Commander in the navy from Jan. 29.

Lieut. Commander D. V. H. Allen to duty as Inspector in charge Tenth Lighthouse District, Buffalo.

Lieut. J. E. Pond commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy from March 4.

Lieut. C. P. Burt detached Des Moines and will wait orders.

Lieut. G. V. Stewart to the Chester as navigator.

Lieut. W. W. Smith to temporary duty the Neptune.

Lieut. (junior) J. J. London to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago.

Lieut. (junior) J. M. Smeallie to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. (junior) B. Dutton, Jr., to home and wait orders.

Ensign A. G. Olson to the Rowan.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chicago at Boston Navy Yard.

Sailed—Patapsco and Portsmouth, from navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads; Supply, from Nagasaki for Yokohama.

The U. S. S. Ammen was placed in commission at navy yard, Philadelphia, on May 23.

The U. S. S. Mayrant has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and entered on the 20th day of March, 1911, in the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against SAMUEL D. STEWART and LEE J. LOCKWOOD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, as copartners, under the firm name of Stewart & Lockwood, that they are required to present their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, on or before the 2d day of September, 1911, to the undersigned, Robert L. Stanton, the duly constituted assignee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said copartnership of Stewart & Lockwood, at his place of transacting business, at No. 165 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York.

Dated New York, May 11th, 1911.

ROBERT L. STANTON, Assignee,
165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y.
P. DULANY WHITING, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Cronat—Charles N Morgan. Borck v. Newman—John A Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Bates v. Kunkell—Wm Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Crane v.

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HEMLOCK GROVE FARM	26

MOUNT POCONO, PA.	
POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE	200
MOUNT PLEASANT	125
THE ONTWOOD	100
FAIR VIEW HOUSE	60
MEADOWSIDE INN	
HAWTHORNE INN	50
THE ELVIN	

POCONO HEIGHTS HOUSE	32
THE WISCASSET BUNGALOWS	30
POST OFFICE, SWIFTWATER, PA.	
THE SWIFTWATER	100
THE ANTLERS	30

CRESCO, PA.	
THE RUDOLPH	75
CLIFF VIEW	30
THE ORIENTAL	25
POST OFFICE, CANADENSIS, PA.	
SPRUCE CABIN INN	80
THE PINES	60
THE PINEHURST	54

POCONO SUMMIT, PA.	
POST OFFICE, POCONO MANOR, PA.	
POCONO MANOR HOUSE	175
POST OFFICE, POCONO PINES, PA.	
NAOMI PINES HOUSE	40

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.	
THE KITTATINNY	300
WATER GAP HOUSE	300
THE GLENWOOD	220
RIVER VIEW HOUSE	100
CENTRAL HOUSE	80
KARAMAC INN	60
CASTLE INN	50
THE BELLEVUE	50
MOUNTAIN HOUSE	50
RIVERSIDE HOTEL	50
CATARACT HOUSE	44
DELAWARE HOUSE	40
FOREST HOUSE	40
RIVER FARM HOUSE	36
BRIDGE VIEW HOUSE	25
BROOKSIDE HOME & ANNEX	25
P. O. Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.	
BUCKWOOD INN	200
SHAWNEE HOUSE	40

Figures following each name indicate guest-capacity of house.

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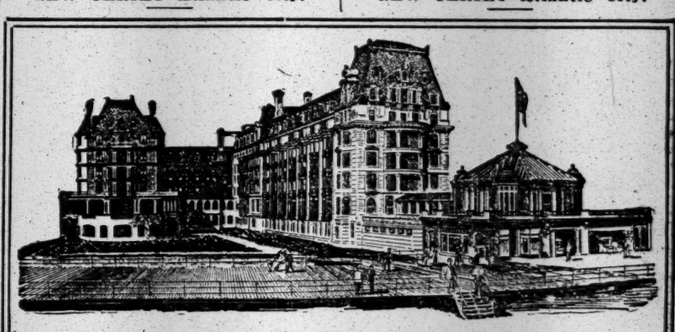

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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Opens May 27. Select family hotel. Superior accommodations; excellent cuisine. Golf, Tennis, etc. 50 miles from New York City via

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$1,000,000 West Side Deal Involving Large Block of the Pinkney Estate—West End Houses Bought for Apartment—Deal Near Fifth Ave.—East Side Activity.

The feature of an otherwise quiet realty market yesterday was the resale of another big plot of property comprising a part of the former Pinkney estate. This was the triangular plot from 137th to 140th Streets, St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenues. It was purchased from the estate at private sale just before the dispersal of the properties at auction by Bing & Bing, who bought at the same time from the estate two other large parcels on the upper west side. Bing & Bing have now sold this long St. Nicholas Avenue plot to the John M. Linch Construction Company, H. D. Baker and James McComb being the brokers in the transaction. The property is opposite St. Nicholas Park, and has a frontage of 34 feet on 137th Street, 137.11 on 140th Street, 719.6 on Edgecombe Avenue, and 658.7 on St. Nicholas Avenue. Two or three wooden shanties are now on the property, but it is the intention of the new owners to improve a portion of it at once with high grade apartment houses. In part payment the Linch Construction Company gives the two six-story apartment houses at 720 to 736 West 181st Street, having a frontage of 200 feet with a depth of 129 on one side and 149 on the other. The combined properties aggregate in value close to $1,000,000.

In connection with the activity that has been apparent in the Pinkney estate holdings since the recent auction, it is also interesting to note that Alexander Clinch yesterday purchased from the Merritt Realty Company a plot fronting 25.3 feet on Amsterdam Avenue by 100 deep. It adjoins the plot, 75.8 by 125, on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 120th Street, bought by Mr. Clinch at the recent auction sale of the Pinkney estate. He now controls a plot on the corner, 100.11 feet on the avenue by 125, which will be held for improvement.

Builders Buy on West End Avenue.

I. Randolph Jacobs has sold to the Marmac Construction Company the three three-story private dwellings at 747, 749, and 751 West End Avenue, on plot 50 by 100. The buyers will erect a twelve-story apartment house, with suites of two and three rooms with kitchenette on the site.

Sells 39th Street House.

Joseph P. Day has sold at private sale 14 West Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling on lot 22.1 by 98.9. The house was to have been sold by Mr. Day at auction to-day in the Vesey Street salesroom.

Morningside Heights Deal.

The recently completed apartment house known as the Senior Arms, at 533 and 535 West 113th Street, on plot 50 by 100.11, has been sold by John R. and Oscar L. Foley for the Paterno Contracting Company to L. B. Eskesen, Vice President of the New Jersey Terra Cotta Company, who buys for investment. The apartment is between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway and a block south of the Columbia University holdings. It is an eight-story structure having four suites to a floor.

Lofts for West 46th Street.

Leo Rosenberg of the Libman Construction Company has purchased for investment 107 West Forty-sixth Street, a four-story building on a lot 25 by 100. The building will be altered into lofts for which there is a good demand in this vicinity.

Tenements for Investment.

Louis Berney has sold for Sigmund Levine to Moses Periman 403 East 100th Street, a six-story new law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100. Also to the same buyer, 210 and 212 East Ninety-seventh Street, two four-story buildings, with stores, on a plot 54 by 100.

Mrs. Joseph F. Brown has sold through John P. Kirwan 308 West Forty-second Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on a lot 25 by 98.9.

The Adams Express Purchase.

The purchase by the Adams Express Company of the building, at 57 Broadway, on the north corner of Exchange Alley, as reported yesterday, occasioned considerable interest. It was stated at the offices of the company that no plans had yet been perfected for improvement of the large Broadway and Trinity Place frontages, now owned by the Express Company, but some large building operation on the site is looked for in the near future.

Bronx.

Mrs. E. M. Kraemer has sold to an investor the four-story double flat at the southwest corner of Crotona Avenue and 170th Street, on a plot 46.5 by 108.9 by irregular.

Mary Dawson has purchased from James F. Meehan 417 East 138th Street, a three-story brick dwellin, on a lot 16.8 by 100. Sterling & Sterling negotiated the sale.

John A. Warch has sold for the Meyer estate 779 East 180th Street, a four-story triple flat with stores on lot, 24 by 117.

Joshua L. Evans & Co. have sold the lot, 24.6 by 115, on the west side of Morris Avenue, 190.6 feet, north of 164th Street.

Brooklyn.

James R. Ross has sold for Elisha T. Everett to the Nostrand Realty Company a two-story and basement frame dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, 568 Nostrand Avenue. Also a plot on Broadway, corner of Sumpter Street, being 117 feet on Broadway, 128 feet on Sumpter Street, and 65 feet on Stone Avenue, for Edward E. Pabst to the Nostrand Realty Company.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold for the Narva Realty Company the four-story double brick and stone apartment house 380 Second Street, on lot, 25 by 100, to a client for investment.

Frank J. Mills has sold 110½ Kosciusko Street, a two-story and basement brick, for Fanny Baile, to John L. Friel, who will occupy.

Buys 28 Yonkers Lots.

The Brown Realty Company has purchased for investment, at Yonkers, 28 lots, covering the plot bounded by Yonkers Avenue, Valentine Street, and Midland Avenue 32 and 33 Clarendon Avenue, two six-family houses, each on plot 33.4 by 100; and at Mount Vernon 225 Franklin Avenue, two three-story private houses, on lot 23 by 100.

Suburban.

F. H. Hilliard, Vice President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, has purchased through J. C. O'Connor, executor for the Spier estate, lots 532 to 537 in Allenhurst, N. J. The consideration is stated at $23,000. Mr. Hilliard is spending several thousand dollars in improving the property, which he will make his Summer home.

G. M. Taus & Son have sold for the Farrely estate a plot at South Dodge Avenue, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; for Mrs. Naughton, a plot at North Division Avenue, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; for Mrs. Hughes, a plot at North Division Avenue, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; for S. Schnurmacher, a cottage at 44 Wygand place, West Arverne, L. I.

The David P. Leahy Realty Company has sold at South Ozone Park, Queens, to S. Neal Houston a plot, 44 by 100, at the northeast corner of Helen and Lincoln Avenues, for $1,570; to Morris Flynn a plot, 35 by 100, on the east side of Martin Avenue, 160 feet north of Horan Avenue, for $1,050; to Mrs. Ollie Deery an eight-room frame dwelling on the west side of Leahy Avenue, 900 feet south of Rockaway Plank Road, for $3,850, and to Jennie Fischel a six-room frame dwelling on the north side of Helen Avenue, 93 feet east of Leahy Avenue, for $2,950.

Cattle Club in 23d Street.

Plans have been filed for building a four-story clubhouse and offices for the American Jersey Cattle Club at 322 and 324 West Twenty-third Street. It will be a handsome structure, with a façade of Dover marble with massive Doric columns ornamenting the front. Only one story of this structure is to be erected at present. It will have a frontage of 43.9 feet and a depth of 64 feet. The architects, Jardine, Kent & Hill, have estimated the cost at $55,000. Elmar A. Darling is President of the club.

Italian Mission in Charlton Street.

Plans have been filed for a four-story church and mission house on the south side of Charlton Street, 157.7 feet east of Varick Street, for the New York City Mission and Tract Society. It will be known as the West Side Italian Mission. It will have a façade of brick with terra cotta and granite trimmings in the Gothic style of architecture. There will be a large auditorium used for a chapel. On the third floor will be a gymnasium. L. C. Holden, the architect, estimates the cost at $100,000.

San Remo Alterations.

Plans have been filed for enlarging the fireplaces and closing up a few windows on the first floor of the Hotel San Remo on the west side of Central Park West, from Seventy-fourth to Seventy-fifth Street, to be used as an office and lobby, at a cost of $16,000. Margaret A. and Anna B. Brennan, as trustees, are the owners; Thomas F. and Edmund M. Brennan are the lessees. Ford, Butler & Oliver are the architects.

To Discuss City Plan.

To-night's event in the architecture and engineering conference at the building show in the new Grand Central Palace will be the meeting of the Municipal Art Society. The programme is in charge of T. S. Lamb, Director of the Society and Chairman of its City Plan Committee. John Martin, a member of the Congestion Committee and Director of the Municipal Art Society, will speak on "The Congestion Problem in New York City and Suggestions for Its Solution." Charles H. Israels, Secretary of the society, will talk on "Discussion and Exposition of Municipal Architecture."

Mr. Martin will discuss the advantages of putting restrictions upon areas opened up for residences and the necessity for the city exercising a similar power of restriction as is now exercised by private owners.

Notes.

Negotiations from several parties have been under way for the plot on the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 111th Street, bought by Henry Morgenthau at the recent Pinkney estate sale, but the property has not yet been sold.

The Liberty Tower Building Company of New York has been incorporated for $1,000,000 by C. L. Gray, Joseph S. McIntyre, William C. Counett of St. Louis, and Edwin S. Jarrett of New York.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association will be held at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street this evening. Reports of special and standing committees and delegates to the United Real Estate Owners' Association will be received.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction to-day 122 East Eighty-third Street, a three and one-half story dwelling, on a lot 18.9 by 102.2.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 94th St, 110.11x135x irregular; seven-story apartment house; executors' sale; knocked down at $310,000; also

Morningside Park East, block front between 119th and 120th Sts, 201.10x100; six five-story flats, with stores; executors' sale; knocked down at $250,000; also

7th Av, 1,991 to 1,999, s e corner of 120th St, 100.11x90, five five-story flats; executor's sale; knocked down at $106,000; also

7th Av, 2,2c2 to 2,240, s w corner of 132d St, 99.11x75, five five-story flats, with stores; executor's sale; knocked down at $100,000; also

7th Av, 2,200 to 2,266, and 205 West 133d St, n w corner, 80.1x100, five five-story flats, with stores; executor's sale; knocked down at $120,000; also

7th Av, 2,270 to 2,278, and 202 West 134th St, s w corner, 99.11x100; six five-story flats, with stores; executor's sale, estate of Frederick Beck, deceased; knocked down at $120,000.

99th St, 227, n s, 142.6 ft w of 2d Av, 87.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, J. V. Olcott, $30,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Greenwich St, 895 and 897, s e corner of Beach St, 50x100, Trinity Church leasehold, five-story building; executors' sale, estate of Frederick C. Linds, deceased, to Willard N. Baylis, $7,650.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Chambers St, 134, n s, 50.1 ft w of Hudson St, 25x76.8, leasehold, five-story loft and store building; adjourned to May 29.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Hoe Av, 1,163, w s, 247.3 ft s of Home St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, adjourned to June 16.

By Samuel Marx.

Avenue C, 146, e s, 22.11 ft n of 9th St, 21.8x58, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the Grossman Investing Company, a party in interest, $16,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Beck St, w s, 150 ft n of Longwood Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 60x86.5; Bronx Associates, (Max Oppenheim, 773 Westchester Av., President,) owners; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost, $120,000.

Broadway, $1,793, for a retaining wall; A. Lewissohn, premises, owner; Tandy & Foster, architects; cost, $400.

Charlton St, s s, 157.7 ft e of Varick St, for a four-story mission, 92.11x85; New York City Mission and Tract Society, 105 East 22d St, owner; L. C. Holden, architect; cost, $100,000.

Crotona Av, e s, 166.37 ft s of 178th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 22x67; James Kilkenny, on premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $12,000.

23d St, s s, 209.4 ft w of 8th Av, for a one-story office building, 48.9x64; American Jersey Cattle Club, 18 West 17th St, owner; Jardine, Kent & Hill, architects; cost, $55,000.

55th St, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, for a nine-story tenement, 100x110; Brentmore Realty Co., 505 5th Av, owner; Schwarts & Gross, architects; cost, $150,000.

57th St, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, for a one-and-a-half-story garage and shop, 245.9x100.5; estate of L. Appleby, owner; C. J. Warren, architect; cost, $40,000.

59th St, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, for a two-story store and office building, 25x75; S. Welsh, 224 East 59th St, owner; J. P. Voelker, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Central Park West, w s, whole front between 74th and 75th Sts, to a ten-story hotel; M. A. & A. B. Brennan, trustees, owners; Ford, Butler & Oliver, architects; cost, $16,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

ARNOLD AV, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, 150x—; John Cook to George Coster, 1,922 East 177th St, (mtg $6,000,) May 23; address, 1,922 East 177th St $100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 62.6 ft n of 181st St, 37.7x94.6x57.6x94.8; August Schroeder to Frederick N. Wittschen, 573 West 159th St, (mtgs $31,000,) 1-3 part, all title, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ATTORNEY ST, 159, w s, 24.10x100; Leah Cohn to Solomon Ginsburg, 2,199 8th Av, ½ part, all title, (mtg $26,000,) May 22; attorney, Henry Greenberg, 99 Nassau St.. $1

AVENUE A, 1,624 and 1,636, n e corner of 86th St, 40x75; Herman F. Bindsell to Israel Hoffman, 86 Lenox Av, (mtg $10,000,) May 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

AVENUE A, n w corner of 103d St, 100.9x300, with any water rights; Clarence P. Smith and others, heirs, &c., of Mary Smith, deceased, to John R. Smith, who was husband of Mary Smith, Aug. 15, 1898; attorneys, Weed, H. & M., 62 William St.. Gift

BOONE ST, w s, 225 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Francis S. McAvoy, referee, to the Estates Settlement Co., 200 Broadway, (mtg $5,000,) May 22; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway $500

CHERRY ST, s s, 61.11 ft w of Roosevelt St, 17x74.8; Vincenzo Di Pasquale to Linsa, his wife, 39 Cherry St, all liens, May 24.. $100

ELTON AV, n w s, 50 ft s w of 150th St, 25x100; Ralph H. Raphael, referee, to Andrew C. Troy, 130 Hewes St, Brooklyn, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.. 176 Broadway $2,150

ELTON AV, n w s, 50 ft s w of 150th St, 50x100; Andrew C. Troy and others to Edith D. Terrill, at New Suffolk, L. I., May 18; attorney, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Edith D. Terrill to Charles T. Streeter Construction Co., 482 East 158th St, (mtg $7,500,) May 23; attorney, same.. $100

LENOX AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 75.2x18x irregular; Israel Hoffman to Herman F. Bindsell, 2,158 Aqueduct Av, (mtgs $100,000,) May 23; attorneys, Abramson & Potter, 140 Nassau St $100

LOTS 191 and 192, map of Gleason property, 40x100; Josephine K. McOwen to Dorothy Reutler, Linden, N. J., Jan. 26.. $1

MANIDA ST, 861, s w s, 25x100; Josephine K. McOwen to Dorothy Reutler, Jan. 26, at Linden, N. J.; address, Rahway, N. J. $1

PROSPECT AV, 1,410, e s, 27.11x168.10; Emma Buhler to John P. Porr, 147 East 149th St, May 22, (mtg $19,500,) attorney, C. F. Schieck, 64 William St.. $100

RICHARDSON AV, e s, 429.3 ft s of 240th St, 35x151.5; Clara E. Brown to Boulevard Construction Co., 375 East 149th St, (mtg $8,500,) May 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RIVINGTON St, 49.8 ft w of Willett St, 24.10x100; Clinton St, 101, w s, 25.4x100; Isidore Freiman to Rebecca Freiman, widow, 71 West 118th St, quitclaim, all liens, May 22; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.. $100

SIMPSON ST, w s, 322.4 ft s of 167th St, 98x100.2x irregular; C. Gaffner Construction Co. to Edwin C. Reeve, 917 East 169th St, (mtg $30,000,) May 19; attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway $1

THAT PART of Lot 14, Block 449, Map 835, subdivision of Hy. D. Tiffany, part of Fox estate, beginning at e line of open space at junction of Home St, Intervale Av, and 169th St; Johanna Schlosser to Abr. Kaufman, 1,229 Simpson St, (mtg $3,780 and all liens,) May 20, 1-3 part; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TINTON St, 1,147, w s, 19x90; Frank J. Holer and Frieda, his wife, to Charles Neff, on premises, all liens, May 22; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av $100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Neff to Frieda Holer, 367 East 155th St, all liens, May 23; attorneys, same $100

TREMONT St, s s, 225.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Tremont Avenue Land Co to William C. Bergen, 180th St, s s, between Andrews Av and Loring Place, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TRINITY AV, e s, 202 ft n of 156th St, 50x98.4; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen, 401 East 52d St, May 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft s of Railroad Av, 50x100; Emma Buhler to Henry Buhler and another, 1,410 Prospect Av, May 22; attorney, C. F. Schieck, 64 William St.. $100

4TH ST, 98 East, s s, 25x96.2; Isidore Freiman to Rebecca Freiman, 71 West 118th St, quitclaim, May 22; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St $100

13TH ST, 438 East, s s, 24.3x103.3; Oslas Karp and others to Isidor Leibowitz, 70 Rivington St, (mtg $25,000,) May 16; attorneys, Schleider & S., 150 Nassau St $1

13TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, Uhlmport; Josephine K. McOwen to Dorothy Reutler, Linden, N. J., Jan. 26; address, D. Reutler, Rahway, N. J. $1

32D ST, 126 East, s s, 24.8x98.9; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Charles F. Roe, at Highland Falls, N. Y., May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

33D ST, 410 West, s s, 25x98.9; Charles Garneau and another to John J. Downey, 43 East 57th St, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $23,500

58TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Leon H. Kramer to Max Sussman, 340 West 39th St, ½ part, (mtg $15,000,) May 23; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 257 Broadway $100

61ST ST, 204 West, s s, 20x100.5; Leon H. Kramer to Max Sussman, 340 West 39th St, ½ part, (mtg $14,000,) May 23; attorney, Jacob Rieger, 257 Broadway $100

72D ST, 133 West, n s, 22x102.2; Frederick W. Elliott to Cluny Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, (mtg $60,000,) May 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

82D ST, 29 West, n s, 22.6x ½ block; Sarah E. Parsons and others to Henry Parsons of Kennebunk, Me., and another, March 7, 1908; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

100TH ST, 403 East, n s, 50x63.5; Gussie Litvin to Moses Pearlman, 1,873 Cropsey Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $30,250,) May 22; attorney, A. S. Jaffer, 1,198 Broadway.. $100

110TH ST, 161 to 171 East, n s, 150x100.11; Benjamin H. Kelley to Louis Bilson, 1,234 Boston Road, all liens, May 23; attorney, Louis A. Solomon, 41 Park Row $1

114TH ST, 53 West, n s, 25x100.11; Mary Brassill and another to Mary Brassill and others, all at 53 West 114th St, May 23; attorney, L. S. Quackenbush, 78 East 96th St.. $100

117TH ST, 406 East, s s, 16.8x100.10; John La Spina, Concella Falcone, 406 East 117th St, (mtg $5,000,) May 23; attorney, N. Celia, 220 Broadway $100

123D ST, 129 and 131 East, n s, 41.8x100.11; Oslas Karp and others to Zelda Berkowitz, 40 Delancey St, (mtg $53,250,) May 18; attorney, David Leibowitz, 132 Nassau St.. $100

131ST ST, 208 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; William H. McCormick to Mary E. McCormick, 208 West 131st St, May 24; attorney, William Weiss, 61 Park Row $1

132D ST, s s, 483.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 14.8x99.11; James McCarney to Edward A. Spengeman, White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $7,000,) April 13; attorney, J. J. Ackerman, 112 Railroad Av $1

137TH ST, s s, 101.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100; Martin Construction Co. to Sylvain Werdenschlag, 490 West 116th St, (mtg $32,500,) May 23; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway $1

137TH ST, s s, 176.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100; same to Martin H. Cohen, 542 West 112th St, (mtg $27,500,) May 23; attorneys same $100

140TH ST, n s, 63.5 ft e of Walton Av, 17.8x92; John P. Porr to Henry Buhler, 1,410 Prospect Av, May 22; attorney, C. F. Schieck, 64 William St $100

239TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Kepler Av, 40x100; David H. Cobban and Mary E., his wife, to Annie Cobban, 518 East 240th St, May 23; attorney, George W. M. Clark, 1 Madison Av, $100

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 34 Nassau St; Park Av, 925, e s, 100.5x irregular; May 24, due, &c., as per bond; Nassau St $51,000

BERGEN, William C., to Tremont Av. Land Co., 27 William St; Tremont Av, e s, 225.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100, May 23, due as per bond; attorneys, Kendall & H., 27 William St $4,700

BORN, Emilie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 139th St, 820 West, 18x99.11, May 24, due, &c., as per bond; party of the second part, 176 Broadway.. $12,000

BRUNSWICK REALTY CO. to Eugenie Rothschild, 440 West End Av; 102 West 65th St, 18x100.5, May 15, 3 years; attorneys, Heyman & W., 35 Nassau St $14,000

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Thomas Cheyne, 123 West 44th St, and another, executors; White Plains Road, 3,668 and 3,670, e s, 43x irregular, May 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,500

CHARLES T. STREETER CONSTRUCTION Co. to Edith D. Terrill, New Suffolk, L. I.; Elton Av, n w s, 50 ft s w of 159th St, 50x100, prior mtg $7,500, May 23, 1 year, p. p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,500

CIROLLI, Andrea, to Joseph Soraci, 327 East 113th St; 1st Av, 2,229, w s, 25x—, prior mtg $15,000, May 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. I. Berman, 346 Broadway.. $1,000

SAME to David Lion, 349 Central Park West; same property, prior mtg $14,000, May 23, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Cohen, 19 Avenue A $1,000

COFFAN, Annie, to David H. Coffan, 512 East 240th St; 280th St, s s, 220 ft e of Kepler Av, 40x100, May 23, due Nov. 1, 1911; attorney, G. W. M. Clark, 1 Madison Av.. $2,500

COMFORT REALTY CO. to Abel King, 148 East 60th St, and another; 163d St, 549 West, n s, 110x99.11, prior mtg $140,000, May 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St $15,000

DEBOER, Matilda, to Carrie Fisher, 2,694 Briggs Av; 237th St, n s, 180 ft e of Keppler Av, 60x100, May 18, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 2,873 Webster Av.. $1,000

DE CARLO, Vito A., to John Muller, 1,609 St. Peter's Av; 1st Av, s s, Lot 113, map of Jerome, 25x125, Dec. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Conrad Muller, Jr., 391 East 149th St $1,000

DENNISTON, Caroline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 121st St, 19 West, 20x100.11, May 24, due, &c., as per bond; 176 Broadway $8,000

DORDAN-BULLER REALTY CO. to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway; 52d St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 225x—, May 24, due March 1, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $150,000

FALCONE, Concetta, to John La Spina, 406 East 117th St; 117th St, 406 East, s s, 16.8x100.10, May 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Celia, 220 Broadway $4,000

GALLAGHER, Catherine, to Lavonia McC. Storer, 4,376 Martha Av; Robbins Av, 632 and 634, e s, 2 lots, each 16.8x105, 2 mtgs, each $1,000, 2 prior mtgs, $5,000 each, May 18, due April 5, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 2,996 3d Av $2,000

GINGOLD REALTY CO. to Charles M. Rosenthal, 241 Fort Washington Av; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 152d St, prior mtg $211,600, May 20, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edgar A. Landauer, 160 Broadway $10,000

GRUEN, Fanny, to Annie E. Gilbert and another, executors, 563 Park Av; Trinity Av, 756 and 758, e s, 50x98.4, May 24, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $38,000

GRUNBERG, Marie, to Leopold Grunberg, 77 2d St; 2d St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x73.8, May 10, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,700

GUGGENHEIMER, Eliza, to Caroline M. Butterfield and others, trustee, 2 East 55th St; 1,032 and 1,034 Lexington Av, w s, 34x93.9, May 23, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St $33,000

HADDEN REALTY CO. to Adelaide K. Rhinelander, 16 East 55th St; 165th St, s s, 70.8 ft e of Findlay Av, 35.8x101.11, April 18, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $23,000

HADDEN REALTY CO. to American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St; 165th St, s s, 106.4 ft e of Findlay Av, 35.8x104.4, May 23, 3 years; attorney, W. H. Van Steenburgh, 10 Wall St $22,500

HARGOOD REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; Fort Washington Av, s w corner of 178th St, 127.8x100, May 24, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $185,000

HASLOP, Charles H., to Henry Iden and another, trustees, Pelham, N. Y.; 142d St, 540 West, 25x100, May 22, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.. $13,000

HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO. to Franklin Trust Co., trustee, 149 Broadway; Corlear St, s e corner of Water St, supplemental to mtg $2,500,000, recorded Aug. 27, 1892; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St.

HOBBS, Charles D., to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway; Broadway, w s, corner of 147th St, 99.11x25.6, May 23, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $75,000

HOFFMAN, Israel, to Herman F. Bindsell, 2,158 Aqueduct Av; Avenue A, n e corner of 86th St, 20x75, May 23, due Sept. 23, 1911; attorney, Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,750

IMHOF, Catherine and John, to Mary J. Brown, 109 Vista Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; 217th St, n s, e ½ of Lot 612, map of Wakefield, 50x114, May 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Bell, 90 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $550

IRVING, Margaret E., to Elise Wentzel, 7 Penfold Road; Lyon Av, n s, 80 ft e of Grace Av, 25x100, May 23, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $1,000

KAUFFMAN, Jacob, and others to Angelis Speir and another, trustees, at South Orange, N. J.; Water St, 666, n s, 25x100, May 24, 5 years; attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St.. $10,000

KELLER, Louis, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av; Teller Av, n e corner of 166th St, 100x98.9; Teller Av, e s, 325 ft n of 166th St, runs e 100.5x s 149.11x w 100.5x n 149.11, May 24, due April 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $19,500

LAMPERTY, Henry, and another to Mary J. Ward, 436 East 164th St; Laconia Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of 232d St, 25x100, May 23, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

LIBMAN, Abram L., to Arnold Rothstein, 352 West 46th St; 161st St, 162 West, prior mtg $9,000, May 24, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Y. Bauchle, 38 Park Row.. $5,000

MAPES, Ida C., to Helen Le R. Pearsall, at White Plains Road, near Pelham Parkway; Boston Road, n w corner of 179th St, 69.5x85.7, May 23, 6 years; attorney, Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.. $6,000

McCARTHY, David E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Hull Av, 3,205, w s, 25x100, May 24, due, &c, as per bond; 176 Broadway $5,000

MILLER, Abraham, to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St; 147th St, 285 West, 25x99.11, May 23, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $15,000

MINER, John D., to Benjamin F. Elgar, 109 West 78th St; 133d St, s s, 190, n w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11, 1-5 part, May 23, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Cook & Elgar, 35 Liberty St.. $900

MORTIMER, Louira A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; 280 East 174th St, 95x30, May 23, due, &c., as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

MURRAY, Joseph P., to Herman Steinkamp, 110 East 86th St; Morris Av, e s, 388.3 ft n of 184th St, 37.6x120, May 11, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St $7,000

OSTERWEIS, David, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St; 55th St, 307 East, n s, 25x100.5, May 13, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $10,000

PENTALPHA REALTY CORPORATION to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St; 5th Av, s e corner of 63d St, 27.11x100, May 24, 5 years, as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $215,000

REEVE, Edwin C., to J. C. Gaffney Construction Co., 1,148 Tiffany St; Simpson St, w s, 332.4 ft s of 167th St, 38x—, May 19, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway $6,000

SEATTLE REALTY CO. to Ephraim Sanll, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Trinity Av, w s, 166 ft s of 160th St, 40x102.1, April 17, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $20,000

SMITHTOWN IMPROVEMENT CO. to George D. Waas, 233 Water St; Water St, 233, s s, 16.8x73.11x16.7x72.11, May 1, 3 years; address, 233 Water St $7,500

TERRILL, Edith D., to Andrew C. Troy, 130 Hewes St, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elton Av, n w s, 50 ft s w of 159th St, 50x100, May 23, 1 year; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,500

TOBIAS REALTY CO. to Julius D. Tobias, 1,773 Washington Av; Bathgate Av, e s, 97.10 ft n of Wendover Av, 20x39.5, prior mtg $15,000, May 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 229 West 42d St $5,000

TOMES, George, to Emma Losee, 849 7th Av; West End Av, 447, w s, 20x66, May 24, 5 years,; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $20,000

USONA CONSTRUCTION CO. to Annie E. Queren, 65 Barclay St; Lowell St, s s, 197 ft e of Longfellow Av, 39x100, May 23, 3 years; attorney, L. B. Hasbrouck, 257 Broadway $21,000

WABST, Adelaide A., to Ferdinandi Martignetti, 111 Barrett Place; Lot 322, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, May 22, 3 years; attorney, Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av $1,000

WITZLER, Adelaide, to Franklin J. Keller, 776 North Oak Drive; 201st St, s s, 110 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100, April 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 2,873 Webster Av $1,200

WIENER, Solomon, to Frederick Wiener, 67 West 89th St; 33 West 90th St, 25x100.11, prior mtg $19,000, May 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Horwitz & W., 346 Broadway.. $4,000

ZODIKOW, Ludwig, to Pinkus Nathan, 35 West 86th St; Stanton St, n w corner of Mangin St, 40x70; Madison St, s e corner of Scammel St, 75.5x37; Stanton St, n s, 40 ft w of Mangin St, 39.8x70, May 22, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St $3,000

Satisfied Mortgages.

With name and address of lender's attorney.

BEGINS at point which is the n w corner of parcel hereby described, 80 ft e of Longfellow Av x200 ft n of Bancroft St, runs s 100x e 150x n 20x e 30x n 195 to beginning, Sept. 6, 1910; Usona Construction Co., 989 Southern Boulevard, to the Public Bank of New York City, 89 Delancey St; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $80,000

BOSTON ROAD, n w corner of 179th St, 69.5x85.7x72.2x93.4, Jan. 29, 1907; Ida C. Mapes, owner, 980 East 181st St; Harriet F. Bromley; Charles P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St $1,500

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e corner of 178th St, runs s e 143.4x n e 36.4x n w 145.2 to s e s of Mohegan Av x s w 31.2x s 4.6 to beginning, Nov. 1, 1910; Security Holding Co., 15 West 110th St, owner, to The North American Mortgage Co.; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $33,000

GRANT AV, 961, w s, 95x20, Oct. 15, 1908; Minnie Moore, owner, on premises, to William E. Diller; Fettretch & Seybel, 41 Park Row $1,000

GRANT AV, 961, before described, Oct. 15, 1908; same to same; attorneys, same.... $1,500

GREAT JONES ST, 7, mortgages on machinery, &c., April 21, 1911; Alfredo Conte to Adele Capuani $2,000

HILL AV, e s, 75 ft n of Randall Av, 100x36.4, Dec. 19, 1908; Charles P. Nelson to Hugh Doon; R. B. Alling, 149 Broadway. $200

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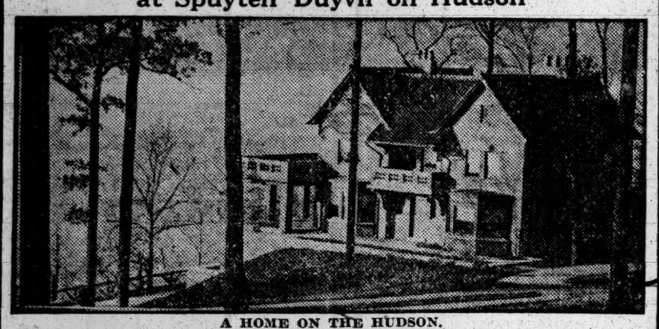

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High-grade lots, and only 20 minutes to or from Penn. Sta.; where you can get to or from your place of business any half hour of the day to 1:30 at night; all improvements are in and paid for; no assessments whatever; cement sidewalks; macadamized streets, gas, electric lights and sewers; beautiful shade trees everywhere; privilege to fine bathing beach, dock, and fine yacht clubhouse, of which you would be eligible for membership if you care to do so; can be purchased on small monthly payments; titles guaranteed. Call or write IDEAL WATER FRONTS, 235 W. 34th St., N. Y. Call between 9 and 5.

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$5,950 BUYS AN $8,300 HOUSE.
A beautiful new home, built by "day's work"; gas, electricity, running water; parquet floors; beamed ceiling; large wardrobe; many special features; a large plot on an attractive avenue, in private residence park; fine surroundings; twenty-four minutes to Herald Square or Battery on the Pennsylvania Tunnel line; near depot; very easy terms and small deposit, or will rent with privilege of buying and apply rent payments on purchase. Call, write, or 'phone, T. I. McNEECE, 150 Nassau St.
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Several one-acre plots, suitable for bungalow sites; small cottages, lots, and plots; also cottage for rent; easy distance from City Hall. Hiram, 450 Times.

NEED $500 CASH AT ONCE.
Must dispose of my beautiful 8-room improved cottage; near depot and Long Island Sound; 25 minutes from Herald Square; balance to suit. Address Owner, H 8 Times.

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This Bungalow, $275.

FARM ONLY $95
20,000 square feet. Rich soil; 100 peach trees with each acre. Fare 18c. $9 down, $3 monthly. Address Mountain View, 75 Times Downtown.

ALMOST SIX ACRES fertile vacant land; third mile from station, hour from here; some majestic oak trees, pretty glen; bubbling spring, distant views, river near by; 1,000 feet frontage; seems like it was made to order for a country home site; $350 per acre cash. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

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Bungalow Colony, 32 minutes out. Fare 18c., high, dry, and level. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

At Upper Montclair.—Most select suburb; choice building sites for sale; full 200 feet deep; handsome shade trees; sewer and sidewalk; buy before values advance; no exchange; principals only. F. P. Williams, 105 Worth St., New York.

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At Long Branch.—An 18-room boarding house, also 10-room house, near Ocean, in best section; completely furnished; price moderate; near North Bath Av. D. Souzzo, 278 1st Av., Long Branch, N. J.

Bargain.—House, modern improv.; Lackawanna Road; hour out; less than $4,000. Broker, 160 Broadway.

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New concrete six-room bungalow with ¾ of an acre of ground of high elevation. Fine view for miles. $1,500; easy terms. T., P. O. Box 212, Madison Square.

WEEQUAHIC PARK TRACT,
NEWARK, N. J.
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED PLOTS
for sale; all restricted. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust.
Take Pennsylvania, Central, or Lackawanna trains to Newark and Mt. Pleasant cars to property.
Maps and further particulars,
FRANK J. BOCK, General Manager,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

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Seven-room house, bathroom, 2 porches, big barn, chicken house, and four and one-half acres of land; 52 minutes from Broadway, N. Y., Lackawanna Railroad; fare 14 cents; stores, schools, churches; price, $2,500; $800 cash; balance, $20 monthly; call, write. Telephone 3359 Madison Square. A. Beckley, 1,265 Broadway, near 32d St.

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10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
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Four-story building, cor. 19th St. and Av. B; windows both sts.; 46x107; electric elevator; also adjoining 3-story building, 46x95.6 ft.; also adjoining 4½ vacant lots. Apply JOHN U. BROOKMAN, owner, 88 Wall St.

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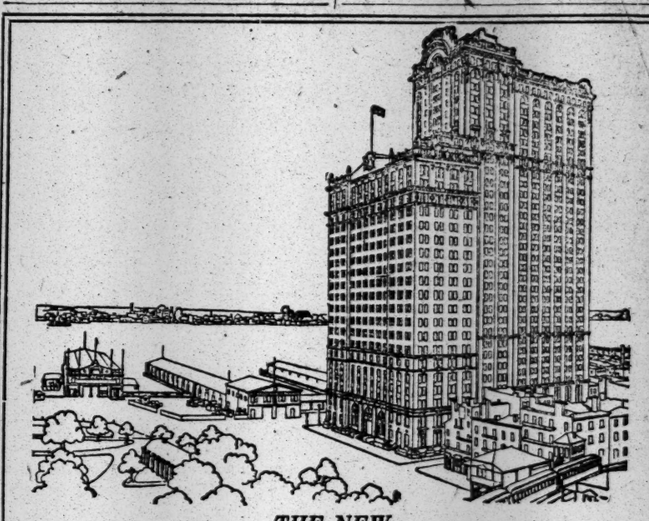
Southwest Corner 121st & Lenox Av.
High Class Apt. House,
Two Stores Suitable millinery, florist, first-class grocer, &c., &c.
Elegant location; rents moderate. Apply on premises.

Studio for artists; north light; available at once. Apply Secretary, 318 West 57th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.



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PART OF LIGHT LOFT FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, OFFICES, &c.

28th St., cor. 1st Av.—Two lofts, 100x100; light on four sides; steam power; large elevator; all improvements. Apply on premises.

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Between 24th and 25th Streets.
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Half small office for rent. Room 4,083, Metropolitan Life Ins. Bldg., 1 Madison Av.

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DOUBLE STORE 27 x 29
In the best location, suitable for any business or light manufacturing. With or without rooms. Whole building, with eleven rooms, if required. Apply AD. DANNER, Sherwood Park, Yonkers.

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6 ROOMS AND BATH, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT.....Rent $40-$47.50
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2 ROOMS, BATH, SERVICE. $32 to $40.

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2-3-4-5-6 Rooms, $22-$40.
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All Large and Airy Outside Rooms
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in great variety of Style and Price.
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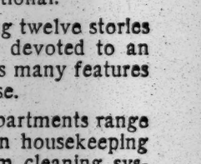

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Spark Plug Porcelains Are Held Not "Parts of Automobiles."

Spark plug porcelains used in automobiles were held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be dutiable at the rate of 55 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the present tariff for "manufactures of porcelain." According to the Packard Motor Car Company, the merchandise should have been granted duty at 45 per cent. under the provision for "parts of automobiles."

The decision by Judge Hay states that the testimony showed that the articles in question are not finished parts of automobiles, but that it requires the addition to them of five or six pieces to make a single automobile spark plug. On this point the decision says:

"Paragraph 141, in our judgment, was not intended to cover every piece of material or article that goes into an automobile, but only those parts which are finished and require merely to be assembled to make a completed machine. The testimony also shows that the articles here under consideration are used in making spark plugs for motor boats. We conclude that they were properly assessed, and overrule the protest, affirming the Collector."

The board has decided that motorcycles, so far as the tariff is concerned, cannot be regarded as "household effects." The ruling was brought about by a protest filed by George I. Kreamer. He objected to the assessment at 45 per cent., the provisions for motorcycles, and alleged that as the machine was brought in with him from abroad it should be given free entry. The board, however, decides otherwise, and affirms the Collector.

The board decided that elaborately carved flower boxes of marble, imported by R. F. Downing & Co., will have to stand duty as "manufactures of marble," with a customs tax of 50 per cent. The importers claimed that on account of the elaborate work on the boxes they fell properly within the meaning of "sculptures." Under the claim advanced by the importers, the duty would be only 15 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUEL J. HALPRIN, 80 Delancey Street, has filed a petition; liabilities, $4,327; no assets.

ISAAC KLOSSK, stable, 508 East Seventy-sixth Street, has filed a petition; liabilities, $3,440; no assets.

HOWARD WILSON HOYT, accountant, 201 West 136th Street, has filed a petition; liabilities, $2,013; no assets.

MARIO V. ADAMO, cigars and tobacco, 461 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities $5,179 and assets of $1,697.

CROWN WAIST COMPANY of 143 Prince Street has filed a petition; liabilities, $13,626; assets, $1,904, consisting of stock, machinery, tools, &c.

THE SCHERGER TAILORING COMPANY, 84 East Tenth Street, has assigned to William O'Shaughnessy, 280 Broadway.

J. & A. HARRIS, confectioners, 418 West Forty-second Street, have filed a petition individually and as a firm. The firm's liabilities, $3,705; assets, $1,774. Abraham Harris has no assets or liabilities; Jacob Harris's liabilities, $137; no assets.

A. O. ALLEN COMPANY, wholesale grocers, 303 Greenwich Street, petition filed against it by Thomas Stokes & Son, $702; Chambers-Greenwich Street Company, $798, and Norton & Fletcher, $1,774. Judge Holt has appointed Cornelius Wickersham receiver; bond, $2,500.

KLEIN IRON WORKS, at 819 to 825 East Ninth Street, petition filed against it by Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum, $1,000; Smith & Loughlin, $950, and Samuel Fassler, $1,000. Assets, $23,000; liabilities, $29,000. Judge Holt appointed Frederick J. Stimson receiver; bond, $10,000.

I. SMULLYAN COMPANY.—Petition filed against Albert Smullyan and Isidor Smullyan, doing business as I. Smullyan Company, hardware, 80 Warren Street, by John C. Holsten, $4,000. Liabilities about $11,000 and assets $7,000. Judge Holt appointed Alfred E. Hinrichs receiver; bond, $3,000.

DAVID BRADSPIS, 1,706 Fulton Avenue, individually and sole remaining member of the Eagle Plumbing and Supply Company, petition filed against him by following: Central Foundry Company, $250; John Simmons Company, $124; Shwab Brothers Company, $107, and Peerless Granite Company, $27.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Blatt, Benjamin—M. Weissman, $120.
Butler, James F., et al.—People, &c., $500.
Berney, Abraham, et al.—Same, $1,500.
Cowl, Clarkson, et al.—A. Minet, $600.
Carter, William, et al.—People, &c., $1,150.
Davenport, Butler—W. Oland, $2,033.
Doyle, Joseph, et al.—People, &c., $500.
De Maio, Louis—Lehn & Fink, $203.
Douglass, Curtis M.—W. S. Lawson et al., $27,072.
Duryea, Frances C., et al.—O. E. Lohrke et al., costs, $144.
Fiore, Louis—N. Leonardis et al., $469.
Franklin, Emil, et al.—C. G. Cornell, Jr., $152.
Fyans, Cornelius J.—F. Finlay, $1,032.
Greenblatt, Herman, (not summoned,) et al.—State Bank, $338.
Greims, Herbert F., et al.—A. Minet, $600.
Gold, Philip, (not summoned,) et al.—S. Goldfein, $234.
Goldberg, Joshua, et al.—M. Frank et al., possession of some property and $152.37, or possession of property and $542.
Goldman, George, et al.—M. Marrow et al., $227.
Greene, William J.—F. Ruggiero et al., $215.
Goln, Geannette P.—B. F. Schwartz et al., $2,780.
Gorgel, Zadie—S. Willner, $109.
Grinberg, David, et al.—F. B. Delehanty, $855.
Goldstein, Jacob H.—H. Heininger et al., $119.
Hearn, George A. and Arthur H., et al.—A. Minet, $600.
Hirsch, Samuel, et al.—S. Goldfein, $234.
Hess, Moses J. and A. J. Kohn, $933.
Hahne, John W., et al.—People, &c., $560.
Hermas, Anton, et al.—J. Karsch, $100.
Irwin, Charles D., et al.—O. E. Lohrke et al., costs, $144.
Knapp, Mark I.—A. Schlesinger et al., costs, $102.
Kohn, S. Lee—City of N. Y., costs, $188.
Kulla, Jacob—C. Pfizer, $288.
Laster, Sam—B. Wittenberg, $106.
Lubbock, John C.—A. Laceby et al., $780.
Levi, Moses—A. Dorb, $219.
Lynch, Mary V.—H. Wandmacher, $519.
Mulvaney, Samuel H.—M. Alexander et al., $180.
Miatta, Angelo, et al.—People, &c., $300.
Marshall, James, et al.—Same, $500.
Mazzarato, Nicola, et al.—Same, $500.
Munsone, Pasqua, et al.—Same, $500.
Meyberg, Jacob, et al.—Canton Steel Co., $138.
Marks, Meyer, et al.—M. Marron, $227.
McKegney, George B., et al.—F. Ruggiero et al., $215.
Morris, Adolph, et al.—F. B. Delahanty, $355.
Miller, Simon, (not summoned,) et al.—B. Rosenzweig, costs, $210.
Mather, Frederick R.—Derby Desk Co., $121.
McQuestin, William D.—D. Frost, $333.
McLaughlin, Virginia, et al.—R. Foster, $187.
Messuri, Filippo—Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., $972.
Niles, Cecilia W., administratrix—L. Winkler et al., costs, $124.
Pohly, Eugene, et al.—Canton Steel Co., $183.
Prisco, Amelia, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Potosky, Adolph, et al.—B. Rosenzweig, $210.
Plummer, George D.—R. J. McMullin et al, $1,536.
Pach, Oscar—J. P. McHugh et al., $612.
Reilly, Albertus A. and Ambrose A.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $144.
Routt, G.—G. Wilson, $118.
Rheinstrom, Florion, et al.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $527.
Rosenberg, Morris, et al.—People, &c., $1,000.
Rosenblith, Kalman, et al.—Same, $1,000.
Rosenagle, Charles—Vaughans Seed Store, Inc., $631.
Strauss, Annie—Same, $127.
Schanck, George E., et al.—A. Minet, $600.
Selder, Max—Francis H. Leggett Co., $218.
Schwartz, Louis, et al.—J. C. Brady, costs, $498.
Schwach, Julius, et al.—B. Rosenzweig, $210.
Shapiro, Louis, et al.—State Bank, $858.
Thompson, William V. (not summoned) et al. —N. Y. Telephone Co., $527.
Trumpl, Thomas, et al.—People, &c., $800.
Trenhaft, Henry—Associated Merchants of N. Y., $340.
Vigorito, Sabato, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Van Orden, De Ruyter, (not summoned,) et al.—C. Krieenberg, $395.
Watt, Helen—G. Wilson, $1,157.
Winter, Louis—I. Berzinsky et al., $103.
Weissman, Isidore, et al.—M. Frank et al., possession of some property and $152, or possession of property and $842.
Wiltchik, Louis—H. H. Steffens Trucking Co., $180.
Welser, Max, et al.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $730.
Whiting, William, et al.—O. E. Lohrke et al., costs, $144.
Wolf, John D. and Mary—S. Marx et al., $278.
Wittner Jaffner Realty Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $645.
Fortunpeck Realty Co.—Same, $106.
Baltimore Bridge Co. — Goodman Contracting Co., $230.
American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.—E. E. Alexander et al., costs, $124.
Hotel Willson—G. Breitenbach, $123.
Shepman Mortgage & Realty Cor.—J. Forgione, $519.
Northern Assurance Co. of London—H. Gorsch, $1,468.
Revolute Machine Co.—M. Lumb et al., $251.
Isaac Lewis & Sons, Inc., et al.—State Bank, $358.
Van Orden Construction Co. et al.—C. Krieenberg, $395.
St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church Society —Carnegie Trust Co., $3,292.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

Alhambra Theatre Co.—City of New York, May 13, 1911, $955.
Basilea, Caesar, Andrew Cuneo, and Dominick Calandra—A. Gross, June 1, 1910, $3,875.
Bateman, Herbert—E. M. Beebe, April 11, 1900, $187.
Bernado, Juliano—M. Kohner & Bro., March 4, 1910, $179.
Cohen, David—L. Levy, May 16, 1911, $1,888.
Dunn, John V.—American Newspaper Pub. Ass'n, June 12, 1909, $138.
Gottlieb, Samuel—M. Rosner, Dec. 21, 1905, $109.
Havender, Joseph—A. Kraus, June 11, 1907, $1,553.
King, Anthony, J.—R. J. McGowan, Dec. 21, 1910, $697.
Loeb, Gertrude K.—J. J. Fallon, Jan. 5, 1911, $2,755.
Silk, Morris, and Louis Herman—J. A. Solomon, May 9, 1902, $317.
Seyler, George F.—H. B. Scharman & Sons, Sept. 10, 1898, $300.
Hogan, James F.—Phelps Bros. Co., Jan. 16, 1911, (vacated,) $841.
Whitcombe, Jean—City of New York, April 28, 1911, (vacated,) $107.
Citron, Nathan and Herman—M. Friedlander et al., Dec. 23, 1910, (reversed,) $1,213.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Scattered showers have fallen during the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States, and there have been generous rains in New England and light rains in the interior of New York. Rains are also reported from the Northern Plains States, the Rocky Mountain region, and Washington and Oregon. In all other districts the weather remained fair.

Moderate temperatures were general Wednesday in the East and the Ohio Valley, and warm weather prevailed throughout the Plains States and the Mississippi Valley.

Temperatures are considerably below the seasonal average in the North and Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair throughout the country Thursday and Friday, except local showers Thursday in New England and at widely scattered points in the Northwest and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Somewhat warmer weather will prevail Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere temperature changes will be unimportant.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light to moderate variable winds and overcast, showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair and somewhat warmer Thursday. Friday, fair; light, variable winds.

New England—Clearing Thursday; slightly warmer in East and South portions. Friday, probably fair; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
8 A. M.	59	54	4 P. M.	77	59
6 A. M.	60	54	6 P. M.	71	57
9 A. M.	63	55	9 P. M.	67	55
12 M.	77	58	12 P. M.	69	55

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 53 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—KATE L. NUGENT., Plaintiff, against HENRY L. DAVIS and ANNIE S. DAVIS, his wife, FRANK DRECHSEL, EMILY A. DAVIS, WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, as Assignee of said Henry L. Davis, under a General Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, and LAFRENZ W. GOOSS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1911, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, May 16, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, being part of Lots Nos. 23 and 24 on a certain map entitled "Map of Mount Pleasant" being a subdivision of Plots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Abraham Bassford Estate, in the Village of Tremont, Westchester County, New York, filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, January 25th, 1871, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Burnside Avenue, distant 90.91 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of Burnside Avenue and the westerly side of Bassford Place as shown on said map, (now as widened, Ryer Avenue;) thence northerly parallel with Ryer Avenue, 73.71 feet; thence westerly at right angles with Ryer Avenue 24 feet; thence southerly parallel with Ryer Avenue 88.03 feet to the northerly side of Burnside Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue 28.71 feet to the point or place of beginning.

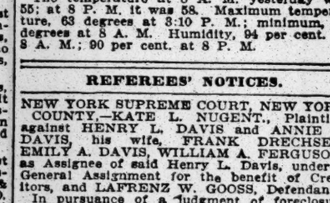
Being the same premises heretofore conveyed by Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Henry L. Davis, by Deed, dated, July 20th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, July 21, 1896, in Liber 23 of Conveyances, Sec. 11, at page 495.

Dated, New York, May 19th, 1911.

JAMES OLIVER, Referee.

SAMUEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is four thousand one hundred ninety-six and sixty-seven one-hundredths dollars, ($4,196.67,) with interest thereon from May 6th, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirty-nine and ninety-one one-hundredths dollars, ($239.91,) with interest from May 6, 1911, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money, is ninety-three and thirty-seven one-hundredths dollars, ($93.37,) and interest.

Dated, New York, May 19th, 1911.

JAMES OLIVER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—WILLIAM PARKIN, as the person appointed by the Supreme Court to execute the trust created by the last will and testament of SUSAN A. RAMSEN, deceased, plaintiff, against MAY R. CALTHROP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of May, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

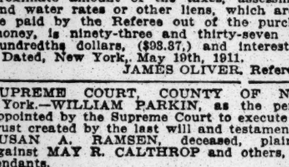
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning, being the premises known as Number Five Hundred and Thirty-four (534) West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City.

Dated New York, May 24, 1911.

CHARLES A. OBERWAGER, Referee.

FREDERICK W. COLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Room 188, Post Office Building, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 534 West Fifty-fifth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is eleven thousand four hundred and forty-six 11-100 dollars, ($11,446 11-100,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and twenty-seven 85-100 dollars, ($327 85-100,) with interest from May 23, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $330 26-100 and interest.

Dated New York, May 24, 1911.

CHARLES A. OBERWAGER, Referee.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

Decoration Day Excursions

Lehigh Valley Railroad

SPECIAL TRAINS

Leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., New York, for
NIAGARA FALLS.....May 27, 9:00 AM
ITHACA.....May 26, 9:45 PM
MAUCH CHUNK..May 30, 8:30 AM
BELLEWOOD PARK.....May 28 & 30, 9:00 AM

Hudson River Tube Trains connect at Jersey City Station.

Leave Newark, Market Street Station, about 30 minutes later.

NIAGARA FALLS, $10.00 — May 27, 28, 29; Return June 1.
ITHACA, 8.10 — Harvard-Cornell Boat Race, May 26; Return May 30.
GLEN ONOKO AND MAUCH CHUNK, 1.50 — May 30.
BELLEWOOD PARK, 1.00 — May 28 and 30 and Every Sunday.

Other Attractive Tours at Reasonable Cost. Information at

1460, 353 and 140 Broadway, Hudson Tube Stations, 33d and Broadway, Cortlandt and Church Streets, New York; 211 Market St., Newark; 30 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

DECORATION DAY TOURS — Special reduced rates, expenses included. 2 to 5 day trips only $6.00 up, including Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Cape May, Delaware Water Gap, Boston, Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls, Sullivan County, Berkshire Hills, Catskills, Washington, Old Point, Richmond, etc. Send for special circular of all trips. MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., N. Y. City

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Halcyon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. See the Ocean, Sandy Hook Lightship and Forts. Trips daily, 1:15 P. M., returning 5.

NIAGARA FALLS $10 AND RETURN
ERIE RAILROAD
Going May 27-28-29
RETURNING UNTIL JUNE 1
Additional information and tickets at 299-1159 Broadway, "Concourse" ticket office Hudson Terminal Building and at
BROADWAY & 33D ST. (HUDSON AND MANHATTAN TUBE STATION), NEW YORK, also at
23 COURT STREET
Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, and other Erie offices in New York and Brooklyn.

CHANGE IN TIME TABLE

On Greenwood Lake Division, New Jersey & New York R. R., Northern R. R. of N. J. Division, SATURDAY, MAY 27.

Decoration Day Outings
On Great, Swift Day Line Steamer
Hendrick Hudson
To Kingston Point
(The foot of the Catskills)
and Return.
200 Miles for $2.
Leave Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M. Also West Point, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie Excursions. Leaving Desbrosses St. 8:40 and 9:40 A.

Decoration Day Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 43d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Return to New York by boat or rail, $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. — ALL-WATER ROUTE TO — CONEY ISLAND
Season opens Saturday, May 27th, with full schedule from W. 129th, N. R., and Pier 1, N. R. No Landing at West 23d St.
STEAMER "GRAND REPUBLIC"
SPECIAL TRIPS UP THE HUDSON, Sunday, May 28th, and Tuesday, May 30th, allowing 2½ hours at and 1 hour at
WEST POINT NEWBURGH
leaves Pier 1, North River, 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:00 A. M. ROUND TRIP, 75c.; Yonkers, 50c. Steamer will be limited to one-half its licensed capacity.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
Decoration Day and next Sunday, May 28th
Leave W. 23d St. 8.50, Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Mauch Chunk, $1.50
DECORATION DAY
Leave W. 23d St. 8.20, Liberty St. 8.30 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

DECORATION DAY
SPECIAL TRIPS

All Expenses Hotels, etc., Included:		
ASBURY PARK,	3 Days	$8.50
ATLANTIC CITY,	3 "	10.00
CATSKILL MTS.,	4 "	12.50
WASHINGTON,	3 "	13.50
NIAGARA FALLS,	3 "	14.50
LAKE GEORGE,	4 "	17.50

Write or Phone (1803 Main) for Schedules.
HENDRICKSON TOURS
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Two Grand "California" Tours via the Great Lakes, and Ten Tours to "Europe." Descriptive Itineraries free.

DECORATION DAY
All Expenses TOURS

Niagara Falls	$15.50	and up
Atlantic City	11.75	" "
Washington, D. C.	13.50	" "
Old Point Comfort	18.00	" "

FRANK TOURIST CO., 396 B'way, N. Y.
Est. 1875. Tel. 1940 Franklin.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Magnificent Steamers; Splendid Accommodations, Cuisine and Service Unexcelled
Peoples Line to Albany
Str. C. W. Morse or Adirondack, PIER 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. W. 129th St., 6:45 P. M. daily (Sundays included.)
OBSERVATION AND PALM ROOM AN INTERESTING FEATURE.
Citizens Line to Albany & Troy
New Str. Trojan or Rensselaer, PIER 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturdays included;) Yonkers, 7 P. M.; stops at Albany in both directions. Decoration Day Outing. Round Trip, $2.50, via Both Lines; 10-day limit. Tickets at pier and principal ticket offices. Close train connections at Albany and Troy for points North, East & West. Tel. 9400 Spring.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON via BOAT-RAIL
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES — New CLERMONT will be in service for Special DECORATION DAY Trip Over To CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and intermediate points, $1.50 round trip. To Mountain Resorts, $2.75 round trip. Steamers leave Pier 45, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. (129th St., N. R., up trip Saturday and Monday at 7 P. M.) Tickets at all agencies and at pier.

NORTH BEACH
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS
Boats East 99th St. ONLY
Queensboro Bridge Trolleys Daily.
May 25th, Boats from East 134th St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS.
NEARBY SAILINGS: ENGLAND, IRELAND, THE CONTINENT

St. Paul,	May 27, 9:30 A.M.	Cedric,	May 27, 11:00 A.M.
Minnehaha,	May 27, 9:30 A.M.	New York,	June 3, 9:30 A.M.
Vaderland,	May 27, 10:00 A.M.	Minnewaska,	June 3, 10:30 A.M.

*The World's Largest and Finest Steamer, New S. S. OLYMPIC, (45,000 TONS) Sails June 28

American Line — Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

St. Paul	May 27; June 24; July 22
New York	June 3; July 1; July 29
Philadelphia	June 10; July 8; Aug. 5
St. Louis	June 17; July 15; Aug. 12

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.

Minnehaha	May 27; June 24; July 22
Minnewaska	June 3; July 1; July 29
Minneapolis	June 10; July 8; Aug. 5
Minnetonka	June 17; July 15; Aug. 12

Red Star — Pier 59, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp

Vaderland	May 27; June 24; July 22
Finland	June 3; July 1; July 29
Kroonland	July 8; Aug. 5
Lapland	June 17; July 15; Aug. 12

Our Travelers' Checks Good Everywhere.

White Star — Piers 60 & 61, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

★OLYMPIC (New)	June 28; July 26
Majestic	June 7; July 5; Aug. 2
Adriatic	June 12; July 12
Oceanic	June 21; July 19; Aug. 12

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Cedric	May 27; June 24; July 22
Baltic	June 3; July 1; July 29
Celtic	June 10; July 8; Aug. 5
Arabic	June 17; July 15

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool
Largest Steamers St. Lawrence Route.
New York & Boston
To the MEDITERRANEAN
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.

Romanic. June 10, 10 A. M.	Canopic...July 1
Cretic	June 24, noon Romanic. July 15

Our Travelers' Checks Good Everywhere.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY, (TEL. 2100 RECTOR,) AND PIER 62, N. R., (WEST 23D ST.,) N. Y.

London-Paris-Bremen
EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL TUESDAYS, 10 A. M.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	MAY 30
Kronprinz Wilhelm	JUNE 6
George Washington	JUNE 8
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	JUNE 13

North German Lloyd
MEDITERRANEAN SAILINGS ON SATURDAYS.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen'l Agts., 5 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Familiar tales crowd the memory as you steam swiftly up the Hudson on a Day Line steamer.

Plum Point, Beacon Hills, Fishkill, Newburgh—all famed in Revolutionary story, add their interest to the trip.

At Newburgh is Washington's Headquarters, where he stayed while the Continental army was quartered in the valley. It is now maintained by the State as a Museum of Revolutionary Relics.

DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M., landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Ideal Decoration Day trips.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.
Steamer Mary Powell
Afternoon boat for Rondout and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail. 16

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
To Boston or anywhere down East—
By Fall River Line steamer's a good way to go.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5:30 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.
Fare to Boston....$4
City Ticket Office—171 B'way—Phone 5121 Cort

CAPITAL CITY LINE
50 CENTS TO ALBANY
Fast and Elegant Steamers FRANK JONES and KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot West 10th St., 5:30 P. M. West 129th St., 6 P. M. Daily, Sundays Included. 'Phone 482-483 Spring.

MANHATTAN LINE $1 ALBANY
Round Trip, $1.50. Good 10 Days. Steamers leave New York every other day on even dates, during May, from ft. W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; ft. W. 129th St., 6 P. M.; stop at Columbia St., Albany (directly adjoining Union Station). Special stop south bound to W. 131st St., N. Y. Tel. 9236 Spring.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie & Kingston, Week Days, 4:00 P. M., from ft. Franklin St. For Highland Falls, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, week days, 5:00 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Tel. 405 Franklin.

CUNARD — Piers foot West 14th St., N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, opposite Battery.
Largest Fastest Finest Ships Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals.
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
DIRECT via FISHGUARD
For the convenience of passengers wishing to proceed direct to the Continent during June, special express trains will leave Fishguard for Dover.
Fishguard and Liverpool.

LUSITANIA	MAURETANIA
May 31, 9 A. M.	June 14, 9 A. M.

Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool.

CARONIA	CAMPANIA
June 3, 10 A. M.	June 7, 10 A. M.

•MADEIRA GIBRALTAR †GENOA NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME
For actual calling ports see extended sailing list. Sailings noon.

Pannonia	June 1	July 20	Sept. 7
†Carpathia	June 15	Aug. 3	Sept. 21
•†Saxonia	July 3	Aug. 24	

MONTREAL QUEBEC LONDON
Regular Sailings of Steamers Carrying One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class Passengers only.

Spend Your Vacation in BERMUDA
MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE WORLD
SWEPT BY COOL ATLANTIC BREEZES
Every outdoor recreation. Bathing in the clearest of turquoise waters. Excellent fishing. 1,400 Mile Superb Ocean Voyage
BY THE MAGNIFICENT, FAST MAIL Twin-Screw S. S. "OCEANA"
FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP Including Stateroom Berth & Meals $20 UP
Best Cuisine on the Atlantic
LARGEST, FASTEST & FINEST STEAMER 14,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT; 535 FT. LONG.
Many staterooms with brass beds; six suites de luxe with private baths; finest promenade deck in the world. Orchestra, Gymnasium, Wireless. Only Bermuda steamer with submarine signals.
EXCURSIONS covering all expenses, four to eleven days, including steamship fare, best hotel accommodations, $23 UP shore trips, drives, etc., at total cost of Beautiful Booklet, Itinerary, Tickets; etc., of Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

†KAISERIN AUG. VIC.	May 25, 9 A. M.		
¶§PENNSYLVANIA	May 27, 9 A. M.		
CLEVELAND	June 1, 10 A. M.		
¶§PATRICIA	June 8, 11 A. M.		

†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. ¶Will call at Boulogne. §Second Cabin only.
Direct Service—PHILADELPHIA-HAMBURG.
GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA

S. S. MOLTKE	June 8, 11 A. M.		
‡S. S. BATAVIA	June 21		
S. S. HAMBURG	June 27		

‡Will NOT call at Algiers.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 45 B'way, N. Y.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY — STEAMSHIP SERVICE
New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail Thursdays,
12 noon; Pier 16, East River, (ft. Fulton St.)
JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA,
CONNECTING FOR PACIFIC PORTS.
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
17 Battery Place. Telephone 1025 Rector.
Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

•NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
ITALIAN LINES — 21-24 State St., N. Y.
†LA VELOCE
¶ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples & Genoa Direct.
¶Taormina May 25, 11 AM
D. D'Aosta. May 27, 11 AM
†Oceania.....June 3 | ¶Ancona.....June 6
All large, new Twin Screw Steamers.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & COMPANY

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Miner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

EUROPE AND THE ORIENT
80 fine tours, $285 upward. Frequent sailings. 14th Annual Orient Cruise, Feb. 1, 1912, by S. S. Arabic; 71 days, all expenses, $400 and upward.
5 Round the World Tours, 1911: $1,550 and up.
Frank C. Clark : Times Building, New York

AZORES LISBON NAPLES MARSEILLES — BY THE FABRE LINE
Approx. weekly sailings by the newest, largest, finest & fastest French steamers in the MEDITERRANEAN Trade.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., Gen'l Agts., 17 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA ROUND TRIP $20 and Up
Inclusive Tours at Moderate Rates
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO., 32 State St., N. Y.

BRAZIL — LAMPORT & HOLT LINE — and All Argentine Ports
by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York 5th and 20th of each month.
16 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO
23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES.
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
201 Produce Exchange, New York

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW

Business Opportunities.

¶ A business man with a legitimate proposition, who needs capital to extend his business, may obtain it by advertising in the Business Opportunity column of The New York Times.

¶ The New York Times reaches the offices and homes of more people with money to invest than any other New York newspaper.

¶ The strict surveillance of all advertisements in The New York Times makes it the best medium for the man with a Business Opportunity.

¶ Telephone your advertisement to 1000 Bryant or send it in through the nearest Times office, or go to any advertising agency.

Lost

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Small sapphire, about one-half inch, Boston express from Milford to Grand Central, taxicab to Ritz-Carlton; suitable reward. Mrs. J. H. Tyson, Riverside, Conn. 'Phone 790 —Greenwich.

LOST—Gold locket watch fob, marked square and compass; name "Fred," gold coin, and photo inside; suitable reward. Hess, 59 Beaver St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Pin, at Brighton Beach or on train to Prospect Park, Monday, pearl crescent: reward. Return to Amey, 270 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

LOST—Opal ring in dressing room Parlor Car 4, Pittsfield, afternoon express, May 23. Return to Civic League, 127 Madison Av. Reward.

LOST—Small gold purse; liberal reward if returned to L. Moyse, Manhattan Square Hotel.

LOST—A bar pin, sapphires and pearls; reward. Mrs. Bloodgood, 49 East 34th St.

LOST—Reward for gold, diamond-studded fob; "M. R. M." Crown Fur Co., 211 6th Av.

LOST.—Lady's monogram gold watch; $10 reward. E., 27 Produce Exchange.

$200 REWARD.
9-stone diamond bar pin, Thursday, between 55th and 7th, Comedy Theatre and Knickerbocker Hotel. Jung & Klitz, 1 Maiden Lane.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Boston terrier, seal brindle, half white. Answers to Major. Reward. 2,073 7th Av.

LOST—Black dachshund pup, Monday, 5 P. M. 658 Lexington Av. Liberal reward.

Found

30c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND—Pocketbook with money. Ask Charles Langer, 643 East 12th St., city.

FOUND, May 23.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St.: SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Two umbrellas, cane, handbag, collars, purse, bank book, tags, overalls, socks, &c., apron. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, gloves, hats, underwear, trousers, hose, hat, rules, globe. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, purses, handbag, eyeglasses, manuscript, papers, sketch, gloves, book, stamp, &c., collars, paper, seeds, bathing suit, dress goods, &c., coat, magazine, hat, keys, bottles, shawl, cuspidor. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Eyeglasses, gloves, insurance papers, shirt, hat. SUBWAY —Suitcases, umbrella, pin, handbag, meshbags, purses, 2 pocketbooks, money, books, papers, picture, hat, gloves, underwear, hair net, tie, coat, feather, letter, chart, overalls, &c., knife, wrench, casters, inner tube, package waste.

FOUND, May 23—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Umbrella, book, hat, sheet music, gloves, 3 packages.

FOUND, May 24—JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J. Trains on the 23d St.: Pair of gloves, package of paper.

FOUND, May 24—NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: One umbrella, dress suit case, overcoat, package, book, ticket, pair of gloves, pin.

FOUND, May 24—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two packages, one umbrella.

FOUND, May 24—LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Fifteen umbrellas, ten packages, two coats, one hat.

FOUND, May 24—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Package, grip, pair of gloves, package of meat, grip, package, book.

FOUND, May 24—ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Four umbrellas, two memo books, box of stockings, box of laundry, package laundry, racquet cover, one tan kid glove, two-foot rule.

FOUND, May 24—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av. Pullman: Tooth brush and paste, nightshirt, eyeglasses, price list, pajamas, two nightshirts, mirror, breastpin. Long Island Train: Pair of gloves, hairbrush and tooth paste, roll of paper. Pennsylvania Train: Knife, cane. Arcade: Eyeglasses.

FOUND, May 17 to 23—Articles found on Lehigh Valley trains. Apply to General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Package, umbrella, baseball bat, watch, overcoat, dress suit case, hat.

Business Opportunities

30c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Shirt Business For Sale.—Gross sales, $150,000 for past year; complete plant located in Brooklyn; 100 sewing machines, 15 pressing, and 3 cutting tables; capacity, 900 dozens per week; experienced help in neighborhood. Apply to Newborg & Callan, 2 Rector St., New York City.

German-American wishes to represent American manufacturers in France, Germany, and England; has responsible position in New York; great experience and first-class references; fixed salary and commission required. S 16 Times.

TRUFFLES.—Party owning good truffle ground wishes wealthy person to finance its development; $2,000 to $3,000; interesting, convincing particulars on application. G. L. Lake, 3,136 South 31st Av, Seattle, Wash.

An established real estate office with collection for sale. Inquire between 9 and 12 A. M., 850 East 18th St., real estate office.

Partner wanted, with $2,000, for children's and infants' clothes; prefer the particulars. Write, S 2 Times.

Complete tailoring plant for sale, including lease of loft. Apply from 1 to 5, Lempit Bros., 222 Greene St.

Business Notices

30c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

An Extraordinary Offer.—Gowns, to order, imported Marquisette, $40; imported Linen, $30; exquisite French models, highest workmanship. Cully, 138 West 48th St.

LADIES' and children's dresses reasonable; out, home prefecred. Juliett, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

HOUSECLEANING, whitewashing. Hull, 210 East 74th St. 'Phone 1678 Lenox.

For Sale

30c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

For Sale—Mahogany oval library table, mahogany dressing table, weathered oak dining room set consisting of buffet, glass cabinet, table, and six chairs. Apply between 12 noon and 2 o'clock, Apartment third front east, 312 West 109th St.

Slightly used office furniture from Carnegie Trust Company, desks, chairs, tables, adding machines, typewriters, filing cabinets, time clocks, mimeographs, multigraphs, neostyles, bookcases. Nathan's, 4 White St.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures, business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 59-61 Franklin. 268 Broadway.

Inca's idols, copper utensils, oil paintings, enamel miniatures; pieces for museums. 282 Lexington Av.

Electrical folding machine for circulars; cost $178; sell $100; used two months. S 12 Times.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

Furnished or unfortunished parlor floor and second floor in fine locality from party having or contemplating taking a fine private house; would make long lease; positively no other boarders or lodgers. O 2 Times.

Country Board

30c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; large wing; absolutely fireproof; rooms, with bath; steam heat; private bathing beach and dock; tennis courts; opens May 27; references. Address 53 Irving Place, New York. Tel., 2123 Stuy.

BATTERSHALL INN, SEA CLIFF, L. I. Elevation 200 feet; no mosquitos; references; send for booklet.

Westchester County.

4TH ST., 138 WEST, (corner 10th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.)—Large, single, or connecting rooms, all improvements, with board; handsome grounds; plenty of shade, fruit, and flowers; terms reasonable.

New York State.

Our delightful tent bungalows give benefits of outdoor life, retain comforts of indoor life; meals in attractive remodeled farmhouse; one mile station; rates moderate; write. Thendara Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

Private German family will accommodate a few Gentile gentlemen; high, beautiful country; commuting distance West Shore Railroad. Liebau Valley Cottege, Rockland County, N. Y.

SUGAR LOAF, Orange County, N. Y.—Beautiful mountain scenery, large shady lawns; modern conveniences; no children. Palmer.

At Lake, Orange Co., N. Y.—Springbrook Farm; improvements; near station; $8 to $10 per week. Mrs. W. Webb.

Mt. View Farm.—Charming location; excellent table; $7 week. North Bundy, Kingston, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing tact and a pleasing personality, for a special organization work among school children; one who can travel if necessary preferred; good compensation for right woman. Room 909, 110 West 34th St.

CORSETS.—Experienced hands to finish and alter corsets. Olmstead Corset Co., 44 West 22d St.

FITTERS.
R. H. MACY & CO. require experienced, competent alteration fitters on women's dresses. Apply at office of General Manager.

HAND ADDRESSERS WANTED.—Accuracy essential. Address, giving remuneration desired and references, S 21 Times.

PHARMACIST.
R. H. MACY & CO. have a vacancy for a licensed drug clerk, (female.) Apply at office of General Manager.

PUPIL NURSES for a city hospital of 50 beds; immediate pay; diploma on graduation. People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted; college graduate, with reading knowledge of German, and aptitude for proofreading and general office work, as secretary in a scientific institution. Address J. U. Norris, Station Y, New York City, stating training, experience, and references.

WANTED—Woman to take home bundle wash; reference required. Apply at once, Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

WANTED—Girl for housework; with reference. 122 West 70th St.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A SPLENDID OPENING for exceptional men; compensation, $10 to $25. Call after 9 A. M. Curtis Publishing Co., 1,002 Tribune Building, N. Y. City.

A WELL-EDUCATED MAN, now unemployed, over 25, for outside position requiring more than ordinary tact and ability, but pay accordingly. Room 909, 110 West 34th St.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, modelers, transferers, printers, lathe operators, and examiners. Call or address Hamilton Bank Note Co., 142 Adams St., B'klyn, N. Y. Tel. 2561 Main.

CARRIAGE and automobile washer; experienced man in receiving department of factory. Address B. W., Box 16, 1570 Broadway.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—First-class man wanted on ornamental iron work, stairs, &c.; none others need apply. Hudson Structural Steel Co., 136th St. and Southern Boulevard.

MANAGER for retail market selling meats, poultry, fish, groceries, wines, liquors; located twenty miles from New York; only those capable of taking full charge and able to furnish best of credentials and bond need apply. Address, giving full particulars and past employers, Kennedy, Box G 262 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY—American; apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and wages expected. T 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman for high-class subdivision on Staten Island; lots $175; high ground overlooking ocean; fine improvements, trolley; excellent opportunity; fine people only; liberal commission; no advances. Refined, 122 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Men over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good paying, steady position. 277 Broadway, Room 601; ask for Mr. Routh.

SALESMEN.—Over 25; energetic; good-paying, steady position; opportunity to those speaking foreign languages; references. Mr. Schuyler, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, high class, to handle water-front property, north shore, 25 minutes from New York; leads furnished to right man. Keith, 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

SALESMEN (2) wanted, over 25, of good education and address, for out-of-town work; permanent employment. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SALESMAN to visit city and office trade with a popular-priced line of cloaks and suits. S 17 Times.

SALESMEN—Hustlers; new invention; big money to right men. Fried, 148 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in railroad office; $75 per month; must be expert; give references. G 257 Times Downtown.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.
R. H. MACY & CO. require an experienced trunk and bag salesman; one capable of marking trunks. Apply at office of General Manager.

WANTED—Competent storeroom clerk for hospital; single man, with experience preferred; must be able to keep accurate record. Apply G 206 Times Downtown.

Agents Wanted

30c. a line 1 time; 85c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, 702 Lockport, N. Y.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ESTIMATOR, TYPOGRAPHIC, and LAY-OUT man, $40; stenographers, (3,) railroad experience, $18; others: young lady, office assistant, Christian, $12; also several other clerical positions open; your full fee returned if not placed. Employers' Reference Service Agency, 144 West 23d St.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ambitious; will work hard to get good start; will accept small salary. Elsie Fitzgerald, 509 East 44th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Stenographer, 61 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady closing house highly recommends her; will assist with waiting; free June 1. 120 East 25th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—Lady closing house highly recommends two excellent girls; together or single; free June 1. 120 East 25th St.

FRENCH nursery governess or tuto-companion; capable of teaching any elementary subject; desires a position for the Summer. G 237 Times Downtown.

GIRL, 17 years old, (Jewish,) neat and of good appearance, desires position with family going away for the Summer; would take care of one or two children. Address (D. F.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

LADY leaving town desires to place excellent cook for the Summer, where there is kitchen maid. Apply May 29, 10 to 12 A. M., 60 East 79th St. 'Phone 1487 Lenox.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly familiar general office duties; competent, reliable; 10 years' experience; $18. Miss Earle, 220 West 69th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires position; six years' experience; capable, conscientious, punctual; employer's interest studied; best references; $15. Address D 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, BOOKKEEPER. —Several months' experience; excellent references; moderate salary; wishes chance. Beginner, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, 'phone 660 —East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Neat, bright, willing girl; six months' experience; $6; rapid, accurate; good education; no agency. Miss Salzano, G 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; get up literature; circularize; accurate; college graduate; $12. Reliable, G 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY.—Competent; used to responsibility; excellent references. Address D., 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Four years' experience; understands office work; good speller; references. G 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Considerable experience; Christian; neat young lady; refined; college education; $7. G 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; experienced, bright, and reliable; $8; best references. Ambitious, G 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export; technical dictation; no clock watcher; can be depended upon. G 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced mining, banking; punctual; conversant office details; $14; bright. G 241 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
All branches of work.
Moderate charges.
Room 501, 320 Broadway. 'Phone Worth 1819.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 52 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. George Christie, 883 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ATTORNEY, age 29, graduate Yale, 5 years' experience, desires location legal department of railroad or corporation; credentials above par. Address S 23 Times.

BARTENDER.—Young Irishman who has been in America only a short time seeks a position as bartender; intelligent, active, and can furnish the best references. S 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant; writes up, balances books regular intervals. Strickland, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman desires private position for his chauffeur; young man; best habits; gentlemanly; in my employ fourteen month; careful driver; able mechanician; city, country. Efficient, 3,525 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, married, seeks position; 3 years last position on foreign and American cars; good references; English. Stimpson, 261 West 69th St.

CHAUFFEUR-mechanic wishes position private family; best references; city, country. Martin, 22 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position. P. Gunter, 220 Suydam St., Brooklyn.

JAPANESE, young, willing, obedient, competent as cook, butler, valet, houseman; also able to take entire charge of gentleman's place or small family, for small wages; 3 years last position; has reference good character and abilities. Kiyo Hayashi, 798 Lexington Av.

MAN.—Well educated, high business ability, perfect knowledge of two foreign languages, experienced also in literary work, desires clerical or any other suitable position; moderate compensation. N 80 Times.

POSITION wanted as outside salesman; 18 years' experience; A1 references. P 2 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (29,) thorough correspondent and bookkeeper, 10 years' held position of trust and responsibility, seeks opportunity to prove ability; future more important than initial salary; exceptional references. N 167 Times.

STRONG, INTELLIGENT LAD, 18 years old, with about two years' office boy and office assistant experience, wants position at once; lives in Brooklyn; willing and anxious to work any hours and to do any possible work; the pressing, urgent, absolute necessity is to get work at once; I must make good. S 15 Times.

TUTOR for elementary school work; seven years' experience as a teacher; college graduate and A. M. degree from Teachers' College of Columbia University. Apartment 24, 418 West 118th St.

WANTED—Manufacturers' line to sell jobbers and department stores in Chicago; have room to carry stock if desired. Eckhardt, 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG Southern business man, 24 years old, with experience gained with good houses in home city, wants to gain an opening in New York and work up to larger opportunity; good education; knows and wants hard work and expects it; does not expect full salary at once. S 18 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks future with business man desiring to place responsibilities on thoroughly experienced, capable, college graduate 24; good personality. W. T., 337 East 18th St.

YOUNG MAN, 28, receiving teller of closed institution, with practical experience in different departments, wishes to locate in bank in or near New York City. S 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, with knowledge of English, being free from 12 to 5 P. M., desires position as salesman or collector; satisfactory references. Greek, N 113 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced office assistant and stock clerk, wishes good opportunity. W. Greenberger, 164 East 80th St., city.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS, 50 Pine St. Tel. 8425 John

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 5th Av.; telephone 4527—Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help.

COMPETENT help of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Phone 1538 Riverside.

COOK, Swedish, thoroughly competent, take entire charge of kitchen; excellent references; $60. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished; city, country. Middlesex Employment Agency, 81 West 132d St. 6370—Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids; good references; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone 486—Morningside.

INSTANT RELIEF AGENCY, 131 West 133d St.; telephone 7288 Morningside.—Experienced help, male and female; colored.

OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 WEST 134TH.—Bond $1,000; guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

SHEPHERD AGENCY, 107 West 133d St.; telephone 6916 Morningside.—Domestic help furnished; male, female; references.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

A.—47 5TH AV.—Second-floor suites, with baths; single rooms; parlor dining room; small tables; transients and table guests accommodated.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated; references.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, well-kept, homelike rooms; substantial board; fine location; references.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished; excellent board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single and double rooms; reference.

57TH ST., 319-321 WEST, "The Adrienne."—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private bath, for respectable parties desiring a cool, quiet home in the city; personal attention; gives table guests excellent cuisine and the house a homelike atmosphere; Summer rates; all conveniences. Telephone 682 Columbus to-day.

58TH, 133-135 WEST.—Large, small sunny rooms; "L," Subway; parlor dining; board optional.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Finely furnished, medium room; large closets; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Large, cool room; gentlemen preferred; fine location; excellent table; also parlor floor.

68TH 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; 'PHONE 4418—COL.

70TH, 80 WEST.—Table board given female for assistance 2 hours a day in private boarding house.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, large and small, suite or separately; board optional; select.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-floor room; private bathroom; telephone in room; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Two large front rooms; also hall room; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 172 WEST.—Handsome rooms, with and without bath; superior house and table; references.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Comfortable home, with all conveniences, in private house; board optional.

72D ST., 269 WEST.—Very desirable large and small rooms, with board; every convenience; table guests; references.

72D ST., 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single rooms; private bath; well appointed house; reference.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; fine meals; table guests; Summer rates; Jewish.

74th ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table guests; home cooking; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board; table guests accommodated; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room; private bath; hot water; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; telephone; Gentiles.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking; reasonable.

79TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms, with board; satisfaction.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large rooms, sunlight, running water; near bath; delicious meals; gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Fine parlor floor; private bath; private entrance; front room; reference.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, first-class room, board; table guests accommodated.

81ST. 118 WEST.—Double, single rooms; one and two flights; L, Subway; references required.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private bath; parquet floors; electric lights; Summer rates.

82D ST., 74 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining room; references.

83D ST., 23 WEST.—Splendid accommodation at Summer rates in high-grade Jewish house.

84TH ST., 34 WEST.—One large second-floor room, in physician's house; gentlemen only; decidedly reasonable to satisfactory applicant.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Large single rooms; homelike; near Park, Subway, elevated; parlor dining.

91ST ST., 29 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; near Park; parlor dining; meals optional; telephone.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; near Park and "L" station; telephone; table guests.

102D ST., 243 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsome front rooms; southern exposure; coolest section in city; boarding house atmosphere eliminated; excellent table. Summer rates.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; superior board; refined surroundings; table guests; 'phone.

117TH ST., 417 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; just east of Columbia University Library; beautiful double, single room; choice table board; private house.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; Broadway Subway; telephone Morningside—8186.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in newly decorated apartment; southern cooking daintily served.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Large front room, three windows; cool; conveniences; American family; gentleman; telephone.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms; lavatory, all conveniences, telephone; references; Summer rates; table guests.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (The Audubon.)—A beautiful, healthy location, near Broadway, famous Riverside Drive; first-class rooms, board; extremely low rates.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

Accommodations for one or two congenial men in large apartment with two bachelors; best of meals; competent housekeeper. Bachelors, N 98 Times.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—600 West 169th St.; can accommodate couple appreciating high-class home, with large, sunny room; two closets; private bath. Field.

WEST END AV., 879, (corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park; Subway express station and surface cars; beautiful vine-covered house; finest location N. Y.; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large, small adjoining rooms; elegant board; every accommodation; southern exposure; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; transients accommodated; park privilege; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (The Naylor.)—Desirable large and small rooms; telephone; table board.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Rooms with board; references; table guests.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Rooms; excellent board optional; elevator; Summer engagements at reduced rates.

MADISON AV., 889, (70th St.)—Large and small rooms, with or without board, in handsome private house; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 694-696; 23 East 63d.—Rooms, suites, separate; private baths; board optional.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Light, pleasant rooms; modern conveniences; telephone.

15TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large and small neat rooms; porcelain bath on floor; reasonable; reference.

38TH, 52 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and small rooms; moderate rental to permanent guests.

39TH ST., 10 WEST.—Room in very desirable house for gentleman only; breakfast optional.

42D, 300 WEST.—Large and medium outside; running water; two flights; reasonable; Rowland's bell.

43D ST., 250 WEST.—One flight, front and back parlor, with kitchenette, all connecting. Edwards.

46TH ST., 313 WEST.—Large rooms, centrally located, one block from Broadway.

52D ST., 238, west of Broadway.—Newly furnished rooms, with bath; Summer rates.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; bath; $30-$50 month; meals; Subway; hotel service.

68TH ST., 88 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Private house, best room, well furnished, $25 month; reference.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; fine meals; table guests; Subway, "L"; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; bath, 'phone; references required.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Large rooms; single or en suite; also medium sized; telephone; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 35c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Boston lady, opening central, exclusive home, will rent elegantly furnished large front room; improvements; telephone; moderate terms; references.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large front room; attractive neighborhood; all conveniences. 'Phone 8124—Schuyler.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Second story, en suite or single; also medium room; private house; references.

78TH ST., 135 WEST.—Handsome suite, or singly, bath, electricity, telephone; Summer rates; references; private.

80TH ST., 225 WEST.—Corner; outside room; bath; elevator; bargain; housekeeping privileges. Mooney, 9298 Schulyer.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, newly furnished front room, with bath; private family; reasonable rates.

82D ST., 327, (Riverside Drive.)—Front room; second floor; dressing room connecting; shower; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well furnished front room; running water; first-class house; 'phone.

82D, 113 WEST.—Large front room; Summer rates.

83D ST., 108 WEST.—Front parlor; 3 windows; one or two gentlemen; business women; well furnished; newly decorated; other rooms; $2,50. Tandy.

83D ST., 311 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electric light; private residence.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, large, airy rooms; special rates; Summer transients. 1,344 Riverside.

84TH ST., 207 WEST.—Beautiful front and back parlor, all improvements; independence. Fusenhim.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Corner rooms; large and small; Summer rates; business men. Janitor.

84TH ST., 52 WEST.—Furnished room; private house; will rent at reduced rate for Summer.

87TH ST., 127 WEST.—Pleasant room with all modern conveniences; reasonable; gentleman; references; private house.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Newly decorated front rooms; select house; all conveniences; Summer rates; telephone.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Medium and single rooms on bath room floor; terms reasonable.

92D ST., 76 WEST.—Spacious well-furnished front parlor suite; private entrance; references; reasonable. Scholes.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; first, second floor; "L" block; telephone; moderate.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, light, pleasant room; private bath; private house.

101ST ST., 60 WEST.—Elegant parlor and bedroom in newly furnished apartment; light housekeeping. Hazlet.

101ST ST., 8 WEST.—Two bedrooms or sitting room and bedroom; $6; bath, telephone. Schmitz.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house; large, comfortable furnished room, with bath; suitable for bachelors or married couple; select neighborhood; near Riverside Drive.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; private bath suite; homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; telephone; all transportation convenient; Summer rates; board optional; respectable parties only; references exchanged.

107TH ST., 210 WEST.—Large front room; beautifully furnished; also smaller room; elevator; references. Gurnee.

118TH ST., 416 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; clean, bright rooms; elevator; references exchanged. Shirley.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Large front room; southerly room; small room; kitchen; transients accommodated. Smith.

118TH ST., 421 WEST.—Large, light room, private; all conveniences; Subway; Summer rate. Apartment 54.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner; newly furnished; conveniences; telephone; Summer rates, $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms with or without kitchen; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

123D, 526 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, running water; $2 and $3. Shannon.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Outside, airy, clean, independent; elevator, telephone; moderate; near Subway. Apartment 26.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, Corner of 127th.—Elegantly furnished suites; four, five, six rooms, elevator apartment; lowest Summer rates; $8 weekly upward; beautifully furnished; room, bath, kitchen, $4-$6.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; beautiful dining room; home cooking.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 52.—Wanted young man to share parlor suite overlooking park; $3.50. Brown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, at 127th St., The Madrid.—Large, cool room for Summer, $5. 'Phone 7028 Morningside. Apartment 2B.

BEAUTIFUL ROOM, near Riverside; refined, small family. Call Phone 848—River.

East Side.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Medium-sized front room; steam heat; private residence; gentleman preferred.

17TH, 113 EAST, Near Union Square.—Large, light front room, 1 flight; large closets.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished small rooms for gentlemen.

21ST ST., 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; modern improvements; elevator; excellent home; transients accommodated; $5.

21ST ST., 149 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, handsomely furnished room, one flight; park privilege; $7.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Charming large room, first floor; other rooms; private house; references.

29TH ST., 112 EAST.—Large and small rooms; Summer price; references; gentlemen only; private house.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; single room; select house; references; breakfast optional.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large rooms, newly furnished; running water; reasonable.

76TH ST., 87 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; ideal Summer location; very reasonable; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $3.50 up.

LEXINGTON AV., 803, Corner 62d.—Magnificent, airy rooms; single, suites; newly furnished; exceptionally clean; running water, bath; references. 'Phone 6879 Plaza.

LEXINGTON AV., 441.—Two rooms, comfortably furnished, all conveniences, $3 to $5; opposite Grand Central Terminal.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor; bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV., 1,587.—Large, cheerful front room, bath adjoining; rent reasonable; first floor. Hymsfeld.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 66.—Comfortable single room; fine location; superior house; convenient Subway; private; $2.

PUTNAM AV, 234, (near Nostrand.)—One or two attractive large furnished rooms; private family.

Pianos and Organs

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

A.—Steinway Upright in splendid order, cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Knabe Upright, good as new, at low price. 35 West 14th St.

Krakauer Upright piano, in good order, $150. 35 West 14th St.

$50—Evard Upright piano. Great bargain. 35 West 14th St.

Player piano, 88 note; standard make; bench, music; sell at sacrifice. 316 West 42d St.

Country Houses, Unfurnished

25c. a line 1 time; 63c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

A modern cottage of 8 rooms with all improvements; magnificent view of Long Island Sound; in the exclusive town of Greenwich, Conn.; 3 minutes from station, 45 minutes from Grand Central; for sale or rent. Bargain. M. A. L., 1,780 Broadway, New York.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

From June 5 to Sept. 20, completely furnished; four masters' bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, two baths; southeast and west exposure; tenth floor; fourteen windows on Riverside Drive; responsible parties only; first reasonable offer accepted; coolest spot within fifty miles of New York. Telephone 7930—Hanover.

A Wonderful Opportunity.—An elegantly furnished apartment, 5 outside sunny rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchenette; all rooms facing Hudson River. Argenbright, 225 West 80th St. 'Phone

POLICE GIVE WALDO A ROUSING WELCOME

Several Hundred of Them Cheer the New Commissioner as He Gets Down to Work.

PROMOTIONS ARE PUT OFF

Forty-eight Men Placed on the Force by Cropsey Find Themselves Dropped Under Service Rules.

If surface indications count for anything, Police Commissioner Waldo, who was appointed to that post on Tuesday by Mayor Gaynor, succeeding James C. Cropsey, starts off as one of the most popular Commissioners the Police Department has ever had. Three rousing cheers and three more were given for him by several hundred officers and patrolmen yesterday afternoon, and Headquarters rang with a welcome which old men in the department said was unique in police history.

The Commissioner had gone to the trial room, where a large number of policemen and Sergeants had assembled with their friends, expecting that promotions would be announced. Just before his appearance there he had asked the twelve Lieutenants who are scheduled for promotion to Captaincies to his private office and informed them that their appointments would have to be postponed a few days. Mayor Gaynor, he explained, had found it impossible to be at Headquarters during the afternoon, but had signified his intention of being on hand on Monday, when the announcement of appointments to the higher grade will be made.

The Commissioner was escorted to the trial room by Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger. The Sergeants and patrolmen raised a cheer as he entered the room, but the demonstration halted when the Commissioner held up his hand and said:

"I have sent for you men to appoint you to-day, but I am sorry that the appointments cannot be made. But I assure you the appointments will be made numerically as on the eligible list. I may say that I expect every man of you to be honest and sincere in your duty, and I will also say that I will let every man of you go to the precinct he desires to be attached to, so far as this may be possible, according to your record, as well as according to the rights of each man. Senior men will have the vacancies, however. Now, when any one of you desires to go to a certain precinct, if everything else is all right, he will go, and I will see that he goes.

Promotions Put Off.

"I hope to meet you all next Monday afternoon. You may feel a little disappointed about this afternoon, but be assured it is for a short time only."

At that the cheering started anew. If the men felt disappointed there was nothing to indicate it. It was estimated that 500 policemen and their friends were at Headquarters during the day, for word had gone out that at least 12, and possibly 18, Lieutenants were to be made Captains, that 48 Sergeants were to be made Lieutenants, and about 72 policemen promoted to Sergeantcies. The twelve Lieutenants slated for Captaincies on the eligible list are:

EDWARD W. BOURKE, Acting Captain of the Bridge Police.

ALFRED W. THOR, Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

JAMES DUNN, Detective Bureau.

WILLIAM F. PEABODY, Long Island City.

MATTHEW McKEON, Harbor Police, 122d Street and East River.

JOSEPH FAUROT, head of Bertillon System Department.

FRANK J. CONBOY, Flatbush.

GEORGE A. WAKEFIELD, East 104th Street.

CORNELIUS CAHALANE, Central Office.

HENRY COHEN, Central Office.

JOHN T. REITH, Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

JOHN IVERS, Bushwick Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Bourke is known as the "Roosevelt Lieutenant." It was he who arrested Mike Callahan, a Chatham Square saloon keeper while Col. Roosevelt was President of the Excise Board. Bourke, a young policeman then, broke into Callahan's place one Sunday morning and arrested him for violating the excise law. He was congratulated by Col. Roosevelt.

Dunn is the senior on the list in point of service. He has been thirty-four years in the department. Peabody figured in the Howard Gould separation suit and was dismissed by Gen. Bingham, but reinstated by Commissioner Baker.

Lieut. Faurot went to Paris to study the Bertillon system several years ago. Wakefield studied the police dog system in France and Belgium and inaugurated the system here. Cahalane is known as the "Dean of the University" because of his mental attainments. He is in charge of the school of recruits at Headquarters.

Should Commissioner Waldo fill the vacant Inspectorships, causing six more vacancies in the grade of Captain, the following six lieutenants who head the eligible list are likely to be made Captains:

THOMAS MEYERS, Traffic Squad D, Brooklyn.

JOHN D. ORMSBY, Eldridge Street.

AUGUST KUHNE, Detective Bureau, Brooklyn.

FRANK J. ROHRIG, Union Market.

PATRICK L. WALSH, West Forty-seventh Street.

FRANK A. TIERNEY, Central Office.

Called on Creelman.

The forty-eight men appointed policemen by Commissioner Cropsey, and whose appointment was censured by President Creelman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, called on Mr. Creelman yesterday in a body to inquire "where we stand." They wanted to know who was to defray the expenses to which they had been put, also whether they would be returned to the eligible list. Mr. Creelman read to them a section of the civil service law which says that any one illegally appointed is not entitled to pay by the city. He assured the men that their names would be returned to the list and that, doubtless, a large number of them would be appointed legally. Several asked Mr. Creelman if, in his opinion, Commissioner Cropsey could be held liable for the expense to which they had been put. Mr. Creelman declined to advise them as to this. It is understood, however, that the forty-eight men have decided to consult lawyers on this point, and that suits may be entered against Mr. Cropsey.

Commissioner Waldo was in conference with Mr. Creelman concerning the forty-four men whose names were passed over by Mr. Cropsey in making his last appointments to the force. The Commissioner agreed to present to the Civil Service Commission the evidence on which they were rejected. This will be done at a special meeting of the commission to-morrow.

The official revocation of the appointment of the forty-eight policemen came in the form of a special order signed by Commissioner Waldo.

After meeting the thirteen Inspectors in the morning, the Commissioner went to City Hall, where he attended a meeting of the Committee on Corporate Stock of the Board of Estimate. He also called at the Mayor's office and was closeted with the Mayor for some time.

District Attorney Clarke of Kings County also called on the Mayor. He said afterward that his visit was in behalf of Deputy Fire Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe, who has been mentioned as a likely successor to Mr. Waldo as Fire Commissioner.

The name of the new Fire Commissioner is likely to be announced to-day or to-morrow.

RECOUNT ON LITTLE BOARD.

Defeats the First Vice President Who Apparently Won by One Vote.

Although the election two weeks ago was the closest ever held on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, one Vice President being elected by a single vote and several other officers getting a plurality of only three or four, the members accepted the result. To-day a reversal of the result on the First Vice President will be announced following a recount of the vote which has just been concluded by a committee of the Board of Governors.

W. L. S. Webster, who was nominated on the regular ticket for First Vice President and was opposed by S. A. Luther, put up by the insurgents for re-election, was counted in by one vote, but asked for a recount to settle the question beyond doubt. The recount made a difference of five votes and gave Luther the election by a plurality of four.

EQUITABLE LIFE DENIAL

That Judge Day Is to Resign or That Management Is Against Mutualization.

Reports which were revived yesterday that the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is opposed to mutualization and that William A. Day, elected President of the society last month, was likely to retire, brought out a formal denial. This statement was issued from the President's office:

Referring to a published story that President W. A. Day of the Equitable Life Assurance Society would retire from the society owing to his alleged opposition to mutualization, it was said at the Equitable office to-day that the story was without foundation in fact. On the contrary, Mr. Day strongly favors mutualization upon some plan which will be fair and just to the policy holders and to all the interests concerned.

In order to clearly show the attitude of the Board of Directors, with whom Judge Day is in entire harmony, it is only necessary to repeat the statement given out by the Equitable's Board of Directors at the conclusion of their regular monthly meeting, held April 20.

In that statement it was explained that the board had regarded it as inadvisable longer to postpone the choice of a President, and that Judge Day, then Vice President of the society, had been advanced to the Presidency. The same statement set forth that the board had again put itself on record as favoring mutualization in a manner that would avoid protracted litigation or substantial reduction of the free surplus of the society.

In his letter of Jan. 18 last, and again in his annual report, State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss indicated that the mutualization should be so planned as to avoid both protracted litigation and serious depletion of the society's free surplus. President Day and the other Directors are on record as favoring mutualization on those terms. They hold the view, however, that to pay J. P. Morgan approximately $6,000 a share, making equal provision for the minority stockholders, would necessitate the expenditure of nearly all the free surplus, and, besides, might, and probably would, result in prolonged litigation.

William Barnes, Sr., former State Superintendent of Insurance, in a letter to The Evening Post yesterday, said that as long ago as 1863 the Equitable Life had been classified by the department as a substantially mutual company, and that at that time the stockholders were not supposed to have any share in the profits or any claim on the surplus beyond the 7 per cent. dividends on the stock. Mr. Barnes wrote in part:

"No one would be more surprised than William C. Alexander, its first President, or Henry B. Hyde, its Manager, to hear that the stockholders had now set up a claim to the millions of the accumulations of the society. The charter of the company, its annual reports, and circulars estop the stockholders from claiming anything from the society except their annual dividend of 7 per cent., ($7,000,) on their $100,000 of stock. Any such proposed act of the Legislature would simply be an act to transfer the property of the policyholders to the pockets of the stockholders. No act of the Legislature can operate to transfer A's money into B's pocket."

HIGH FINANCE IN WIRELESS.

White, "Postage Stamp Financier," Tells How He Floated United Co.

Abraham White, known in Wall Street as "the postage stamp financier," because he once cleared $30,000 on a bid for a block of Government bonds which it cost him only the price of a stamp to make, testified for the defense in the trial of Col. C. C. Wilson and his fellow-officers of the United Wireless Company before Judge Martin yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. White was formerly President of the United Wireless Company, having been succeeded by Col. Wilson, but, like other witnesses for the defense, his testimony helped the prosecution more than it did the defendants.

The witness told how he had taken Francis X. Butler, counsel for the company, out of a job as stenographer in the Sheriff's office and made him his personal attorney and attorney for the United Wireless, using him to form the United Wireless Company and the New York Securities Company, through which the stocks of the old De Forest Company were handled.

"It was a one-man concern," said White. "I owned it. I held all the shares but the qualifying shares, which were held by Butler, so that he could act as an officer of the company and my counsel. Just before I left I called in my associates, and gave to each of them large blocks of stock. Bogart, Butler, and Galbraith got 25,000 shares each of United Wireless."

Under cross-examination White said that he controlled the price manipulation of De Forest Wireless on the Curb during his régime, sending prices up and down as he willed and that in 1904 De Forest stock had dropped from $10 a share to 40 cents. He added in answer to other questions that there was an over issue of 1,500,000 shares of De Forest Wireless preferred about the time it was exchanged for United Wireless.

The case will be continued to-day.

WOMAN BEATS HER ANNOYER.

Belabors a Man Who Followed Her, While a Crowd Cheers.

Miss Nellie E. Owens of Philadelphia, who is visiting her sister at 364 East 143d Street, the Bronx, felt some one touch her on the arm as she ascended the stairs of the Third Avenue elevated station at Fourteenth Street yesterday morning. She turned to see a man behind her, but paid no attention when he muttered something to her. He followed her to the station, so she descended to the street by the other stairway and he followed. On the sidewalk he accosted her again.

Then Miss Owens fell on him with her umbrella. Her first blow knocked the man down, and before he could rise Miss Owens commenced belaboring him over the head. A crowd gathered quickly, but when Miss Owens explained the cause of her anger the crowd cheered and formed a ring. The man was receiving a bad beating when Policeman Leavey forced his way through the spectators and grabbed the man.

The prisoner said he was Joseph Nacalizzo of 440 East 104th Street. Miss Owens went to the Yorkville Court to prosecute him, and after complimenting the girl on her courage Magistrate House sentenced the man to fifteen days on Blackwell's Island.

RENEW RACING FIGHT.

Track Interests Again Start Suit Against Apportionment of 1907.

Frank K. Johnston, whose recent attack on the apportionment of 1907 on behalf of the racing interests was rejected by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, made a renewed attack on the apportionment yesterday. He obtained from Justice Bischoff an order, returnable Friday, directing the Board of Elections to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining it from taking steps for the holding of an election under the new apportionment.

All the data used in the suit which was rejected by the Appellate Division as "academic" is incorporated in the petitioning affidavits filed by David C. Miller of 459 West Forty-third Street and William Shoemaker of 261 West Forty-fourth Street, who replace the previous petitioners.

PRESBYTERIANS NOT TO COMBINE BOARDS

Last Effort Toward Economy Voted Down Because State Laws Prevented.

BROWN HERESY CASES TO-DAY

Great Interest in the Trial of Union Seminary Professors—Verdict in Dr. Grant's Case Not Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24.—The consolidation of the boards of the Presbyterian Church, as recommended by the Executive Committee, was defeated today by the Presbyterian General Assembly by the adoption of amendments to the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews of Seattle.

When the assembly convened last Thursday the plan was to consolidate the Board of Home Missions, Church Erection, and Freedmen to one group; the College and Education Boards into another, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and the Ministerial Sustentation Fund into a third. After a lively debate last Saturday, the assembly approved the first two combinations but defeated the third.

The Executive Commission itself was divided upon the advisability of combining the boards, and to-day it offered a supplemental report revoking the action of last Saturday and providing for the combination of only two of the boards, those of Home Missions and Church Erection. This also was defeated, when the Rev. Dr. Matthews's amendment was adopted. The amendment struck out of the report this combination on the ground that it was not good policy, as the laws of Pennsylvania stood in the way, and it was shown that if it were done the Board of Erection would lose at least $22,000 in bequests.

Dr. Matthews at the morning session hurled thunderbolts of oratory at the yellow journals. Speaking of the possibility of war with Japan, he said America wanted to attack Japan, but with hymn-books and Bibles. He expressed the opinion that if war could be avoided twelve years it would never take place. The yellow journals, Dr. Matthews said, were spreading false reports and doing everything in their power to antagonize the nations.

Intense interest prevails over the outcome of the Grant trial. The Judicial Commission, which was in session all day discussing the evidence, may sustain the findings of the lower court, send the case back to the Presbytery of Northumberland for retrial, or it may reverse the lower court and suspend Dr. Grant for one or two years.

The Brown heresy cases are expected to come before the General Assembly tomorrow morning. Two overtures will be reported from the West Jersey-Iowa Presbytery requesting the assembly to "make inquiry concerning certain articles" written by the Rev. Drs. Francis and William Adams Brown, both of Union Seminary, and "to take such action as may best preserve the authority of the assembly and secure the purity of our confessional doctrines." The assembly may refer the whole matter to a committee or it may issue an important deliverance upon the subject.

CUNARD ELEVATOR STICKS.

Passengers Imprisoned on the Pier Had Visions of Missing Ship.

Just when the crowd of prospective passengers and their friends intent on reaching the steamship Mauretania, about to depart for Liverpool, was at its height yesterday, elevator No. 2 on the Cunard pier got stuck midway between floors. The car was packed and for a few minutes some of the captives had visions of being left behind.

Among others in the car were Edward Morris of Chicago, Charles G. Gates, E. G. Ryan of Chicago, George Boggs, Herbert L. James, Orson Wells, and J. Y. Leybolt. In each elevator is a telephone, so the operator telephoned to Capt. Roberts, the Superintendent, who was giving final orders for the sailing.

The operator did some tinkering, and just before Capt. Roberts reached the scene the car shot suddenly upward.

SAILORS HERE WON'T STRIKE.

Leaders Repudiate a London Report They Will Help Englishmen.

LONDON, May 24.—It was stated to-day by one of the leaders of the Seamen's Firemen's Union that the 'longshoremen in America have agreed to go out to help the International Seamen's strike. The date of the strike has not yet been announced, but it is understood that it will not occur during Coronation Week.

Positive denials were made last night that the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, or any other division of the International Seamen's Union of America, had any intention of a sympathetic strike to aid the British seamen. Reports of a prospective strike have been frequent, but G. Brown, business agent of the Atlantic Coast Seamen, is authority for the statement that all such stories are absurd.

COTTAGES FOR ORPHANS.

Its City Property Sold, Hebrew Society Soon to Instal New System.

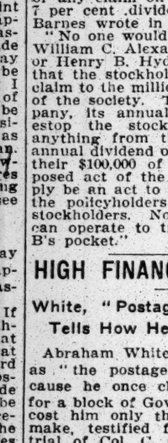
On the petition of Adolph Lewisohn, its President, the Hebrew Sheltering and Guardian Society obtained permission yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Bischoff to sell its property on the west side of Broadway, between 150th and 151st Street, to Mrs. Ellen J. Scott of Jersey City.

The society is soon to occupy a tract of 175 acres at Pleasantville, Westchester County, where it will put into operation the cottage system of housing the orphans in its care. President Lewisohn told the court that the Directors of the society are convinced that the cottage plan, dividing the children into small groups each under the care of a foster mother, is preferable to the institutional plan in a large building.

Mrs. Scott will pay $325,700 for the property and will permit a new mortgage of $134,500 to be put on it, reducing the present mortgage to $91,000 and making the total incumbrance $225,500.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—109th St. near Amsterdam Av.; E. Wood	$50
1:35—213 W. 34th St.; unknown	None
3:05—305-311 W. 115th St. and 312-316 W. 116th St.; Ross Lumber Co. et al.	$131,000
3:12—413 St. Ann's Av.; J. Willy	$10
5:18—63 Cliff St.; C. E. Sheppard	Unknown
7:45—92 Willett St.; L. Gold	$10
P. M.	
12:30—1,534 Webster Av.; M. Ludin	Slight
2:35—1,597 Lex. Av.; M. Dernuz	Trifling
5:50—67 Barclay St.; Poultry Supply Co.	$1,000
7:30—114 E. 30th St.; unknown	Trifling
7:50—1,337 3d. Av.; Saxton estate	Trifling
9:45—113 Sullivan St.; Robert Chesa	$25
10:30—185 10th Av.; Chelsea Square Hotel	Trifling
10:30—263 West 35th St.; C. M. Coupasopul	$5



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(Grand Prize, St. Louis, 1904)

are sold by all first-class clock dealers in the United States and Canada.

These clocks represent the highest standard; accurate clock works, rich dials, the very best chimes, assembled and regulated in artistic cases by skilled specialists.

Bawo & Dotter Patented Tubular Bells have no superior; they are made *exclusively* by the celebrated Bell Specialist, R. H. Mayland, for Bawo & Dotter under their own patent. We could find no better master of acoustics and tuning than Mr. Mayland.

Foreign Clockmakers do not produce or ship any Tubular Bells to the United States.

Each bell in our clocks bears the stamp "Pat. Dec. 4, 1900."

We shall be pleased to send you our Chiming Clock Booklet and the names of dealers in your locality upon request.

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Wonderful Straws! Wonderful Business!

That's the story in a few words.

We promised the good dressers of New York the most wonderful straw hat values this city has ever known—and they are awarding us with the most wonderful hat business our stores have ever had.

These facts should guide you in deciding where to get that new straw.

Usual $3 Quality, $2
137 Exceptional Styles,

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Panama Sale

$5.00 Ecuador Panamas, $3.75	$7.50 Ecuador Panamas, $5.00	$10.00 Ecuador Panamas, $6.00
5th Ave. & 42d St.	299 Broadway	BROOKLYN:
1379 Broadway	203 Broadway	401 Fulton Street
811 Broadway	38 Park Row	722 Broadway
639 Broadway	44 Nassau Street	

NEWARK: 823 Broad Street South

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AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS.

WINTER GARDEN. Evgs. at 8. Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2. 50th St. & B'way. Telephone 411 Columbus. "THE MUSICAL REVUE OF 1914." MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. to $1.50. Ballet, Spectacle, Musical, Variete & Comedy Features. 30 STARS. 250 NEAR STARS. Special Sunday Night Concerts.

CASINO. B'way & 39th. 4 Weeks Beg. MON., MAY 29. Seat Sale To-day at 9 A. M. Phenomenally Brilliant Star Revival of Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera, PINAFORE. With MARIE CAHILL, DE WOLF HOPPER; LOUISE GUNNING, HENRY E. DIXEY; CHRISTINE NIELSEN, EUGENE COWLES; ARTHUR ALDRIDGE, G. J. MACFARLANE; ALICE BRADY. Prices 50c. to $2.00. FOR OPENING NIGHT ONLY Seats on the lower floor will be $5.00 and $3.00.

LYRIC. 42nd, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15. Last Week. All-Star Cast in Beginning Mon., May 29. THE LIGHTS O'LONDON. WILL MOVE FROM HERALD SQUARE TO LYRIC THEATRE AND CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

BROADWAY. Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. and Decoration Day. LEW FIELDS. Last 2 Weeks. THE HEN-PECKS.

39TH STREET. THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Dec'n Day & Wed. JOHN MASON. In Augustus Thomas' best play, AS A MAN THINKS.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers EVERYWOMAN. (Her Pilgrimage in Quest of Love.) LAST WEEK HERE. WILL MOVE TO THE LYRIC THEATRE FOR THE SUMMER BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY, MAY 29TH.

Beginning MON., MAY 29. Seats To-day. Brilliant Revival of A COUNTRY GIRL. The Great Daly's Theatre Success, with a superb cast, including JOHN SLAVIN. Extra Matinee Decoration Day.

WEST END. Robt. T. Haines Stock Co. in "Paid In Full." Next Week, "The Great Divide."

LYCEUM. 45 St., n'r B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK. MRS. FISKE. in MRS. BUMPSTEAD-LEIGH.

FOLIES BERGERE. 46th St., B'way. RESTAURANT. THEATRE. MUSIC HALL. 6 to 11 P. M., Dinner—8:15, Revues & Ballet. 8400 Bryant. ETHEL LEVEY and 200 ARTISTS. 11:15 to 1 A. M. FIRST MIDNIGHT SHOW IN AMERICA. 10 SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES in CABARET SHOW. Including 3 FRENCH STARS. MARTHE LENCLUD.....Venus Apache. SIMONE DE BERYL.....Posing Parisienne. JANETTE DENARBER.....French Eva Tanguay. And ADELAIDE and HUGHES. Special Luncheon Mat. Decoration Day.

New Amsterdam. W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe, THE PINK LADY. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

LIBERTY. West 42d St. Overture 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Tues. 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS of the Year's Greatest Operatic Triumph. Mat. next Tuesday, Decoration Day. CHRISTIE MACDONALD in THE SPRING MAID.

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers "EXCUSE ME" AT THE GAIETY. 46th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Tues. 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.

GEO. M. COHAN'S GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD. THEATRE, B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Tues. Phone 392 Bryant. EXTRA DECORATION DAY MAT. NEXT TUES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT. GIGANTIC ALL-STAR ENTERTAINMENT. ANNUAL FROLIC OF THE FRIARS'. CLUB—With the following sensational cast of players: Geo. M. Cohan, William Collier, Julian Eltinge, Andrew Mack, Raymond Hitchcock, George (Honey Boy) Evans, Tom Lewis, Fred Niblo, Emmett Corrigan, Richard Carle, Jerry J. Cohan, Harry Kelly, William Rock, Robt. Dailey, Sam H. Harris, George Beban, Jean Schwartz, Irving Berlin, Harry Williams, John J. Nestor, John King, Mat. Keefe, Frank Coombs, Ralph Bingham, and Weber and Fields. SEATS NOW AT NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

COLONIAL. Daily Mat. 25c. Montgomery & Moore, "The Hold Up," McKay & Cantwell, Avon Comedy 4, others.

ALHAMBRA. Daily Mat. 25c. GUS EDWARDS' Song Revue, Valerie Bergere & Co., Howard, Julius Tannen, others.

BRONX. 149th St. & 3d Av. Daily Mat. 25c. Paul Armstrong's Romance of the Underworld, Jack Wilson & Co.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. DAILY, Inc. SUNDAY, 1 to 11 P. M. SELECTED PICTURES. MUSICAL VASSAR GIRLS. ADMISSION.....15 Cents

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK. NOW OPEN. W. 130th St. Ferry. Fireworks To-night.

BELASCO. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. 29th TIME. Last 2 Weeks. "THE CONCERT."

Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. ENORMOUS SUCCESS "OLDTIMERS." 2d Week. JIM THORNTON. MRS. YEAMANS. 10 others.

Hammerstein's. Victoria. 42d St. Daily Mat. Jack Johnson, Ryan & Richfield, 4 Fords, Harry Cooper, Juliet, others.

INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH. AMERICA vs. ENGLAND. At Meadow Brook Club Polo Field, Westbury, Long Island. MAY 31st, JUNE 3rd and 7th. Seats and Boxes on public sale at the offices of Tyson & Co., Tyson's Theatre Ticket Office, Rullman, McBride, Miller, and Theatre Ticket Library. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. Special Long Island Railroad Trains direct to the field each afternoon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23 St. & 8 Ave. MAT. DAILY 10, 20, 30c. CORSE PAYTON'S STOCK CO. in THE STILL ALARM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mat. Daily. 10, 20 & 30c. THE CITY.

COLUMBIA, B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE. Pop. Mat. To-day, 15, 25, 50c. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25-$1. Smoking.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evgs. 8:15. Burlesque—HARRY HASTINGS' BIG SHOW.

BROOKLYN.

BRIGHTON BEACH. NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. CARTER DE HAVEN, EMMA CARUS, Carlton Macy & Maude Hall, Jolly Wild Co., Flanagan & Edwards, others.

ORPHEUM BROOKLYN. Mat. Daily, 25c. Four Mortons, Maggie Cline, Rigoletto Bros., Bell Family, Wilfred Clarke & Co., Howard & Howard.

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Next Sunday's Times

Amazing Adventures In the Heart of Africa

Marquis de Segonzac's hazardous journey through the mountain and desert lands of South Morocco.

Twenty Years in the Enemy's Camp

A Russian revolutionist served in the Secret Police for two decades so as to learn its secrets—learned them, became a high official, and now reveals them.

Richard Wagner's Autobiography

His secret life of himself, which he was so anxious to keep from the world that he permitted only twelve copies of it to be made and bound the recipients to leave them by will to the survivors.

Garibaldi, Picturesque Soldier of Fortune

Grandson of the Italian Liberator, one of the vigorous heroes of the Mexican uprising, tells of his life.

John Hays Hammond Talks of Success

Opportunities for young men as good as twenty-five years ago, but men themselves must be more able.

German Crusade Against Foreign Legion

Rush of Kaiser's soldiers into the famous French corps frightens the Fatherland into a vigorous campaign against it.

Pictorial Section:

The Capture of Juarez.
Women baseball players—members of the Society Country Club at Belfield.
Spring Festival of the Ethical Culture School.
State opening of the Festival of Empire by the English King and Queen.
Spring Exhibition of the Royal Academy.
The first May Day Parties in Central Park.
An Indian Princess in Paris.
Princess Juliana, the heir to the Dutch throne.

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